

moment entertained. Such improvements as the experience of the people themselves entitle them to suggest, in the constitution of their local governments, should at all times meet with considerate attention in England—but the less we are disturbed with rumours and reports of contemplated changes from across the water, unauthorised by the votes of the Legislature, and the petitions of the people, the greater will be the degree of harmony and prosperity we shall enjoy.

(From the Morning Herald, July 13.)

The "march of reform" in Turkey has achieved a more difficult triumph than even the overthrow of the military supremacy of the Janissaries—it has overcome the fatalism of the Turkish religion, and induced the Sublime Porte and its people to take precautionary measures against the plague. Heretofore the Turks thought it an impious opposition to the will of Providence to adopt any precautionary measures against the dreadful pestilence with which it has been scourged periodically for centuries, and which has through it, scourged and desolated many other parts of the world. As to the quarantine laws and regulations, the Turks used to regard them as part and parcel of a system of gross and practical impiety. They looked upon the plague as a messenger of fate to which no human obstruction ought to be offered in executing its divine commission to destroy, just as some portion of society in this country and in Ireland, deeply imbued with superstitious ignorance, objected to vaccination as an impious attempt to interfere, by human agency, with the operation of a minor plague, by staying or mitigating the virulent ravages of the small pox. But even the Turks begin at length to see that it is no more an opposition to the will of Providence to take precautionary measures against the plague, than to labour for our livelihood to prevent our dying from hunger. So they have adopted quarantine laws to prevent the infection which it is probable they had originally communicated to the Egyptians from returning upon them and sweeping away the population of towns and provinces, as it has already done in the territories of Mehemet Ali where indeed it seems to exercise itself with a virulence equal to that of any of the ancient plagues of Egypt.

At a time when the Turks themselves, become convinced of the necessity of adopting quarantine laws as a necessary precaution against the contagious principle of the plague, we have some philosophic sages in this country who would have all quarantine regulations abolished everywhere—asserting, in spite of the accumulated proofs of melancholy experience to the contrary, that the Turkish plague is non-contagious. These persons like our free traders, would recklessly sacrifice the lives of thousands of their fellow-creatures for the sake of an experiment. When the mischief had been done—when the horrible scenes which this metropolis and other parts of this country had witnessed before quarantine regulations were established on the shores of the Mediterranean had been renewed, and the unrestricted pestilence stalked through the desolated land, it would be but a poor consolation to know that the sapient instructors of mankind who had brought about such a state of things, had become the victims of their own folly. But even the stupid and obstinate Turks, are becoming at the present day, somewhat more accessible to the influence of reason and common sense, than some of our modern adepts in the mysteries of political economy.

The *National* of Saturday states that the Russian Government had, on Thursday, caused a note to be presented to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, declaring the firm determination of the Russian Government to consider as an act of positive and direct intervention the transfer of the Foreign Legion from Algiers to Spain. If both statements be correct, it would seem that the French Government anticipates a war with Russia. The publication of the article in the *Journal des Debats*—to depress momentarily the funds, or to prepare the public for hostilities with the Auocrat on a broader ground than the question of intervention in Spain. We are inclined to doubt nevertheless, that King Louis Philip runs, for we think he would not run, any chance of being involved in war with his magnanimous ally of Russia. The Porte had had enough of French espionage, or observation, or any other politer term that suits courtly ears, when General Sebastiani profited of the short peace of 1822 to make a journey of pleasure into Egypt, and the feelings of the Russian Government was no doubt, ascertained, ere the transfer of the Foreign Legion by Louis Philip to Isabella II. was made. In the meantime the parties to the treaty of quadruple alliance were, through their representatives in the French capital, busily occupied. The most contradictory reports respecting the manner in which the transfer of their services would be received by the Poles in the French Foreign Legion were in circulation. Little or no progress had yet been made in raising men of any

country in France for "the support of the Constitutional cause in Spain."

The following is the postscript of our Paris letter, dated—

Bourse, July 11, a quarter to 4, p.m.
"There is no truth in the statement in the *National* that Russia has caused a note to be presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs against the transfer of the Foreign Legion. Nor is there any truth in the report that a quarrel in respect of the affair of Constantinople, mentioned in the *Debats* of yesterday, is probable. Nevertheless, the funds have fallen. One cause is a rumour that the King is ill. This is not true, for I saw him myself at half-past twelve to-day arrive at the Tuilleries from Neuilly, in perfect health. The real cause is—that which the *Debats* intended to produce—alarm respecting the state of affairs in the East. It is unfounded however. There are letters in Paris from Bilbao of the 3d instant. The town was undergoing fortification, to assist which several country seats of the gentry had been demolished. The convent of San Francisco had been put in a state of military defence."

The last accounts from Turkey state that the plague had become less malignant in Egypt, but still continued at Smyrna. In Serbia, tranquillity had been entirely restored. As regards the Russian reviews at Kalisch, it is said that the Arch-duke Ferdinand, of Este, will attend, and remain during the reviews.

The intelligence from Scutari reaches to the 4th of June. Up to that time hostilities still continued. The Governor remained shut up in the citadel, and his little garrison began to suffer from scarcity of provisions. The result as between the people and the Governor was doubtful. Prince Milosch was certainly going to Constantinople.

The Belgian Papers state that recruiting for the Queen of Spain was still interdicted by the Government, and that the Queen had written to General Daine, thanking him for the offer of his services, but declining them.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contradicts the statement of other German Journals that the powers of the North would publish a proclamation of the meeting at Toplitz, in which they would express their discontent respecting the affairs of Spain.

Letters from Athens of the 7th June have been received at Trieste, announcing that the treaty of commerce between Austria and Greece had been exchanged, and that the ratification of King Otho has been sent to Vienna.

We received last night by express, the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, together with letters from our correspondent at Paris, Madrid, and the North of Spain.

There is little intelligence from the theatre of war, and no accounts from Madrid of a later date than the 1st instant, to be found in the papers before us. Our private letters which we subjoin, are however, not only more recent, but more communicative; they will be read with considerable interest.

Our Bayonne letter, of the 7th, states that General Valdez had been imprisoned in a fort, that General La Herra had been sent into exile to Minorca, and Espartero ordered to Madrid to account for his conduct.

The domestic news in the Paris papers continues to be unimportant. The *process-montre* was progressing most unsatisfactorily and unpropitiously. One of its anticipated fruits—an attack on the King's life—was, it is pretended, as our readers know, about to be realized, when some of the parties implicated in a plot with that object were, a fortnight since, arrested. Others were taken into custody on Thursday last.—We find also, that the King, on the latter-mentioned day, came into Paris, from Neuilly, about the distance of Kensington from London, "escorted by Hussars."

The refusal of the Turkish Government to permit M. Tessier, in the French sloop of war *Mesange*, to prosecute archaeological researches on the coast of the Black Sea (announced in the *Journal des Debats* of Friday,) is the subject of much comment in the papers before us. The observation by the Turkish authorities that the navigation of the Black Sea was interdicted to the vessels of all nations, except Russia, is considered by some of our Parisian Contemporaries as gratuitous, while they derive consolation from the concluding sentence of the article, that "Lord Ponsonby had not been more successful in his request of a firman to authorise the transport of a British Envoy to the Court of Trebisonde, by the Black Sea, in a Government steamer."

PARIS, JULY 9.

General Dembinski has decidedly accepted the command of the foreign legion, and has daily conferences with the Duke de Frisas, who has concluded with the General the following arrangements:—2,800 men will be raised at Paris, of whom 500 will be cavalry, about an equal number artillery, and the remainder infantry. The infantry will be commanded by Colonel Baron Swartz, and is to go the military route by way of Lyons, down the Rhine to Avignon, by way of Montpellier to Perpignan, and then to Figueras,

in Spain, passing through Catalonia, Arragon and part of Navarre to Pampeluna.

The foreign legion will land at Barcelona, and join the corps of volunteers which will be in the van guard.

It would seem that this long march through the north of Spain has been observed to make an impression on the minds of the people, though distinguished generals advised that the corps should be sent direct to Saint Sebastian.

The only difficulty which has stopped the recruiting, which will be directed by Baron Swartz, is that the Spanish Legation hopes to obtain part of the accoutrements and arms from the public magazines. It is known that two millions have already been lent by the French Treasury to Queen Christina, and that this sum being employed for the use of the army in the field, General Dembinski hopes to obtain from the French Government, the sums necessary to commence enrolling the volunteers, among whom will be a great number of Polish officers, both of those who accompanied the General to Egypt, and others who have made him offers in writing.

A letter from Seville of June 20, says notwithstanding the execution of Brigadier-General Malavita, and others implicated in the conspiracy of Andalusia, the Carlists continue their plots; they have been discovered by the Government, which has led to the arrest of other persons, among whom are Brigadier-General Cabra, Don Juan Chrisobotomo Irias, and Don Juan Meranda, ex-commissary of Police.

P.S. Ten o'clock at night.—I am at this moment told that sentinels are placed at the door of the Archbishop's apartments. It is certain that the captain general was seen coming out of the Episcopal Palace at the hour of prayer. Garzon so notorious for the atrocities which he committed during the time of despotism, has been thrown into prison. The arrests continue at the moment of my writing to you.

JULY 10.—*News of the Morning*.—A telegraphic despatch, dated this day, announces that on the 5th an attempt at insurrection was suppressed at Saragossa, which commenced with cries of "The constitution of 1812 for ever!"

Some officers have been arrested. Order is restored.

FRANCE AND PORTUGAL.—According to a convention concluded between France and Portugal for the entire and mutual suppression of all claims for port dues from ships of each nation driven into the ports of the other by distress, the Minister of the Finances, on the 4th inst., decided that from January 1, all Portuguese merchantmen which shall be forced to put into any of the ports of France, and shall not carry on any trade there, shall be exempt from all maritime dues, and that no unloading and re-loading of such vessels for the sole purpose of repairs shall be considered as making them liable to such dues, provided that no part of such cargo is sold, and no other merchandise is taken on board.

The Forester brig, commanded by Lieutenant G. Miall, of this town, captured a Spanish brigantine, in the Bight of Biafra, on the 20th of March, with 200 slaves on board, who arrived safe at Sierra Leone, with the exception of 19, who died on the 1st of May. The Forester, which had been waiting in that River for her prize, had quit the previous day.

The *Salisbury*, 50, and another ship in ordinary, if necessary, are ordered to be appropriated as a barrack for such men as may be raised in this neighbourhood for the service of the Queen of Spain. This morning, consequently, after three weeks' diligent recruiting, 120 men and boys were embarked in the *Salisbury*.

As the Duke of Wellington entered Holly Lodge gate on Saturday, the populace assembled to see the Duchess of St. Alban's guests gave a general exclamation of enthusiasm; his Grace seemed in high spirits, and it was remarked how healthy and well he looked. After the review on Friday, a crowd followed the Duke, cheering, and he entered Apsley House amidst continued acclamations; such is the IMMUTABILITY of popular feeling.

TRIAL FOR PERJURY.—In the court of King's Bench on Tuesday, an indictment was tried against Sir John de Beauvoir for perjury. The perjury assigned was, that the defendant had sworn that he possessed a qualification to sit in the House of commons to which he had been returned after a contested election for the borough of Windsor. The case was one involving questions of law relating to property, and after a long trial, the jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

The late ill-fated Lady Astley, who expired on Monday in the bloom of her age, was very highly connected. Her Ladyship was Georgiana Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart. of Kirlington Park, and sister to the present Baronet, and to the Marchioness of Ely. By her union of Sir Jacob Astley Bart. of Melton Constable, she has left two sons, the eldest in his fourteenth year.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.—We are glad to learn that the present Ministry have consented to strike out all those clauses of Sir James Graham's bill which went to give a new force or power, by legal enactment for the impressment of seamen; and that the amended bill, which has just been printed, contains only limitations of service, and increased bounties and rewards for voluntary enlistment: so that impressment may by this Bill be considered as virtually abandoned, except in cases of invasion, or such other emergency as should call into requisition the services of all classes by sea and by land alike.

A letter from Cairo, dated May 5, states that above 2,000 daily fall victims, to the plague in that city, and that 50,000 persons have already died in Cairo alone.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir Robert Buckley Comyn to be chief Justice of the Supreme court of Judicature at Madras, in the place of Sir Ralph Palmer, resigned.

LOST CHILDREN.—Between the 13th April and the 23d of June, no fewer than 1001 children (being an average of 100 weekly,) lost in the streets of Manchester, were taken to the Police-office, and ultimately restored to their parents.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The anniversary meetings of this Society at Manchester, were held last week. The society has 253 missionary stations, 102 missionaries, and 220 native preachers. Seventeen missionaries had gone out during the present year, chiefly to the East and West Indies. In connexion with the society, there were 478 schools, containing 26,960 scholars. The contributions during the past year, amounted to £57,895 19s 3d, and the expenditure to £45,610 13s 9d, leaving a balance of £12,285 5s 6d, out of which outstanding accounts to the amount of £3000 were to be paid. The sum raised in Manchester last year, was £3,255, and the total receipts at this anniversary are expected to exceed those of last year.

Captain Hindmarsh, R.N. has been appointed Governor of South Australia.

A steamer has been established between Belfast and Stranraer. The voyage is effected in less than 6 hours.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1835.

The GAZETTE of the 18th instant, contains a Proclamation for holding Circuit Courts at the undermentioned places:—

At St. John's, on Tuesday, the 20th October next, until Saturday, the 21st November.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT.—At Twillingate, on Wednesday, the 30th September next, until Monday, the 5th October following.

At Greenspond, on Thursday, the 8th October, and until Saturday, the 10th of the same month.

At Bonavista, on Monday, the 12th October, and until Saturday, the 17th of the same month.

At Trinity, on Tuesday, the 20th October, and until Friday, the 23d of the same, and

At Harbour Grace, on Monday, the 26th October, until Wednesday, the 25th day of November following.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT COURT.—At Berlin, on Wednesday, the 30th September next, until Monday, the 5th of October following.

At Great Placentia, on Thursday, the 8th October, until Monday, the 12th day of the same month.

At St. Mary's, on Thursday, the 15th October, until Monday, the 19th day of the same month, and

At Ferryland, on Thursday, the 22nd October, until Wednesday, the 28th day of the same month.

The First General Quarter Sessions ever held above Harbour Grace, was holden at Port-de-Grave on Thursday the 13th inst. before

Robert John Pinsent, Esq., J. P. Chairman.
Charles Cozens, Esq., J. P.
John Jacob, Esq., J. P.
Joshua Green, Esq., J. P.
Nicholas Stabb, Esq., Deputy-Sheriff.

When the usual preliminary ceremonies had been performed, a very respectable Grand Jury, composed of individuals from Port-de-Grave, Brigus, and Bay Roberts, were sworn,—and immediately afterwards, addressed by the Chairman in the following terms:—

MR. FOREMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,
On this occasion, when for the first time a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace is held in your immediate neighbourhood, it may be reasonably expected that the Court should give some explanation of the object of this novel measure and point out the duties of the Jury.

It has been determined by His Excellency the Governor, with a paternal regard for the interests of the people resident in this part of his Government, that a Court of Sessions shall be held here, to give greater facility to