

at the eleventh hour. Till very recently, we were told that the connexion was never in a state of greater quiet and harmony; it resembled the sea in a calm, with a smooth, unruffled surface; but now, all at once, the never-before-admitted fact is announced, that "the connexion is in danger." The home office is in a state of great alarm, and, while some timid souls are crying out, "What must we do?" the man in office says, "Never mind, I will put things right by and by."

A third party in the estate of Methodism will spring up, and, before the next Conference, we shall see another association formed, and compelled to unite under the inductive and all-powerful influence of self-preservation. The trustees of the Chapels will compose this third party, and they will step in as they did in 1795, and 1797, and demand with the people either a new plan of pacification, or a full and complete recognition of the old one. It need not be asked—will they stand aloof?—will they be careless spectators of the dismemberment of the Methodist body?—No, surely; they know too well the consequences that would affect themselves. Their connexions in life, their families, their pecuniary responsibilities will not allow them to refrain from giving the casting vote in the settlement of the present agitated state of the connexion.

The Trustees cannot forget the situation in which they stand: they are the proper temporal representatives of the people, holding their property in trust for their own use and benefit; and that they are elected by the general representative body of the people in their circuits, at the quarterly meetings. If, then, the question of the property in the Chapels is to be decided upon the principles of equity, the Trustees will see, that they have no alternative left them but to stand firmly by the people.—[We have strong reasons to doubt the correctness of the above statement.—Ed. STAR.]

TURKEY.

It appears from a letter from the Turkish capital, under date of the 4th ult., that a sort of arrangement of the matters in dispute between the Sultan and the Mehemet Ali has taken place, and with the concurrence of the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia. The Sultan abandons all claim to arrears of tribute due by Mehemet Ali, and even confers upon him the Sandjak of Orfa, of which district the latter had violently possessed himself, on condition, however, that Mehemet pays for it an annual tribute.—These concessions, it would appear, were forcibly wrung from the Sultan; but that, notwithstanding his reluctant acquiescence in the suggestions of his allies, he had determined not to withdraw his forces from the frontiers of Syria, and to be prepared for all events.

Prince PALLEYRAND is reported to have positively declined returning as Ambassador to the British Court.

Lord Plunket resigned the Chancellorship of Ireland on Tuesday.

The British force in the Mediterranean amounts to nineteen battalions of infantry, exclusive of artillery; there is also a fleet of twenty-six ships of war, carrying one thousand one hundred guns.

Lord Brougham was received by the King of the French on Saturday evening week, and remained nearly an hour with His Majesty.

The election for the city of New York closed on the 5th ult., having lasted three days. The result was the defeat of the Bank and the triumph of the Jackson party, Governor Marcy having been elected by a majority of 2,527 votes over his opponent Seward. The issue of the election is thus announced in the Jackson papers: "Great Victory. The democracy of New York triumphant! We have met the enemy, and they are ours!"

The Jamaica papers received are not altogether satisfactory, as they show that an inclination exists on the part of the negroes to refrain from work, and to put themselves in opposition to their masters, which, if persevered in, would lead, it was feared, to serious consequences.

At Madrid, on the 19th ult., Colonel Velasco, who had been implicated in the silly affair of Estefani, was strangled at the usual place of execution; and on the following day all the soldiers of the Royal Guard, who had been arrested when attempting lately to desert to an insurgent band in the vicinity of Madrid, were shot in a field outside the walls of Madrid.

EMIGRATION TO JAMAICA.—On Thursday last, a party of nine agricultural labourers, chiefly ploughmen, together with the wife of one of them, embarked on board the Ellen, at Cowes, for Jamaica, to settle in the employ of the Duke of Buckingham on his estate in that island. This measure of precaution is rendered necessary by the Emancipation Act; the opinion of those well acquainted with the West India affairs, inducing them to consider a general introduction of the plough requisite on estates which have heretofore been cultivated with the

spade and pick-hoe. We understand that another party is soon to follow them.—*Chronicle.*

AGES OF THE MINISTRY

Lord Holland 91.
Lord Brougham (if we mistake not) 59.
Viscount Melbourne 55.
The Marquis of Lansdowne 54.
Lord Duncannon 53.
Lord Althorp 52.
Lord Auckland 50.
Lord John Russell 42.
The Earl of Mulgrave 33.

Of the respective ages of Mr Abercrombie Mr Charles Grant Mr Ellice, Mr Spring Rice and Sir John Cam Hobhouse we have no proper information.

Mr Abercrombie who is sitting his seventh parliament was married in 1802.

Mr Charles Grant is also sitting his seventh parliament.

Mr Ellice who is sitting his fifth parliament, was married in 1809 to the youngest sister of Earl Grey.

Mr Spring Rice who is sitting his fourth parliament was married in 1811 to a daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse who is now sitting his fourth parliament is nearly contemporary in birth with his early and intimate friend, the late Lord Byron and must be from 40 to 50 years of age.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1834.

Notice.

WE advertise our Friends, and the Public generally, that we have REMOVED our

Printing Establishment

to the House occupied by Mr. JOHN EALES, TAILOR, and opposite to the Premises of Messrs. COLLING & LEGG.—Where all orders in the PRINTING line will be thankfully received, and neatly and expeditiously executed. We take the present opportunity of returning many thanks to our Friends and a liberal Public, for their past support, and solicit a continuance of their favours.

Carbonear, Dec. 24, 1834.

The schooner George, John Moran master, from St. John's bound to this port with an assorted cargo of goods, was totally lost on Christmas night, at about 10 o'clock on the back part of Harbour Grace Island; the crew, consisting of the master and four men, got into their boat, which nearly swamped with them; they, however, got on shore with extreme difficulty on the back of the Island, and had to climb up the cliff at the risk of their lives. They got on the Island in safety, and remained there, without fire or food, for two days and two nights, and having made some sort of a signal which was seen by people at the Featherpoint, a boat went out to them from Brine's Cove, but the sea was running so high at the Island, that the boat could not be landed so as to take them on board; and they were dragged through the surf by a rope, one at a time, got into the boat in safety, and landed in Brine's Cove. Some part of the cargo has been picked up, but the greater part of it will be lost, and that which is saved, is likely to be much damaged.

It will be recollected, that Christmas night was one of the most boisterous that has been experienced this Fall, the wind blowing a gale from the East South East with a heavy snow storm, so as to render the darkness of the night more dead.—MORAN supposed that he was steering in for this harbour, and if the vessel had been only twice the length of herself to leeward of the place in which she went on shore, she would have gone directly into Harbour Grace free of danger. One or two other schooners, were said to be in the Bay on the same night, and as they have not since arrived, or been heard of, a good deal of anxiety is felt for their safety.

The Success, belonging to Messrs. Bemister & Co. was also in the Bay, that night, but fortunately got into

this port in safety. The schooner Jason, drove from her anchors, and drifted on Carbonear beach, where she has since gone to pieces.

The Louisa and Frederick, Stephenston master, belonging to Messrs T. Ridley & Co., arrived at Harbour Grace, on Sunday morning from Liverpool, after an extraordinary short passage of fourteen days. We have, through the kindness of Thos. Chaney Esq., been favoured with English dates received by that vessel, up to the 8th inst.

It appears by them, that the formation of the Wellington Administration was retarded by the non-arrival of Sir Robert Peel from the Continent. The formation of a cabinet under the auspices of the Hero of Waterloo appears to have excited a good deal of party feeling in England.

Notwithstanding that the first act of the Premier was to notify to many of the foreign courts, that no change would take place in the line of foreign policy, adopted by the preceding ministry, and notwithstanding that the King in his answer to the city address, said, "that it has been, and ever will be the object of his earnest solicitude to correct abuses, and to improve the condition of the country;" yet the whigs and radicals heap upon "His Grace," the most abusive words contained in their vocabulary, and we observe that the whig editor of the Albion has thought proper to apply to his Majesty, the name of "Dictator." This is really too bad. Whilst the King, with a whig ministry was reforming the abuses that had crept into the Constitution, the whigs had no term loyal enough to express their gratitude for the benefits conferred by him, and their admiration of their patriot King. But when he found it necessary to check the torrent that threatened to sweep away the established institutions of the country, and bury the monarchy under their ruins; when he found that the reformed house of Commons was powerfully democratic enough to satisfy the most sanguine radical reformer, and that a moderate tory ministry was necessary to check the sweeping measures agitated in the house of Commons, the whigs such as the editor of the Albion turns round upon our beloved monarch, and call him a "Dictator." When such measures, as the repeal of the Union, the abolition of Hereditary Peerage, and the separation of the Protestant Church from the State were ripe in the reformed House of Commons, it was time for the King to "look to altar, and to throne."—We had high hopes of Brougham, have still a high opinion of his splendid ability; but we suppose that too much popularity has made him a spoiled child, and that his late stentorant tour has steeped him too deeply in liberalism, if not, in radicalism, to fit him for an adviser to his sovereign. His gout for popular applause has even taken him to Paris, where the state of things, may afford him a lesson; he will there see the tumult of the "three glorious days," bending to sovereign rule, and quiet orderly government.

The history of Lord Melbourne's short administration, is very wittily given. It is said that it "was only remarkable for the Grey and Durham dinners,—for the Brougham and Durham controversy, and for the destruction by fire of both Houses of Parliament." The King, evidently found out, that this Melbourne Administration, was trotting on the same road, as the anti-church-and-state-men, in the House of Commons, and he therefore only made the death of Earl Spencer a pretext for trotting out the

Melbourne administration, and Lord Melbourne was told that his Majesty would resort to other councillors who would fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Earl Spencer.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst., by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Mr. James Rose, to Miss Ann Bauldon.

By the same, on the 23d instant, Mr. Frances Powell, to Miss Elizabeth Howell, both of this town.

DIED.—At Harbour Grace, on Thursday last, Miss Ann Prendergast, fourth daughter of Mr James Prendergast, aged 39 years, after a short illness which she bore with the greatest piety and resignation, deeply regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

For Sale

BY AUCTION.

(For the Benefit of whom it may Concern).

THIS DAY

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

IN CROCKERS COVE,

The following Articles saved from the Wreck of the Schooner FAVORITE, at Silly-Come-By, and ordered to be Sold by the Agent for the Insurance at St. John's,

- 6 Barrels Flour
- 5 Bags Bread
- A quantity of Rum in a cask, about 20 gallons
- And about half a tierce of Porter.

T. NEWELL,

Auctioneer.

Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1834.

On Sale

BY

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.

At Reduced Prices for CASH or PRODUCE,

200 Barrels American Prime and Cargo PORK

200 Barrels Irish and Hamburg DITTO

50 Barrels American Prime BEEF

180 Firkins BUTTER, 1st & 2nd quality

400 Barrels States' FLOUR

50 Chests TEA, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea

Proved CHAIN CABLES, suitable for Vessels of 50 to 150 Tons

Patent WINDLASS PALLS & WHEELS

DECK and HAWSE PIPES

GRIND STONES

NAILS and IRON all sizes

And a full supply of nearly all other GOODS which are generally used in the TRADE.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 12, 1834.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL JEWELLERY.

G. P. JILLARD

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has received Ex EMILY from Briscoe and LOUISA and FREDERICK from Liverpool, his Fall Supply,

CONSISTING OF

A Splendid Assortment of JEWELLERY

CLOCKS, WATCHES &c.

With a great variety of CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY;

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Wellington BOOTS
Lady's BOOTS
Men's, Women's and Childrens SHOES
HOSIERY, DRAPERY
HABERDASHERY, WOOLLENS &c.
AND A LARGE STOCK of WATCH MATERIALS.

With which he will continue his Mechanical Business as heretofore.

Harbour Grace, Oct. 26, 1834.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Dec. 10 1834.