

(From the New York Journal of Commerce, Dec. 23.)

LIVERPOOL.—We give the following report of the conversation between the King and Lord Melbourne as that which is now circulating in the highest political circles in London; adding that from the source whence we received it, we have no doubt that it conveys a very accurate sketch of what occurred at that important interview.

Assuming the accuracy of the report, it shows that the King, having previously made up his mind to dismiss his Ministers, affected to suppose that the Premier had come to announce his own resignation, and the resignations of his colleagues. His Majesty it will be seen, would "take no denial" and the pertinacity with which he sticks to his first supposition is, to say the least of it, highly ludicrous.

Lord Melbourne.—Please your Majesty, I am anxious to lay before you the decision—

The King.—Aye, aye, you're right, you're right. I see you have decided on resigning. I know the difficulties you have to manage, but I think your decision right—quite right.

Lord Melbourne.—Please your Majesty I was going to explain how—

The King.—You need't, you need't. You have done quite right—quite right. I think your decision was right—quite right.

Lord Melbourne.—For myself please your Majesty, I have—

The King.—Aye, aye, I know it. You could do nothing else—quite right—quite right. But my dear Melbourne, you and I are good friends. I have always had a high regard for you. I am sorry for it, but I know you could not help it. So there is no use your putting yourself out of the way. You could not help it my dear Melbourne. It's late now. Stop and dine with me; and you can take a note from me, to the Duke of Wellington to-morrow.

We need scarcely add, that to use a nautical phrase, Lord Melbourne was "taken all a-back" by the King's dogged pertinacity in affecting to believe that his Lordship had come to announce the resignation of his Cabinet. Something like the following thoughts darted across his mind:

Lord Melbourne. (solus.)—What can all this mean? The King is in a strange temper. Shall I stay to dinner? It's late now. I cannot reach town to-night. I may as well accept the King's invitation, and proceed to town in the morning.

Accordingly, Lord Melbourne stayed to dinner at the Pavilion. The royal party were in high spirits. Neither the King nor his Prime Minister gave the least hint of the extraordinary interview which had taken place between them in the royal closet.—Lord Melbourne could not of course, as may naturally be supposed, help pondering in his mind, nor refrain from reflecting on the course which he and his colleagues ought to follow under the circumstances in which the King's resolve had placed the Ministry.

Whether any, and what conversation took place between the King and Lord Melbourne subsequently we know not. Suffice it to say that his Lordship left the Pavilion on Friday forenoon, bringing with him a letter from the King to the Duke of Wellington, which his Majesty forced on him, and which he as a good subject, obliged the King by despatching to its destination.

Arrived at his residence in town, which he did not reach till between seven and eight o'clock at night, Lord Melbourne threw himself into his chair, placed his legs on the fender, and again meditated what to do. It was too late to consult the whole of his colleagues that night; so he contented himself with despatching summonses for a Cabinet Council to be held the next day. Meanwhile several of his colleagues visited their chief, who communicated to them the news of his and their dismissal from office. But singular enough, some of them received, to them, important event through the morning papers!

The preceding, we have reason to believe is a pretty correct account of the mode in which our most gracious King dismissed his Ministers. It explains a variety of circumstances connected with that event, which without such a key, are wholly inexplicable.

(From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, Dec. 17.)

The Congress of the United States assembled in Washington on the 1st inst. The President's Message is an interesting Document—and in reference to France, must be considered a very important one. After presenting a gratifying view of the Foreign Relations of the Union with the other Powers of the conduct of France in delaying to satisfy conceded claims of a fellow citizen.—Those claims originated in aggressions upon the American Trade by authority of the existing Government of France between the years 1800 and 1817, and it is stated were admitted to be just by most of the administrations which have since governed that Kingdom. A Treaty for the settlement of them, was entered into at Paris, on the 4th July, 1821, and ratified at Washington,

on the 2d February, 1832—by which treaty France agreed to pay twenty-five millions of francs in six annual instalments—the first to be paid at the expiration of one year after the ratifications of the Treaty were exchanged and interest to be allowed upon the remaining instalments.—Those engagements the French Government have not performed. A Bill for the first instalment was drawn upon the Minister of Finance and dishonored, and in the month of April, 1834, nearly three years after the signature of the Treaty the final action of the French Chambers upon the Bill to carry the Treaty into effect was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriation. With the information of this refusal, were received the regrets of the King of France, and a declaration that a National Vessel should be forthwith sent out with instructions to the French Minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurances for the future.—The promised despatch Vessel arrived; pledges were given by the French Minister, that "as soon after the new election of the new members as the Charter would permit, the Legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for and appropriation laid before them."—That all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object, and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present Session." The President complains that those promises have not been fulfilled—that the new Chamber assembled on the 31st July—that attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure the required appropriation, and that the Legislature was prorogued to the 20th December instant—a period so late, that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution.—After giving a variety of reasons in favour of the measure the President recommends that a Law be passed authorizing reprisals upon French Property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching Session of the French Chambers. Whether or not the Congress of the United States will adopt the plan recommended by President Jackson, we cannot determine, but that France will consider it tantamount to a Declaration of War against her, we think not improbable.

ECLIPSES, &c. FOR 1835.—There will be two eclipses of the sun in this year, and one of the moon; neither of the solar eclipses will be visible in England, and the lunar eclipses will be but partially visible.

May 27.—At thirty-two minutes past ten in the morning, an annual eclipse of the sun will occur, in longitude 59 deg. 3 min. W. and lat 24 deg. 20 min. S. which will be visible throughout all South America, the South Atlantic Ocean, Africa, part of Spain, and the Mediterranean, and terminate in long. 21 deg. 50 min. E. and lat. 5 deg. 8 min. N. at 37 minutes past four in the afternoon.

June 10.—There will be an eclipse of the moon visible at Greenwich, commencing 32 minutes past 8 in the evening; the middle, 35 minutes past 10; the end, 30 minutes past 12. The digot obscured will be 0. 7 deg. on the northern limb.

November 20.—The sun will be totally eclipsed. This eclipse will be visible in the South of Ireland, and in a slight degree at the Land's End, and will be a very great eclipse to nearly the whole of the Southern Hemisphere, extending throughout the South of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and approximating upon New Holland. It will commence at 54 minutes past 7, in long. 20 deg. 13 min. W. and lat. 23 deg. 7 min. N.; and ending in long. 73 deg. 31 min. E. and lat. 10 deg. 50 min. S. at eight minutes past one in the afternoon. The greatest obscuration will take place at 25 minutes past 10.

STEAM-SUPPLEMENT IN NAVIGATION.—We have just seen the model of a vessel, constructed on the principle of a steam-packet, propelled by paddles; but from its peculiar mechanism, it completely supercedes the necessity of steam. The given power is communicated by four revolving sails (gigot shape) placed over the centre of the boat, which are acted upon by the wind from any point whatever, without in the least interrupting the progress of the vessel. The serious consequences often arising from the effect of sudden squalls are hereby completely obviated, from the accelerated horizontal action which the sails acquire, one counteracting the weight of the other in a direct ratio. This invention will also be of infinite utility in the construction of mills used in every description of manufacture. In fact, we deem it one of the most important discoveries of modern times. The inventor intends taking out a patent for the discovery.—*Wexford Independent.*

INGENUOUS INVENTION.—We walked to Pitts court, this morning, to see the Patent Saving Machine, invented by Hamilton, formerly of the Exchange Coffee-house. It is curious in its operations and simple in its construction. We saw it applied to the fashioning of a cart wheel, and what a very expert mechanic could hardly perform in a day's work of ten hours, was accomplished

in nearly twenty minutes. The seven pieces of which the fellow is formed, were sawed from the plank with a precision and accuracy truly astonishing, and when placed together, formed as perfect a circle as could be drawn with a compass. The machine makes them of all sizes, with equal facility, being graduated with mechanical nicety. It can be, and is applied to various other uses, such as sawing from the solid plank the circular pieces for the backs of mahogany chairs, &c. Indeed it may be used by almost all cabinet makers and carpenters to advantage, in some branch of their business.—*Boston Transcript.*

NAVIGATION OF THE RED SEA.—RAILROAD ACROSS THE Isthmus of SUEZ.—It has been mentioned that a sum of money had been voted by the British Parliament for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening communication with India, by means of steam navigation through the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf. It is now announced that whatever may be the result of the survey, steam will be called into operation in effecting the passage to India by at least one channel, viz: that by the Red Sea. Mehemet Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, desirous of profiting by the determination of the British Government, has decided on the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Suez. It is supposed that a ship may be transported on the railroad and thus the necessity be avoided of loading and re-loading the cargo. Two years are judged to be sufficient for the proposed work; meanwhile passengers can cross from the Nile to the Red Sea without difficulty or danger; so that when the plan is brought into operation and it is intended that it should without delay—a voyage from London to Bombay may be performed in about two months. As numbers of persons in England, are desirous of emigrating to Hindostan, they will be likely to avail themselves of this course, rather than the circuitous one, by the Cape of Good Hope.

COMPRESSION.—No one who has not attempted the task can fully appreciate the difficulty of compressing within prescribed limits the remarks suggested by a subject affording superabundant materials of interest and excitement. When some one asked Sir Walter Scott, why he did not write his Life of Napoleon in three volumes, his answer was, "I had not time." A reply which will by no means appear paradoxical to any who have had the least literary experience; as it is a truism among all such, that it is much easier to amplify than to condense; to be verbose on the most barren, than to be concise on the most fertile theme.

TEA.—This article, which has now become of such commercial importance, as to employ upwards of fifty thousand tons of shipping in its transportation from China, was, it is said scarcely known in Europe, previous to the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1634, the English East India Company imported two pounds and two ounces, as a present to the king. In 1800 the annual consumption in England was about twenty million pounds, or about one pound thirteen and a half ounces for each individual. The annual consumption in the United States is estimated to vary from six to eight millions.

A splendid new Custom House at Liverpool now finished, has been erected without the use of a single scaffolding pole—the bricks, stone and mortar all being conveyed up through the agency of steam. This introduction of machinery was caused by the workmen having, at the commencement of the work, struck for wages.

Government have resolved to discontinue the practice of giving presents to Foreign Ministers, and no longer to permit British Ministers to receive presents from the Foreign Governments to which they may be accredited.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that Lieutenants of the Navy shall be eligible for the coast guard service if at the time of their appointment they are under the age of 45 instead of 40 as heretofore.

GASPER HAUSER.—The History of the unfortunate Gasper Hauser has given rise to so many absurd inventions, that the Bavarian Government has thought proper to order the seizure of every pamphlet which contains any thing respecting him.

A number of shopkeepers in Southwark have lately been fined to the amount of £700 for using defective weights and measures.

The Foundling Hospital in St. James's street, Dublin, capable of accommodating 5000 persons, is to be converted into an artillery barrack.

Government have determined to permit a limited number (the exact amount is not yet settled) of captains to retire with the rank of rear-admiral, and the half-pay of 17s. 6d. per day.

Officers in the Army and Navy, who have retired in consequence of wounds received in the service, and are allowed a pension for-

such, are exempt from the duty of keeping a man servant.

NEW OPENING FOR ENGLISH LABOURERS.—In consequence of the negroes in some parts of Jamaica proving refractory, since the Emancipation Bill came into operation, some of the planters have actually resolved upon obtaining labourers from England. The experiment has already been partially, and as we are told with success. Agents are now in this country, arranging for the departure of a considerable number of labourers to the West Indies, under an arrangement, which will after a period of servitude make them small proprietors.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1835.

An Editor of a newspaper exercises one of the most trying and toilsome of professions. The story of the old man and his ass, falls very short in depicting the Editor's fruitless attempts to please every body. If he mingle with the world, and pick up the odds and ends of what is generally termed news, ten chances to one, but his report of them, may from the want of correct information, be coloured with party spleen or party spirit. If he seclude himself from "the busy hum of men" and in his seclusion concoct schemes for the benefit of his country, or the happiness of his species, their schemes, will by the world be termed the ravings of a madman, or the visions of an idiot; because such schemes are too general in their application, and savour not of the spirit of party. If he dare think for himself, and assume to himself the liberty that every free man should exercise in the formation of his own opinions, as it regards either Religion or Politics, and express such opinions to the world, he is, by all but those who think as he does, branded with the name of bigot, the stirrer up of strife, and the enemy of peace and good order. If he, as the old man in the fable, strive to please every body he is sure to please nobody, and necessity drives him into the alternative of suiting his opinions to the views of a party. He then becomes a party man, and the paper in which he expresses his opinions, becomes the vehicle of every thing that suits the views and wishes of the party by whom it is chiefly supported. If the Editor should be fortunate enough to get the support of a party, whose general sentiments agree with his own, his task is less onerous. But if dire necessity should force him to play the hypocrite, disguise his real sentiments, and bend his opinions to suit the views of a party who think and act differently from himself; his profession then becomes in reality, the worst kind of mental slavery.

An editor can be neutral only by being silent, because it would require a high degree of intellectual talent to express opinions in such a manner as not to offend the religious or political creed of any man, or any set of men. If the Editor be silent his paper conducted with industry and taste, may become a useful and interesting miscellany; but will lose all the usefulness that a newspaper should exercise, in guiding and governing the current of public opinion, in holding up to the sight of mankind, and to the censorship of public opinion, the evil or immoral actions of individuals in fostering and encouraging the growth of a public spirit that would operate in binding mankind together in a bond of social union, and make individual exertions combine together for the improvement and amelioration of social order and moral rectitude. We are the friends of order. We regret that so much of man's precious time should be spent in noisy nothingness. It has been found in all ages of the world that deliberative assemblies for the government of mankind must be limited in the number of members of which they were composed. It has been found impracticable for general assemblies of the people to make laws for their own government.—Noise, and tumult, and anarchy, have been the produce of such general assemblies, instead of well concerted and judicious laws. The interests of society are too varied in their character, for it to be possible; that all the individual views should converge to any given focus.—So it is, that mankind have always been governed by a few.

By a late arrival from New York, we have been supplied with a copy of the American President's Speech, to both houses of Congress—always an important document to the people of the United States from the details into which it enters upon every vital question affecting the interests of the Union, and