

added to these are assembled a large party of police, with Stipendiary magistrates from all parts of the country. This is tranquillity and cheap government in true Whig style—this in a country quite fit to be put on a par with England in every respect. The above force, both horse and foot, constantly patrol the country every night, and have succeeded in capturing a few stand of arms, but these few are in the best possible order, and to each musket is affixed a bayonet of unusually large dimensions, and it is affirmed large quantities of arms are constantly landed from the steamers at Dundalk and Drogheda, and instantly carried into the interior. The local magistrates state they know no reason for all these movements and parade: the stipendiaries, perhaps, better instructed from the Castle, think, or seem to think, otherwise; the former, perhaps, anticipate increased county expenses—the latter anticipate, perhaps, increased allowances, and by their zeal would prove 'the labourer worthy of his hire'; but the regular army, although put to every species of expense, inconvenience, and privation, have no such increase in consideration of the wear and tear, of their clothing and appointments in this inglorious nondescript warfare.

The country is tranquil, or it is not; if it is so, why all this useless expenditure of horses, men, and money? Why this insult and injury inflicted on a peaceful population? If it is not tranquil, why boast of its tranquillity? Let the O'Connell government answer this which way it pleases. It would be curious to know what has been the cost to the country of these marchings and countermarchings under our present liberal rulers, who ought to remember the absurdity of their memorable military reconnaissance on the heights of Scarva on the last 13th of July, when the General and his staff, two pieces of ordinance, two regiments of infantry, and two squadrons of dragoons, were in the field, to superintend the holiday gambols of a peaceable, loyal, and well-conducted yeomanry.—*Dublin Mail.*

(From the Plymouth Herald, May 6.)

The electioneering conflict which is now about to take place in Westminster is no ordinary one. It is a struggle between monarchy and democracy—between an old-fashioned English Government, by King, Lords, and commons, and the newly-fangled system by central boards and Whig commissions—between freedom restrained within constitutional limits, and oppression reduced to science, under the mask of liberality. There is no doubt that the Whig Government will strain every nerve of their influence to oppose and prevent the return of Baret; and why should they not? On his banner is inscribed "Reform," and the Whig Ministers are but "mock Reformers;"—his battle-cry is "the British Constitution," and they would destroy, to conduct upon its ruins, their old sordid system of commission-despotism and oligarchical power. We have little doubt that the friends of the Constitution, in the borough of Westminster, as well able to beat the "rump" with the Whig Government and its posse of Radical sycophants at its back.—*Morn. Herald.*

A letter from New York states, that the past season exhibits a melancholy catalogue of suffering in connexion with six passenger vessels that have sailed from Liverpool to that port. On board the Bristol there were 90 perished; on board the Mexico more than 100 perished; on board the Birmingham 60 passengers landed; on board the Diamond 11 died of starvation; the Enchantress with passengers, much suffering from want of provisions. On these melancholy occurrences, the *Hull Observer*, observes that "the hurried events of active life tend to obliterate the memory of these sad occurrences, but where are we to look for preventative remedy? If we are rightly instructed, the British Government have appointed salaried officers to see that each passenger-ship is amply provided with seventy days' provisions; but from the investigations that have taken place, it appears that the duty, if performed, is without effect. Certain it is, that three of the above had not the provisions required, and by reason thereof great suffering and loss of life have arisen.

The *Journal of Antwerp*, states—"From all quarters we are informed of commercial distress. From Trieste it is stated that several Greek commercial houses, as well as Jews, have failed; and to these disasters we must add an extensive fire. A great warehouse, filled with cotton, coffee, and corn, has fallen a prey to the flames—the loss is estimated at 500,000 florins.

Information of an interesting description has been received from Spain within the past few days. By the arrival at this port on the 1st inst., of the Devon tender, from the North Coast of Spain, where she had been with supplies to the British fleet from this dock-yard, we learn that great preparations were being made for a battle, and the Queen's troops, it was confidently asserted, had received a re-inforcement of 5,000 men; it was also current that the British Legion were most eager to wipe off the stain which their late defeat had thrown on their name, by giving the Carlists a sound drubbing.—

The gallantry, spirit, and soldier-like conduct of the Royal Marines belonging to the squadron, was a universal theme of admiration. No men could have behaved better, or have more highly sustained the honour of the English name. From other sources we learn the following details:—A letter from Tolosa, the 25th ult., states positively that—

"The Infant Don Sebastian will pass the Ebro on the 30th, at the head of 17 battalions and 1200 cavalry, to march on Madrid. It is with this view the Infant has been sent into Biscay by the northern courts, who in order to facilitate the enterprise, have remitted two millions to Don Carlos. Ca' rea, with 5000 men, is to form a junction with Don Sebastian at Guadalupe, whence they will together march on the capital. This is the plan of operations laid down by the Carlists."

Espartero has orders from Madrid to send hither 15,000 men, instead of 8,000. Evans' force will, in case of the whole reinforcement arriving, amount to more than twenty thousand men; that of the Carlists, according to the best authorities, is 16,000, and about 600 horse, but they are deficient of artillery.

"I find (says the correspondent of a morning paper,) that the Spanish government have changed their mind respecting the British Legion, and that they are now resolved to do all in their power to retain as many of the officers and men as are willing to serve. With the sanction of General Evans (who goes home, to be replaced, it is rumoured, by General Bacon,) several of the officers have been charged with authority to make proposals to the men; and I further learn, that the offers made, have been well received. A clearance of all old sores, and a pledge that Spanish pay shall be regularly issued every month to the troops remaining from the basis of the offers made. The regiment of Lancers, under Colonel Wakefield (should he remain, and I hear it is not unlikely) is to be remounted and strengthened, and with the artillery, is to have the pay of the Spanish Royal Guards. All this, however, is mere matter of speculation, and can well afford to be deferred for comment to a later period."

The following are extracts of letters received from a respectable source:—

SANTANDER, April 21.
"About fifteen days since forty of the Evans Legion were embarked at this port for England. The appearance of these unfortunate beings was a scandal to the town; they were without pantaloons or shirts, and around their loins were tied large sheets of music, cut out of missals stolen from the monastery of Corban."

BILBOA, April 21.
"The typhus fever rages here with great violence; already 4000 persons have fallen victims to this dreadful disease, and 5,000 more are now in our hospitals. Most of our respectable merchants intend leaving. The Carlists are so near the town, that their shots fall on the promenade of Tortolio."

From the above it appears there are no hopes that this sanguinary civil war is about being brought to a close. We sincerely trust that the British Government will either withdraw all support, or else send a large force to set the matter at rest. The latter course would be most consonant with the feelings of Great Britain.

Meunier, the man who attempted to assassinate the King of the French, has been found guilty and condemned to death; but Louis Philippe has exercised the royal prerogative of mercy, and the man will not be executed. The two prisoners who were tried as accessories were declared not guilty.

A measure, which will be productive of immense benefit to the Naval Service, has just been adopted by the Board of Admiralty. A class of schoolmasters is established, with pay, rank, and other advantages, such as will induce College graduates to volunteer for this hitherto despised and neglected situation. In future, Schoolmasters will be regularly admitted on the establishment of the Navy, and when unemployed, instead of being turned adrift, as formerly when ships were paid off, a half-pay, equal to that of Assistant-surgeons will be assigned them. The pay will be £61 per annum in ships of all classes, but as the Schoolmaster will receive, as heretofore, £5 per annum from each pupil, the addition to his income, derived from this source, will be from £30 to £50, in a sixth rate, to £100, or upwards in a first-rate. He will mess with the Lieutenants in the ward room, having a separate cabin assigned him, and a corresponding rank, so as to make the appointment in the highest degree respectable.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1837.

Married

On Tuesday, the 30th ult., by the Rev. John Smithies, Wesleyan Missionary, the

Rev. Ingraam Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Missionary for the district of Brigus, to Jane Buchanan Blaikie, eldest daughter of James Blaikie Esq., Magistrate, of St. John's.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. John Smithies, Wesleyan Missionary, the Rev. Thomas Anguin, Wesleyan Missionary for the district of Port de Grave, to Louisa Emma, third daughter of Joseph Gill, Esq., of St. Johns.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbour Grace.

ENTERED.

June 1st.—Brig Betty, Sewell, Liverpool, 218 tons salt, 30 tons coal, 1 cask iron ware, 2 cwt. lead.

5.—Brigantine Fly, Soper, Hamburg and Plymouth, 520 bags bread, 130 barrels flour, 60 barrels pork, 50 firkins butter, 6 barrels oatmeal, 6 barrels peas, 6 barrels pitch, 6 barrels tar, and sundry merchandise.

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED.

May 23.—Brig Perseverance, Ford, Hamburg, 300 bls. pork, 500 bls. flour, 290 firkins butter, 10 bls. oatmeal, 1200 bags bread, 1 cask hams, 1 cask barley.

May 30.—Brig Johns, Fox, Hamburg, 360 bls. pork, 630 bls. flour, 250 firkins butter, 945 bags bread, 16 bls. peas, 20 bls. beef, 1 bale hams, 1 bale canvas, 10 sacks oats, 1 sack beans, 1 cask vinegar.

CLEARED.

May 23.—Brig William the Fourth, Cleall, Valencia, 2140 qtls. fish.

21.—Schr. Nelson Packet, Noseworthy, Cork, 2104 qtls. fish, 1 cask oil.

On Sale

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
JUST IMPORTED

By THE BRIG Johns, FROM Hamburg,

700 Bags Bread, No. 1, 2 & 3
250 Barrels Superfine Flour
150 Barrels Prime Pork
200 Firkins Butter
10 Barrels Peas
68 Coils Cordage, Marline & Housing

By the NATIVE, from Liverpool,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

MANUFACTURED GOODS,

Bar and Bolt Iron Nails, Grapnels
Tinware &c., Pitch, Tar
Paints, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Soap, Candles, Loaf Sugar
Mast Hoops, Oakum
And 40 Coils "Harris's" Patent Rope

By the FISHER, from Liverpool,

Salt, Coals, Nails, &c. &c. &c.

Harbour Grace, May 31, 1837.

WEST INDIA SUGAR

A Prime Article, by the Hhd., Barrel or 3wt.

For Sale, By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

PITCH, TAR, HOOKS

LINES, TWINES

ALSO,

A few Cwt. OAKUM, (deliverable at Carbonear.)

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

HAVANA CIGARS

20 Boxes

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

Notice

THE Subscriber would notify the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity generally, that he has accommodated in his SCHOOL for several additional PUPILS. He also would inform them that he has commenced the erection of a School-Room for the FEMALE part of his young friends, which will be ready for their reception after the Midsummer Vacation: in both which Schools the instruction will comprise all the branches of a useful and respectable Education.

As proof of his capability, all he asks is a fair trial.

J. B. BETERS.

Carbonear, June 7, 1837.

TEAS

An assortment,
On SALE By
W. DIXON & Co.
Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

FOR SALE

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

The Fee-Simple of

ALL that FARM and PLANTATION situate in MUSQUITTO VALLEY, on the East side of the Road between HARBOUR GRACE and CARBONEAR, known by the name of GONERICH DALE FARM, containing 140 Acres of LAND; together with the COTTAGE, BARN, and other improvements thereon, as they now stand; held under Grant from the Crown; and the purchaser is to be subject to whatsoever Rents, past, present, and future, may be demanded by the Crown.

The said FARM was formerly the Property of JOSIAH PARKIN, Esq. It is conveniently situated for carting Manure to it from Musquitto Beach.

For further particulars, apply to

HENRY CORBIN WATTS,

Barrister at Law.

Carbonear,
January 18, 1837

Apples.

New York PIPPINS,

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Prime Virginia, by the Butt, Bale, or Cwt.

For Sale by

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

To be LET or SOLD.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, STORE and WHARF, all in good repair and situated in a central part of the Town, with a space of GROUND to the Westward of the STORE, well situated for a Dwelling-House, or other Buildings, with a large space of back GROUND, for the unexpired term of between Fifty and Sixty years. Balance of Rent £7 10s. a year.

For further particulars, apply to

THOMAS MARTIN.

Harbour Grace,
January 18, 1837

Superfine FLOUR.

FOR SALE By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

DESERTED

FROM the service of the Subscriber, on the 15th day of NOVEMBER last,

MICHAEL COADY,

an APPRENTICE, (bound by the Supreme Court), about Five feet Seven inches high, black hair, full eyes and pimply in the face, a Native of St. John's. This is to caution all Persons from harbouring or employing the said DESERTER, as they will be Prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the Law.

JAMES COUGHLAN.

Bryant's Cove,
Feb. 22, 1837.

East India SUGAR and Jamaica COFFEE.

A few Barrels and Bags.

FOR SALE By

W. DIXON & Co.

Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

HAY SEED, and a variety of GARDEN SEEDS

On Sale, by

W. DIXON, CO.

Harbour Grace, May 17, 1837.

ALL Persons who may have Claims against the Estate of the late JAMES HOWELL, of Carbonear, Planter, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers for liquidation on or before the 25th Instant. And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are informed to make immediate settlement.

MARY HOWELL,

Administratrix.

W. W. BEMISTER,

Administrator.

Carbonear, May 17, 1837.