

A NEWSPAPER.—Freshness of effect belongs to a newspaper, and distinguishes it from a library book, the former being the zenith and the latter the nadir, with a number of intermediate degrees, occupied by pamphlets, magazines, and reviews. Besides, in a daily paper, with advertisements, proportionate to its large size, what is deferred must, four times out of five, be extinguished. A newspaper is a market for flowers and vegetables, rather than a granary or conservatory, and the drawer of its editor a common burial-ground, not a catacomb, for embalmed mummies, in which the defunct are preserved to serve in after times as medicine for the living.—*Coleridge.*

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—There is a most frightful maldy consequent upon the abuse of vinous and spiritous drinks, of the most eminent of the members of the medical profession, called delirium tremens, which bears with it a most melancholy train of symptoms, which is closely allied to some of the most aggravated forms of disease which the sad catalogue of human afflictions presents to us. Some time previous to the developments of the worst features of this disorder, there are observed weakness, languor emaciation; there is no appetite for breakfast or for dinner; there is a peculiar slowness of the pulse, coldness of the hands and feet, a cold moisture of the whole surface of the body, cramp in the muscles of the extremities, giddiness, nausea, vomiting; these signs succeed a nervous tremour of hands, and likewise of the tongue; the spirits become dejected, a melancholy feeling pervades the mind, the sleeps is short and interrupted; this may constitute the first stage, after which a second comes on attended with the highest degree of nervous irritation mental alienation is its marked feature; there is a great restlessness, a constant excitement objects of the most frightful nature are present to the imagination, the eye acquires a striking wildness, the individual cannot lie down, he fears suffocation, he talks incoherently, he fancies he sees faces of extreme hideousness before him, beings enter into conspiracy against him. Dr. Pearson, who has written ably on the subject, witnessed a very distressing incident of a patient who, for a considerable time before his death, imagined he saw the devil on the ceiling above his bed, and as the disease, which terminated rapidly, increased, he fancied the evil spirit approached him with a knife to cut his throat, and he actually expired making violent efforts to avoid the fatal instrument.—*Dr. Sigmund's Lecture.*

One of the signs of the Times was exhibited on Thursday, which was the anniversary of the Restoration of Monarchy in this country.—The standard was not hoisted at the tower—neither as we are informed, were the guns there fired, as had been customary, without an exception, ever since the days of Charles the second himself. Considering that his restoration took place after England had tried the virtues of Radical Reform in its widest range—that the whole course had been run—that the House of Lords had been abolished—that the Bishops had been gotten rid of—that the Church Established had been overthrown and that the Monarch had been beheaded, it seems strange that the anniversary—this return to order, and a Monarchical Government, sought for with the heartiest anxiety, and hailed with universal delight by the whole kingdom, as a blessing which was to relieve it from the miseries of tyranny with which its ultra-Liberal rulers had oppressed it, should be slurred over and hushed up, even in the Royal fortress of London, as if it were a matter of State policy not to allow the people the advantages of recurring to a precedent of past times, upon which they might reasonably form their opinions as to the probabilities of what, if the timid policy of conciliation similar to that adopted by the unhappy martyred Monarch should be persisted in, might happen in the days to come.

BAYONNE, Aug 23.
General Espartero, who appears decided to abandon the inactivity, in which he has so long remained, has sent a million of rations of bread, rice, and bacon to the villages of Leric, Lodosa, and Larraga, with the view, it is said, of attacking Estella on the 23d or 24th. The general-in-chief has also ordered that all the Christiano garrisons should be furnished with provisions of every kind, and already the magazines contain sufficient for a year. The corn in the magazines comes from the Ribera.

Ten pieces of besieging artillery left Pampeluna on the 15th; they were escorted by two battalions of infantry and 200 horse, and drawn by 50 pairs of oxen. They took the direction of Larraga. On the 20th a sortie of about 2,000 men left the line of Hernani, and marched on various points.—In all the directions it took the firing of musketry and artillery was heard. It is said that this sortie from Hernani was intended to draw off the attention of the Carlists whilst Espartero commenced his attack upon Estella. General Marotto has named the Carlist Colonel Don Henrique Oger commandant-general of the blockade of Pampeluna, and five battalions of

Navarre and 50 horse have been placed at his disposition. Since the 20th that this chief has been established before Pampeluna not a single person has left or entered, at least without an urgent motive, and in that case it is necessary to exhibit a pass-port. The Christiano soldiers have deserted the last few days in great numbers. This desertion has gained the cavalry, and every day bands of six or seven men present themselves to the Carlists. The troops of the two enemies on the 20th occupied the same position. Forty of Munagorri's recruits has been taken by the Carlists in the mountains of Irati, in the valley of Aezcoa, where they were at work at a France a day, waiting the orders of their chief. They have been taken to the Borda d'Inigo to be tried.

One of Munagorri's recruits, who was amusing himself by fishing in the river at Zugarramurdi, was arrested by the Carlists and shot upon the spot.

The Carlists chief at the custom house of Elisondo, D. Angel Ripalde, was deprived of his employ on the 20th and arrested. Other persons employed have been arrested.

Fourteen deserters from Valcarlos came in yesterday.

SOUND LEGAL ADVICE.—I am informed from a respectable source, that an action has been commenced, at the instance of a very amiable young lady of a most respectable family at Cork, for breach of promise of marriage, against John O'Connell, Esq. M. P., who has been recently united to another young lass, with a handsome fortune. I am further told, that, before the commencement of legal proceedings, a case, with its accompanying fee, but whereon A and B were merely substituted for the real parties' names, was forwarded to the hon. member for Dublin, detailing all the particulars of his own son's courtship, correspondence, describing him as "B." &c., and that the learned gentleman never suspecting who "B" was, not only expressed his decided opinion of the clear cause of action shown by the fair plaintiff, A, against the defendant; but recommended, that no time should be lost in seeking for damages to the amount, as laid, of £7000.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!"—The *Examiner* (Ministerial paper!) has this broad hint to the Downing-street people:—"It is certain that the government must undergo some repairs, some renovation, for constituted as it is, it cannot go through the first stage of the next session. A deplorable deficiency of the facilities for business has lately been observable in parliament. This must be cured, for it most certainly will not be endured."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—*Trinity House, London, May 22.*—Bardsley Light, St. George's Channel.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of August next, the Light on Bardsley Island, in St. George's Channel, will be exhibited as a fixed light, visible in all directions seaward from E. quarter S. to N. E. quarter E, and that the flashing appearance which this light has hitherto assumed in certain directions, will thenceforth cease.—By order.

J. HERBERT, Secretary.

(From English Papers, Sept. 14—21.)

The French independent press has, however, come forward in a generous and impressive manner, to redeem LOUIS BONAPARTE from the odium which two of the ministerial journals would fain have attached to him, by ascribing to him the project of entering the service of Russia, and of even having unsuccessfully attempted to obtain the Czar's sanction to his residence in Russia.—The moderate journals, such as the *Commerce*, the *Courier*, &c., are contented with expressing a simple disbelief on the subject of the report above referred to, at the same time stating their confident expectation that the young man will deny, at the earliest opportunity, the assertion. The republican prints, however, enter most warmly into his defence, and appear to take his pretension to become the future head of the state quite as seriously as LOUIS PHILIP has lately done, though certainly his MAJESTY of the French has unintentionally increased the importance of his rival in a hundred-fold degree, by adopting the steps he has done towards the Swiss diet to obtain his expulsion. The republican press now does not scruple to warn LOUIS BONAPARTE against forming any alliance or demanding any assistance or protection from the continental princes.

"It was this that caused the ruin of the Bourbons," exclaims the *National*, "and if the family of Napoleon has one superior claim to our sympathy and love, it is that it has remained pure from the contagious alliance of our enemies. We therefore warn Louis Bonaparte against all connection with the princes of Ghent and Coblenz. Let him live and die in the canton of Thurgovia, or in England, if the diplomacy of the Tuileries succeed in driving him from the continent; but let him refrain from calling to his aid those who in 1814 brought back the Bourbons amongst us for the hour in which he should so stain his name would be that in which his enemies would become divested of that strange alarm with which they had lately been overpowered, and thenceforward they would let him live as tranquilly as might be desired in his Chateau of Arenenberg, without troubling themselves about his future aspirations."

(From the Jamaica papers of the 14th of August.)

The all-engrossing subject at the present moment is the hire demanded by the labouring population, and their refusal in some parts of the island to resume their labour except on exorbitant terms; the excitement continues, and we regret to perceive that one of the journals of this city is disposed to create alarm in the mother country, by the doleful tales which it puts forth, and the uncheering prospects it holds forth to the proprietors of Jamaica property.

The post has arrived and brought us intelligence from various parts of the island of the manner in which the 1st of August has passed off. As was expected, all was quiet and peaceable, and there was less of noisy mirth than might have been anticipated on such an occasion.

We learn from a gentleman who has returned from Manchester &

Clarendon, that in the former parish the apprentices refused to labour for less than 2s. 6d. per day, and that the fields are foul, and the coffee fast ripening; the prospects of the planters are therefore gloomy.

The excitement and rejoicing consequent upon the arrival of the great day—the day of freedom—are over, and we begin to experience the languor and lassitude which generally follow in their trains.

The Jamaica Despatch says,

Every fresh account from the country is unsatisfactory. A gentleman just returned from the country has supplied us with most unfavourable reports. In Manchester scarcely a soul had returned to field labour, and in Clarendon, although the head cattlemen had been offered £20 a year, their houses, grounds, medical attendance, and promised four assistants, which offer they had accepted, still they had left the proprietors, and have not since shown their faces. In the latter parish the coffee fields were in ruins, the berries dropping on the ground, and the pimento ready for gathering, but no hands could be procured to reap the harvest.

St. Mary's. (Extract from a letter to a merchant.)—The holidays have passed over with extreme quiet and order. I have not heard of any rioting. I have forty people at work, and all the rest promise to be out on Monday. I give 2s. 6d. per day for able hands, getting 5s., or two days' labour for houses, gardens, and medical attendance. I do not know a single other estate where they have turned out yet, and I have made very general inquiries.

A correspondent of the same paper writes thus:

Though long prior to the 1st of August we had our misgivings respecting the practicability of conducting estates under free labour, still we had hopes that the negroes, after enjoying a holiday of a few days, would re-commence their work for reasonable wages, but in this, I regret to say, we have been grievously disappointed; for so far from meeting the liberal offers of their former masters, they maintain a dogged sullenness of disposition—making no reply to our offers, or giving any indication of a desire to work. Nothing but ruin to the proprietors can be the consequence in the north side, from Manchioneal to Rio Bueno, in which extensive district, the canes are absolutely rotting in the fields—all the planters would give high wages that this crop might be saved, but to continue cultivation at such rates as we would give for three months, for this special purpose, is absolutely impossible. Many estates, as is well known, were doing little more than paying their contingencies under the old system—affording a bare subsistence to the proprietors—how then are properties, making one hundred to one hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar, to pay money wages to the extent of £1,500 to £2,500 per annum, and large estates will be as high as £5,000? It is utterly impossible, and the consequences must be, that many properties will be thrown out of cultivation, and the proprietors for ever ruined.

The following is from the *West Indian*, Barbadoes paper, of August 2:

The conduct of the new "free men" yesterday, we rejoice to say,

was most gratifying. The churches and places of worship throughout the island were thronged by them at an early hour, and many could not obtain admission, although every accommodation which could be offered them was placed at their disposal. The sermon, a most excellent one, at the cathedral, was preached by the Lord Bishop. His Excellency the Governor and suite attended divine service at the Cathedral, on his arrival and departure receiving the usual compliments from the flank companies of the Royal Regiment.

(From the Barbadoes Papers of the 7th of Aug. to the 13th.)

"No intelligence has reached us from the country since our last, bad or indifferent. With regard to the condition of the estates, we have for some time been hearing of the wretched state of many of them, from the continued indisposition of the negroes during several months to labour. A lamentable prospect awaits us, if this be the fact. Every necessary of life is already dear in town, and we may look for worse things are long."

Jamaica.—We are now on the 8th of the month (August), and not a person at field labour in the parish on sugar estates. The people are mad, and I think likely to continue so until all their money is gone. They are quite aware that they are liable for rent, but would rather decline paying any. They talk of 5s. a-day for wages; it will be some time ere the resources of this fine colony are developed at this rate, but I agree with you that the blacks are likely to become a fine peasantry by and by, when they understand their new and true position. Alas! for our canes in the meantime; while the grass (weeds) grows the canes die.

At the recent trial of General Brossard Ismael, one of the Arab witnesses, observed the rather violent gesticulations and language of the Advocate Boinvilliers, who directed both for the moment against the Jew, Ben Durand. Ismael, who hates Ben Durand imagined the lawyer to be absorbed by a similar hate and from the violence of his tone and peculiarity of his gesture, concluded that M. Boinvilliers demanded the head of Ben Durand, and he moreover concluded, for the aspect of the court, that his request would be granted. Ismael, therefore, drew up a petition setting forth that as Ben Durand would surely be condemned to be decapitated, as he deserved, he (Ismael) prayed to enjoy the office of executioner.—*French Paper.*

DAVIS' STRAITS FISHERY.

HULL.—Abram, 12 fish; Swan, 14 fish 160 tons; Comet, 22 fish.
Newcastle.—Grenville Bay, full; Lady Jane, full; Lord Gambier, 26 fish.
Leith.—Clarendon, 10 fish; North Pole, 6 fish; William and Ann, 7 fish.
Kirkaldy.—Caledonia, 11 fish; Chieftain, 14 fish, 130 tons; Hecla, 22 fish, 230 tons; Regalia, 3 fish.
Aberdeen.—Bon Accord, 16 fish, 165 tons; Neptune, 11 fish.
Boness.—Alfred, 19 fish, 165 tons.
Dundee.—Advice, full; Alexander, 8 fish; Ebor, 12 fish; Friendship, 11 and 8 dead fish; Horn, 4, and 8 dead fish; Princess Charlotte, 22 fish.
Peterhead.—Joseph Green, 8 fish, 100 tons; Traveller, 14 fish, 220 tons.
The above are reported by the Princess Charlotte and the Bon Accord, arrived off Aberdeen.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1838.

The PUBLIC LEDGER of yesterday teems with extracts from the Constitutional portion of the British Press, by which it appears that the Mother Country has "in the eleventh hour" condescended to cast a pitying eye upon the abject—the squalid condition of the eldest of her offspring. However much we condemn the tone and "fashion" of the language in which the sentiments of those paragraphs have been for the most part unguardedly couched, we blush to acknowledge that to the

sentiments but few ex has been yo of degradin soms burn land of ou and our li proverb of throughout of it rests v who have o But is ti us a suffic sterling wo nifold for a little of t which has If there b remaining he protect nucleus r will rally purifying far and w

We ol papers th resigned a vernor G America become o Alas poor

Mission the amount in the year missionary Church Society Wesleyan London Baptist

Capt. Larr 1841, 22, 35 the 22d 34, N. W., when rather, butw and caused i cases but one pinary rolled him, he said could make a beginning of St. John, N.J. he experience which contain be hoped th Tuesday the 27, spoke th Hamburg, to the brig East loo from Har

Are La

Which

20 Tons 2 Do. Cognac B London F French P Leaf Tobo Hyson, T Chain Cat Nails & Ir Doctor Ar Schooners Sheet Lea Na Soap and White Le Linsed C Window 12

A Few W Pitch, Co Patent Co Roach Li Earthenw A Few Bl Canvas N

And a MANC

M

Harbor G Octobe