

brethren. I think about one-third are Canadians. Of their number three are members of parliament.

(From the Hampshire Independent, November 18.)

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Navy in the East Indies.—“In February last one of the King of Ava's sisters (the Princess of Pagar), was suspected by the Government of having concealed a number of arms, and a quantity of ammunition, in her house, for the purpose of upsetting the authorities and sowing the seeds of disaffection in the minds of the poorer description of the people: this I believe to be a palpable falsehood, as a search was authorised by the King's Minister on the Princess' property proved abortive. The most painful part of the business is now coming—notwithstanding their disappointment in the search, they seized the Princess, and put her in *irons*, doubly secured! Would you believe it? Fancy, in any civilized part of Europe, placing a poor helpless female in *irons* like a felon merely on unfounded suspicion! Such circumstantial evidence would not have been permitted to stand as a charge, far less as proof against the most noted highwayman that ever existed in England, yet by this rude government one of the *Blood Royal* is suffered to be thus maltreated! When I was first told this I very much doubted it, but being afterwards told of the same thing from various other people, the only conclusion I could arrive at was, that beyond doubt it was a fact. By some unaccountable means the Princess made her escape from prison, and proceeded to her brother, the Prince of Tharawaddy, for protection, which he readily guaranteed, even at the risk of being discarded by the King. As soon as they were apprised of her place of refuge the Prime Minister desired that she should be instantly given up, which was obstinately refused on the part of the Prince. A strong guard was then dispatched to take both to the seat of Government, but instead of that the Prince well knowing the consequence of his refusal of compliance with the Minister's commands, had collected a strong force, and defended himself most gallantly, and ultimately succeeded in routing, after a little slaughter on either side, the whole of the King's forces. This hostile act could only be construed into open rebellion against the Government, so that he must either prosecute what he had rashly undertaken, or fall in the struggle. It did not require a double-sighted person to perceive which course would be most advantageous, he therefore collected a large force, including volunteers from the surrounding country, than his opponents could bring into the field before the news of his *reconquest* reached the capital. Thus he had so decided an advantage, that the majority of the *regulars* actually refused to meet him. The Minister, who had hitherto been a complete tyrant to the *Royal Family*, from the influence he possessed over the narrow minded King, perceiving his case to be desperate, endeavoured to make up matters with the Prince; but it was too late—matters had proceeded too far, and with such prospects of success before him, Tharawaddy would agree to nothing but surrender, which in a few days took place, in a very ceremonious style. The first (or

nearly so) act of which Tharawaddy availed himself, after being installed King of the Burmese, was to put the former minister (who was said to be very rich) to the *pressing machine*, to make him confess where his riches were secreted, which he did in two days, to an enormous amount; after that he was confined in *irons*, and placed in a dark cell. The late King and his Queen were treated more humanely, being placed in a certain part of the palace, with some title or other. Some of those forming the old Government were employed by the new one, and the rest confined with their leader. Thus, you see, Burmah has had her revolution, and by all accounts there will be a change in the constitution for the better—worse it could not be: the country is over run with robbers, and to this they must first pay attention. By the knowing ones it is considered doubtful whether they will maintain the usurped authority; but from the manner in which it was acknowledged by the populace, I fancy there is very little ground left them for doubt. By the way, there is one circumstance I must not forget to mention, which is, that they never prepare food for their prisoners; so that if had not been for the British residents, all the Royal Family would have been starved, no person daring to give them even food—not even their former dependants, for fear of being implicated with them.

Thames Tunnel.—The water has been pumped out of the Thames Tunnel, and on Saturday night the body of *Garland* the miner, who was at work in the shield when the last eruption took place a few days ago, was got out of the works, and taken into Rotherhithe parish, where it now awaits the coroner's inquest. The *Tunnel* has received very little injury from the late bursting of the Thames, and the chasm having been completely stopped, and an immense quantity of clay in bags having been thrown down so as to form an artificial bed the works will be immediately resumed. The projectors and shareholders are now more sanguine than ever of the completion of the *Tunnel*; time alone will show whether their calculations are rightly formed.

Our Foreign Intelligence this week is devoid of interest. In Spain the campaign may fairly be said to be over. The Pretender has returned to the fastness of Biscay and Navarre. Espartero has entered the latter province, and is at present quartered in its capital, Pampeluna, with twenty-three battalions of foot, and eleven squadrons of horse. His intention is to remain there for some time.

Glasgow, Nov. 15.—Sir Robert Peel has been re-elected Lord Rector, of the University of Glasgow by a majority of all the Nations. Lord John Russell, Sir John Campbell, and Daniel O'Connell, Esq. were put in nomination by the Whig-Radical faction; but notwithstanding all their private canvassing and revolutionary spirit, they could only muster *forty-four* votes out of 1200 Students.—After three hearty cheers for Sir Robert Peel and the Peel Club, the meeting broke up.—*Doncaster County Chronicle*, Nov. 25.

The *Globe*, which is not supposed to be very ready in giving expression of feeling and opinions unpalatable to the

Conservative section of the Cabinet has in effect proclaimed a rupture with those Reformers who require Ministers to abandon Whig-Toryism and assist in removing the blots from the Reform Act of 1832. The support of Sir William Molesworth, and of the Radicals who think and act with him is contemptuously disclaimed. They are sneered at as “half-friends,” and “candidate-friends,” to whom open enemies are preferable—Never we are assured could there be any real alliance between Ministers and such Radicals as Sir William Molesworth; and the *Globe* seems anxious that the public should clearly understand that their support is neither needed nor desired. We do not suppose that the *Globe* was labouring under any temporary paper. It is not the habit of that journal to show spite when the interest or the designs of the Ministry require it to be placid and patient. Observing its present conduct some of those who were lately political Optimists begin to think that a portion at least of the Cabinet would gladly come to an open rupture with the Radicals and thus produce the necessity of either a resignation or a virtual coalition with the Moderate Tories. In the case of a resignation of the entire Cabinet, the Conservative Whigs might expect to form a part of the new Conservative Ministry which would require their support; but if the present Ministry quarrelling with the Radicals, resolve nevertheless to hold office they can only succeed by Tory support in return for a Tory course of action. In either event the Conservative section of the Cabinet gain their point.—*Spectator*

The *MALSHIER INDEPENDENT* states that the number of lives lost at the destructive fire at Southampton last week was seventeen, and that twenty-four persons are severely injured. A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies on Thursday and Friday and again adjourned till Tuesday last. It appeared from the examination of the witnesses that the explosion which produced the fatal catastrophe was not caused by gunpowder but must have been owing to the ignition of a large quantity of turpentine. The *Independent* gives the following account of the calamity:—

“The public having been assured that there was no gunpowder in the store entered it for the purpose of saving a portion of the valuable articles which it contained—a great quantity of lead oil and turpentine when we shudder to relate the fire found its way into that part of the store which contained the turpentine and almost immediately afterwards an awful and terrific explosion took place which was succeeded by the falling in of the roof and blowing out of the front walls. A great number of persons were at that time in the premises whose retreat was cut off by the falling walls and by the flames of liquid fire which poured down in torrents from the floor above.—Some few affected their escape after being dreadfully burned of whom several are not expected to survive. It is impossible to describe the scene which followed—the screams and groans of the dying. Three poor fellows were partially buried; then by the strenuous and in the highest degree praiseworthy exertions of their friends two of them were extricated in a living state but we fear fatally injured.—The attempt to release the other was without avail as he died at the moment he was released from his perilous situation. A most heartrending scene we cannot suppose; even those who were so fortunate as to make their escape were so frightfully burned by the falling turpentine that the flames could be extinguished by no other means than by rolling them in the gutter. One individual who was so fortunate as to effect his escape heard the earnest cries and entreaties by name of a friend whom he left for that assistance which he could not render.—We are sorry to state that there were many labouring persons present who refused rendering assistance till they were assured of remuneration for their services. The property was we hear insured in the Imperial Office.”

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER

Promenade Dress.—Manteau of tissue *Isos*, with large pelerine en chape, trimmed with black lace and collar of velvet. Bonnet of velours d'Afrique.
Carriage Dress.—Robe of gris perle levanterie, with a single deep flounce, and mantelet of the same trimmed with a volant. Bonnet of green velvet with bird of paradise.
Evening Dress. Robe of pink moire, with trimmings of velvet tight body with pelerine and tight sleeves with three bias from the shoulder to the elbow. Petit bord of white crape crape ornamented with a plume of drooping marabouts and wreath of crosses encircling the face.—Dark colour are the fashion for dresses; silks brown grounds brocaded with blue,

green or pomeau or light grounds with black pattern. Manteaux are made of velvet satin or other rich material and frequently lined with ermine; short manteaux are worn; the mantle chape is a novelty of this season. Velvet and satin shalls are worn of light or dark colours embroidered. The dresses continue to be made long and with one or two flounces. Redingotes are much worn. Some skirts are confined below the waist in small plaits similar to the top of sleeves. There is much variety observable in sleeves and provided exaggeration be avoided they may be worn tight or full. Tichus a la physique of light materials are replaced by those of satin velvet or the same as the dress trimmed with lace. Bonnets are certainly diminished in size but continue to be worn low at the cheeks the *havolets* rather deep and the necks and trimmings placed very low. Satin and velours d'Afrique are much used and the colours are pink, Morassa different shades of green, and pearl grey. Some of the new ribbons have an edge imitating Valenciennes lace. Velvet flowers drooping marabouts and shaded follets are used to ornament bonnets; the wadded bonnet will supersede the capote a couisses.

LONDON, Nov. 13. 1837.

The Carlist Committee at Bayonne, as we learn by a letter from that place of the 8th inst., affirm that in less than a fortnight 10,000 men will recross the Ebro and commence a new campaign in Castille. The writer of the letter however states the discontent of the inhabitants of Navarre and the Basque Provinces to be by no means on the decline.—They reproach Don Carlos with bringing back only 80 men out of 300 of his Navarrese Guard; and they are irritated not only at the arrival of Villareal and his companions but also at the success of Christmas on the line of St. Sebastian, Bilbao &c. Espartero's army is in occupation of Logrono Haro Miranda and Vittoria. That General is said to be very confident of stopping the Carlists by the superiority of his cavalry should they attempt to pass the Ebro.

Her Majesty is said to have drunk wine with fifteen different parties on Thursday in the Guildhall; of course her Majesty only went through the ceremony of raising her glass to her lips. When the Queen drank to the Lord Mayor of London it was in sherry above 120 years old.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1838.

We have been favoured with English dates to the 23d Nov. but they do not contain anything of importance.

The King of Hanover has addressed letters Patent to his subjects, in which he asserts that the late Constitution never received the assent of the States, and was on that ground invalid. His Majesty proposes to assemble the States, to take the subject into consideration; and here ends the act of *despotism*, of which the Whig-Radicals made such a liberal use at the late elections.

On Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
JUST RECEIVED,
Per Brig *Hit or Miss*, from Bristol,

- Patent Cordage
- Rice, Tea
- White and Yellow Soap
- Dip Candles
- Blanketing, Serges
- Earthenware, Tinware
- Boots and Shoes, Leather
- Bellows, Brushes
- Sheathing Iron 6 1/4
- Stemplates
- Gunpowder in 1/4 Kegs
- Bread.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
January 17, 1838.

WANTED, a PERSON to act as an Assistant to the *Harbour Grace Island Light House*.—Application to be made to R. OKE, Keeper.

Harbour Grace Island,
Jan. 10, 1838.