

...assertions of a like tendency, states that the most prevalent report now is, that the Gore Bank has become responsible for the principal judgment-debts, including that of the Bank of Upper Canada, and got security on Dundurn Castle, and Sir Allan's other valuable property. We are inclined to doubt, however the extent to which the Gore Bank is said to be involved viz. £25000. The Cashier he desired to write to the Editor of the said paper and to inform him that Sir Allan N. Macnab has, in consequence of the above paragraph, written to the President of this Institution to say, that if the directors of this Bank should deem it necessary for their vindication, he has no objection whatever to the whole of his transactions with it being made as public as possible. I am therefore instructed by the Board of directors to declare, that the statement made by you in the paragraph above quoted is wholly incorrect, and to request that you will give this letter an insertion in your next number.

A True Copy. (Signed) A. STEVEN. CASHIER

Gore Bank, Hamilton, 5th July, 1839.

LATEST NEWS.

(From the Hampshire Telegraph, August 12.)

The Chinese Government, by the forcible seizure of the persons of Mr. Elliott, the Chief Superintendent, and all British and other merchants resident at Canton, until all the opium which was on board ships in the river was given up to the Provincial Government, have virtually declared war against this country, and for which, doubtless, Admiral Sir FRANKLIN MATELAND will be instructed to administer severe retribution. Mr. ELLIOTT, in his proclamation, dated March 27, says, "he is forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of his own and other foreign nations settled at Canton, without supplies of food, deprived of their society, and without intercourse with their respective countries;" and yet, under this constraint, he is compelled to give up all opium within his reach, for which he promises, on the faith of the British Government, to indemnify the owners. This confiscation is assented to as the only means of saving the lives of all who were in the power of the Chinese, and amounts in value to two and a half million sterling. If this trade be not restored it will seriously affect Indian agriculture and the Indian revenue; and it becomes a serious national question, whether we shall employ our naval power in insisting upon due reparation and redress. We certainly ought not to attempt anything unless we do it effectually. We have clearly a good cause; for although the opium is well known to be a contraband article in China, the seizure of it on board our ships, and the placing the lives of the whole of the British community on shore at Canton in peril, in order to extort the surrender, is a most violent and unjustifiable outrage, and a gross violation of the law of nations.

The Sentinel des Pyrenees, of the 1st inst., gives the following account of an interview between the Carlist Commander-in-chief, MAROTO, and Lord JOHN HAY:—

"On Saturday the 27th ult., Lord John Hay left Bilbao at 9 in the morning, accompanied by two superior officers, and went to the bridge of Bolness, where he found Moroto in waiting. The English commander and the Carlist chief then went together to Miravelles, and were closeted for three hours, Col. Colquhoun alone being present, who acted as interpreter. At the end of the conference, of which nothing has transpired, Maroto invited Lord J. Hay to dinner, at which also were Gen. Villareal, Simon de la Torre, and Col. Toledo. At 5 o'clock Lord John returned to Bilbao, and was accompanied by Maroto as far as a quarter of a league from the town."

Letters from Bayonne of the 30th ult. state that the Carlist chief Ripalda arrived at Ochagarría, in the valley of Salazar, after a successful coup-de-main on Canfran on the 25th ult. He took out of the coffers of the customs of that place 1,000,000 reals; arrested the director and 18 men employed in that administration, and brought off 60 bales of military effects which were in the stores, and intended for the Christian troops.

The French papers, of Thursday, are received, by these it appears that it is decided that France will come forward actively to oppose the occupation of Constantinople, or any part of Turkey, by the Russians. This is well, and promises a clear and solid agreement between France and England; an agreement which—if it be made clearly, solemnly, and firmly—will be of itself quite sufficient to preclude all possibility of the contingency which it is intended to meet.

By our accounts from Rio Janeiro we learn the arrival there of the French frigate Erwine, from the Fire Islands, South Sea. She reported the ship JOHN BARR, whaler, of Havre, lying there quite destitute of hands, the captain, officers, and crew having been killed and eaten by the savages. The frigate brought two of the chiefs to Rio Janeiro, on her way to France.

Accounts from Canton mention that the British schooner Attain, with 130 chests of opium on board, and a quantity of specie, was lost near the island of Nampany, China, Feb. 3.—Captain and crew saved, together with about 300 doles, in specie.—After they had abandoned the vessel she was burnt by the Chinese.

VALETTA, MALTA, JULY 25, 1839.

I have but a few minutes time to communicate to you the arrival this moment of the *Hermes*, from Alexandria, whence she sailed the 19th inst., bringing the accounts of the arrival there of the Captain Pacha with the whole of the Ottoman fleet, which he has delivered over to Mehmet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, in order to avenge, as he

states, the death of the Sultan, which he pretends to have been occasioned by poison, administered at the instigation of Russia. The *Hermes* carried dispatches to Egypt from Cyprus, where our Fleet was; but I believe afterwards, met the Admiral steering for Egypt.—The *Tyne* had been sent into Alexandria to demand the delivery up of Captain WALKER, which was agreed to, and he was accordingly dispatched to Constantinople in an English ship of war, to communicate the Captain Pacha's act of treachery and justify himself with the new Sultan.

THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTERS.

On Thursday morning Mr. Justice Littledale took his seat on the bench, and immediately proceeded to pass the following sentences:— Jeremiah Howell, Francis Roberts, and John Jones, convicted of felony by demolishing the house of James and Henry Bourn, were sentenced to death the Learned Judge earnestly intreating them to employ the short time they had to live in true repentance for all their offences, and endeavour to obtain, through the merits and intercession of their Saviour Jesus Christ, that mercy from God which they could not hope for from man.—T. Ashton, (the lad convicted for the same offence as the other prisoners) was then brought to the front of the dock. Mr. Justice Littledale said in this case it did not appear to him that the awful sentence of the law which would be recorded against him should be carried into effect, and his life would probably be spared. He would take time to consider for what his sentence should be commuted.

John Neale, Wm. Shears, Wm. Eades, Eleazer Hughes, and James Pomeroy, convicted for misdemeanor and riot, were next placed in the dock.—The learned judge, after commenting on the offences of which they had been found guilty, said he found it necessary in their cases, and in order to discourage such scenes of tumult, the consequences of which, when once begun, no man could foresee, and protect life and property in Birmingham and elsewhere, to inflict a severe punishment. He, therefore, sentenced them severally to eighteen months' imprisonment in the House of Correction and hard labor.

We understand that Mr. STEPHENS has received notice that his trial will take place at Chester, on the 14th inst., on the indictment which was found against him there at the last assizes. Mr. Stephens will also be tried at the Liverpool assizes for using seditious language.

A riot broke out in Stockport on Wednesday.—The Chartists were excited by the arrest of several of their leaders, and a seizure of a large quantity of arms. Men for whose discovery rewards had been offered were found concealed in Stockport. The mob seized a quantity of arms sent from the Tower. A party of Dragoons recovered them. The mob tried, unsuccessfully, to regain the arms, and to rescue the prisoners. Towards midnight, the streets were cleared by the dragoons, and all were quiet on Thursday. It does not appear that any body was killed, though many were severely hurt.

The widow of the late Vice-Admiral Horn. Sir Charles Paget is advised that she is not entitled to her pension of £120 a year, because she happens, with a large family, to have an income which places her above the absolute want of such annuity; but though the Government thus deprives Lady Paget of what her gallant husband paid for, we do not learn that they have ordered the restoration of such premiums as were deducted from his pay for more than 20 years, in order to create and support the very fund out of which this pension should have proceeded.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Aug. 1.—Our Journal contains to-day the following news, which, if confirmed, will be highly important:—"Last night, a Russian of distinction residing here, received by express news from St. Petersburg, that as soon as the events in Syria and Constantinople were known at St. Petersburg, it was resolved to intervene in the most energetic manner, and that in consequence the Emperor, accompanied by his two sons, had immediately set out for Odessa. On the receipt of this news the Russian Nobleman, to whom it was addressed, left Aix la Chapelle."

The Phoenix Bank, of Liverpool, has suspended payment. This bank was formed from that branch of the Northern and Central, which, at the time that company was compelled to wind up their affairs, was established in that town. The news of the stoppage of the Phoenix occasioned much surprise, as, although their capital (£80,000) was comparatively limited, they had but some ten days since declared a handsome dividend, and it was known that some wealthy houses transacted business with them. The reason assigned for this unexpected event is the defalcation of one of the persons connected with the bank, to the amount of nearly twenty thousand pounds. It is some satisfaction to the public to know that the proprietors are rich, and that it is not improbable the business of the establishment will shortly be resumed.

At Warwick Assizes, on Tuesday, William Lovett, the Secretary to the National Convention, in Birmingham, was placed at the bar, charged with a seditious libel upon the London Police force, and also upon the administration of justice during the late Riots in Birmingham. The libel was contained in the placard of the publication of which Collins was convicted, and to which Lovett's name was attached as Secretary Lovett defended himself. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF THE ARMY.—We regret to announce the death of General Sir James Stewart, Bart., G.C.H., which took place on Monday last, at his residence in this town. Sir James was the oldest officer in the army, having entered it as a cornet on the 17th March, 1761; he was promoted to a captaincy on the 7th July, 1766, and eventually attained a colonelcy in the 2nd Dragoon Guards on the 12th January, 1815. He was a brave and distinguished officer, and will be widely lamented in the profession.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—The Turkish fleet arrived on the 14th, under the command of the Captain Pacha, to place itself under the protection of Mehmet Ali. The Viceroy declared that he would not restore it to the Porte until the Grand Vizier, Khosrew Pacha, was dismissed, and until the hereditary right to govern the countries actually in his possession was granted to him. The Egyptian army has received orders to withdraw behind the Euphrates."

A letter from Bayonne, of August 3rd,

informs us that Don Carlos removed his head-quarters from Oñate to Tolosa on the 1st inst. The Prince, accompanied by his consort and the Court, passed through Bergara and Villafranca on their way to Tolosa. It appears that after the conference of Lord John Hay and Maroto, the former repaired to Amurrio to seek Gen. Espartero, who accompanied him to Orduna, where another conference between the partisans of Donna Christina took place, the subject of which, however, was kept profoundly secret. Had the Eliot treaty formed the sole subject of consideration at these conferences, it is probably that the secrecy referred to would not have been observed. After his interview with Espartero, Lord John Hay sent off dispatches to the British government. Another correspondence from the Navarre frontier states that a second interview took place between Lord John Hay and Maroto, at Puerto Nuevo, near Bilbao, on the 29th ult. It is considered most probable, notwithstanding the prevalent rumours of a compromise between the belligerent parties, or at least of an armistice being on the tapis, that these interviews relate solely to the devising of means for inducing the Christiano Generals to desist from their present system of burning the crops as they stand in the field, and to the kind of partial blockade recently established by Espartero's proclamation. Immediately after the second interview Lord John Hay went to the head-quarters of Espartero, Maroto accompanying him as far as the outposts of Amurrio; and on the 13th returned to Bilbao across the Carlist lines. A steamer was immediately sent off to England with dispatches.

DARMSTADT, JULY 27—A Courier from St. Petersburg arrived here to-day, with the news that the august parents of the Crown Prince of Russia have with great pleasure approved of his desire to marry our Princess Maria.

Mr. Mandeville, our Minister at Buenos Ayres, has concluded with the Government of the Argentine Republic a treaty for the abolition of the slave trade.

Since 1830, 69 of the Peers created before that period have died, 19 were excluded by the revolution from the Chamber 19 have resigned their seats at different periods, and 33 created since the revolution have also died. There remain in the Chamber 127 peers created during the restoration, and 156 since 1830. Paris Paper.

The Bordeaux Papers repeat a rumour, recently current at Bayonne, of Cabrera having been seriously wounded in the late battle of Lucena, and add a report that he had just died of his wounds.

The sultan has a wife, who was *exceinte* before his accession to the throne, to whom it is stated he is much attached, and his intention it would appear, was to live with her after the European fashion. Nevertheless, such a decision being in entire contradiction to all Mahometan laws which do not allow the sovereign to cohabit with a wife by whom he has had a child if the present sultan can effect this change, and thus create one family he will have done more than his father was ever able to effect. Paris Paper.

We have received a letter from our Lisbon correspondent, dated July 29. The intelligence of the introduction into the House of Commons, by Lord Palmerston, of the Bill just defeated in the House of Lords, produced considerable excitement amongst the slave traders; and our correspondent informs us that the ministry were discussing the propriety of recalling their ambassador. Nor, from what our correspondent states, should we be surprised that this very ill judged proceeding were adopted. Chro.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.

DOWNING-STREET, AUG. 5.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. John Strachan, D. D., Archdeacon of York, to the Bishopric of Toronto, in the province of Upper Canada; and also the Rev. AUBREY GEORGE SPENCER, D. D. Archdeacon of Bermuda, to the Bishopric of Newfoundland.

We are extremely sorry to learn that those rapacious and destructive animals the wolves have already commenced their depredations in the immediate vicinity of the town, several head of cattle having been already killed by them. This we cannot but consider as a very serious matter, and one which ought forthwith to engage the public attention, with a view to the adoption of such measures as will effectually tend to the extermination of that class of animals from the island. It is true that a Bill has already passed the Council and Assembly providing a reward out of the Colonial Treasury; but this we think wholly inadequate to the purpose. Considering the difficulty and danger of approaching these animals we think some greater inducement should be held out. It is not merely what individuals may suffer from such depredations—the loss of so many head of cattle would be seriously felt by the inhabitants at large. This matter, we submit, demands instant attention.—Times, September 11.

ARRIVAL.—Last evening from Ellensburg via St. John's, Dr. WM. STIRLING, Jnr. We understand that he very opportunely met his brother the Rev. J. STIRLING at St. John's, who was just on the point of sailing for Halifax: so unexpected a meeting after a separation of some years, must have been extremely gratifying to these professional and talented gentlemen.

DEPARTURE.—On Monday last in the Express for St. John's thence to HALIFAX, the Rev. J. STIRLING, A.M.; during his short stay in this native town, the Rev. Gentleman delivered several excellent discourses to crowded and highly attentive congregations.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED Sept. 17.—Melina, Butler, Richibucto, 7 tons hard wood timber, 35,331 M. board, 7 spars. CLEARED Sept. 13.—brig Enterprise, Pynn, Cork, 7,210 galls. seal oil, 1,597 galls. cod oil, 54 bls. herring, 901 qds. fish, & sundries.

PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 14th instant, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOUR GRACE,

On Thursday,

The Third day, of October now next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, of the same day; and the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, the High Constable, and all other Constables and Bailiff's within this District are commanded that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done.

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace, in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Seventeenth day of September, in the Reign of Our Lord 1839.

B. G. GARRETT, High-Sheriff.

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Harbor Grace, September 4, 18

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