

ted of her rashness when it was too late, and strive in vain to propitiate Queen Isabella by rich gifts. Among other offerings, she sent the Queen a present of a herd of four hundred cows and one beautiful bull. This peerless herd was as white as milk, all but the ears, which were red.

This strange present to Isabella did not avert the deadly wrath of King John; for he seized the unfortunate family at Meath in Ireland, whither they had fled for safety. The Lord of Bramber, his wife, and children, were conveyed to the old castle of Windsor, and enclosed in a strong room, where they were deliberately starved to death—father, mother, and five innocent little ones, who suffered in our England the fate of Count Ugoline and his family; an atrocity compared with which the dark stain of Arthur's murder fades to the hue of a venial crime.

Col. James M. Burray, has, as agent for the North American Trust & Banking Co., negotiated, at Paris, a further amount of 525,000 dollars of Indiana State Stock at a very satisfactory rate (92 including exchange). Several of the first Bankers in Paris are directing their attention to American securities, and a confident opinion is entertained that their sale upon the Parisian Bourse will hereafter be constant.

The rupture with England and Sicily has widened.

The Russian army in Khiva was destroyed.

The Turco Egyptian question remains in statu quo.

The public announcement of the marriage between the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness was soon to be made.

The tide of emigration has commenced to flow to the western and eastern worlds. These are at present in the London and St. Katherine Docks no fewer than fourteen vessels bound for Sydney, and four for Hobart Town.

There is a civil war in Switzerland.

The locomotives on the Great Western Railway run at the rate of fifty six miles an hour.

The Marquis of Camden and the Duke of Buccleugh, two fine first class East Indiamen, have been lost near the Philippine Islands.

The Reform Club House took fire, and was nearly destroyed.

The Bristol Mail caught fire from sparks on the Great Western Railway, and destroyed baggage worth 5,000 dols.

Great activity exists in all the English dock yards.

Major General Sir James Campbell, Sir Richard Spencer and Dowager Lady Henniker are dead.

The Grippe is very prevalent in Paris, and fatal; so is the Influenza in England.

It is rumoured that Lord Abinger will retire, and Lord Brougham will succeed him.

Mr. Turton is to be Advocate General at Calcutta.

The veteran warrior, the Duke of Wellington, is now more adored by all than ever, and wherever he

goes he meets the hearty cheers of his countrymen.

The Marquis of Westminster has presented to Prince Albert a magnificent brilliant black charger.

Singular Event. Lieut. Col. Radeciff, who seconded the Count Leon, in his late duel with Prince Louis Napoleon, has, we regret to learn, since been afflicted with an alienation of intellect.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Hannay and Dietrichsen's almanack, for 1839 contains the following statement from which it will be seen, that there are only five grand children of George the Third in existence, although he had fifteen sons and daughters. George the Third and Queen Charlotte (says the Almanack) were the parents of fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters; in the following order of birth, viz:

|  | Birth. | Died. |
|--|--------|-------|
| 1 George Prince of Wales (George IV.)        | 1762   | 1830  |
| 2 Frederick, Duke of York                    | 1763   | 1827  |
| 3 William, Duke of Clarence (Wm. IV.)        | 1765   | 1837  |
| 4 Charlotte, Pr. Royal (Queen of Wirtemberg) | 1766   | 1828  |
| 5 Edward, Duke of Kent                       | 1767   | 1820  |
| 6 Augustus Sophia                            | 1768   |       |
| 7 Elizabeth, Princess of Hesse-Homburgh      | 1770   |       |
| 8 Ernest, Duke of Cumberland                 | 1771   |       |
| 9 Augustus, Duke of Sussex                   | 1773   |       |
| 10 Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge               | 1774   |       |
| 11 Mary, Duchess of Gloucester               | 1776   |       |
| 12 Sophia                                    | 1777   |       |
| 13 Octavius                                  | 1779   | 1783  |
| 14 Alfred                                    | 1780   | 1782  |
| 15 Amelia                                    | 1783   | 1810  |

From the above it will be seen, that the five eldest and three youngest offspring of George the Third are dead.—again of the survivors it may be remarked, that three are unmarried and two are widows without issue; leaving only the Duke of Cumberland with one child, and the Duke of Cambridge with three children. Thus, there are at this time, only five grand-children of George the Third living, viz:

|   |
|---|
| Aged now 19, Queen Victoria                 |
| 19, Prince George of Cumberland,            |
| 19, Prince George of Cambridge,             |
| 15, Princess Augusta Caroline of Cambridge, |
| 4, Mary Alelaide of Cambridge.              |

The seven surviving children of George the Third, according to the seniority of birth are;

|  |
|--|
| Aged now, 69, Princess Augusta Sophia.       |
| 68, Princess, Elizabeth (of Hesse-Homburgh.) |
| 67, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover.)    |
| 65, Duke of Sussex,                          |
| 64, Duke of Cambridge,                       |
| 61, Princess Mary (Duchess of Gloucester.)   |
| 60, Princess Sophia.                         |

The large English War Steamer Locust, was to be launched at Woolwich Dock Yard some time this month, and the line of battle ship Trafalgar of 420 guns, early in July.

Letters from Greece represent the Russian influence to be as great as ever, and that country seems to be torn by contending factions.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13.

We understand that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has received Her Majesty's most Gracious permission to accept the increase of his official income, which the Legislature of New Brunswick has so liberally voted. And we further understand that Her Majesty has been very graciously pleased to accept the resignation of Mr. A. E. Botsford's seat in the executive Council.

The latest recounts from Toronto state that his excellency Sir George Arthur had been suffering several days from severe illness.

Oswego, June 25. Lett has just been tried for Arson in setting fire to the Great Britain. The Jury were out but a very few minutes, and found him guilty.—Judge Grady sentenced him in a very just and severe style. He goes to the State Prison for seven years, the limit of the law. The excitement about Canada has almost wholly subsided, and the general feeling against Lett is very strong.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1840.

The prospects of the fishery are certainly of an encouraging nature; it is highly probable that in this Bay at least, there will be an average catch. We are sorry to say that the crops are not equally promising, scarcely a shower of rain having fallen for the last month: the garden is very much affected by the intense heat, and many of our best upland meadows appear sickly and scorched. The swarms of insects to which this unusual state of the atmosphere has given rise are truly astonishing; the fish-fly (*Staphylinus Villosus*), an intolerable pest, is at this moment literally scouring the street in crowds. What must have been the sufferings of Egypt at the time of her plagues! It would be no harm if Newfoundland, under existing circumstances, would look well to her ways and be wise.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—After a very heavy shower of rain which fell about a month since in the neighbourhood of Trinity, a curious substance resembling Sulphur in some of its properties, was gathered (as we are credibly informed) not only from the trees, but from the surface of the water on which it appeared in considerable quantities. Further understand that portions of it have been forwarded to the Chymists at St. John's for analysis, the result of which we now look for with intense interest: and we hope for the honor of the capital that we may not be disappointed.

The woods in one part of the country or another have been on fire ever since the beginning of May; the quantity of valuable timber, thus destroyed must be immense. In most instances we fear these conflagrations have originated from downright carelessness, if not from something worse. On Sunday morning last the woods near Musquitto were set on fire, and were it not for the exertions of the Fire Companies, and of the gentlemen of this town, who promptly repaired to the spot, an extensive destruction of property must have ensued.

THE WOLVES AGAIN!!!—It appears from a recent No. of the Public Ledger, that a couple of these "ferocious brutes" (seemingly young ones) have paid a visit (whether professionally or not we can't say) to the country residence of G. H. EMERSON, Esq., Barrister, St. John's; but finding after a brief examination of the premises that the law was

against them, they thought it advisable to withdraw; any thing therein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. It were well indeed if some old men would follow the example of these young wolves.

The following Terms of the Supreme and Circuit Courts have just been appointed:

Supreme Court, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 21.

Central Circuit Court, Oct. 21 to Nov. 18.

Northern Circuit Court, at Twillingate, Sept. 15 to Sept. 25.

At Bonavista, Sept. 30 to Oct. 10.

At Trinity, Oct. 13 to Oct. 23.

At Harbor Grace, Oct. 26 to Nov. 21.

In an American paper of the 8th inst. received by the *Tattler*, from Boston, it is stated that some serious disturbances had occurred at Jamaica. The following are some of the leading particulars:—*Gaz.*, July 21.

It seems that a number of Africans, who had been rescued from a captured slave, were placed with a planter as indentured apprentices—but were removed by some colored men, acting under the advice and assistance of Mr. Ward, a Baptist Clergyman, and some others. Constables were despatched to take them back, but were opposed by Mr. Ward and his friends who told the negroes not to go—that they were free men. A company of troops was then sent against them—a fight ensued, the troops were repulsed, and the commander and 19 of his men wounded. After this an overwhelming force was sent from Kingston; another engagement took place, and the Africans and their friends were overcome, about 100 of them being killed and wounded, and the leaders taken prisoners.—Many of the Baptist preachers had been arrested, and ordered to leave the Island.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR]

SIR,  
I observed some time ago in one of your numbers an Editorial picture of the Town of Harbor Grace, in which you certainly gave us a florid if not a flaming description of your commercial prosperity—your buildings, societies, institutions, companies, combinations and what not, all of which was undoubtedly very gratifying to such as feel any interest for the welfare and improvement of your ancient town. But Sir, will you allow me in the midst of all this pardonable vaunting to ask you one little simple question? Don't be alarmed Mr. Editor, I am going neither to test your learning nor your philosophy; my question is extremely simple as I have just intimated, and requires no "pomp of words" in its solution. It is this:—Have you or have you not among all your public and private edifices a MAGAZINE for the safe-keeping of GUNPOWDER? If you have, then it's all well, if not, where, Mr. Editor, do the Harbor Gracians deposit that dangerous article? I ask the Merchants, where? the Planters, where? the Fire Companies, where? "THE AUTHORITIES, WHERE? Is there no Act of the Colonial Legislature relating to such matters? If so, pray what are its provisions? Is it the duty of the Fire Companies to see and examine? Oh, no! Of the Magistrates? Oh, no! they must do nothing till the Powder is pointed out! till information is laid!! Indeed!! Then what is become of your "beautiful town" should a fire break forth