

ceived, the measures presented in the regulations respecting the plague with regard to the intercourse with Russian Poland.

(From London Papers, Sept. 25-30.)

The *Augsburg Gazette*, of the 21st September, has the following from Rome, of the 10th:—"The announcement, by the *Gazette*, of Don Miguel's arrival in this city under the title of his Majesty Don Miguel I., has given rise to remarks in the higher circles, more especially as the visit to the Pope has not been returned, according to the custom to crowned heads. This omission is explained by the unwillingness of the Holy See to make a public and formal recognition of Don Miguel as King of Portugal; but the real ground may be, that the Pope has been confined to his chamber by indisposition for several days past. How long the ex-King will remain here is uncertain; persons of his suite continue to arrive, and some of high rank are still expected. He has received accounts from Lisbon, which announce that he will be deprived of the allowance due to him as an Infante of Portugal, in consequence of his protest. This privation, however, he takes little to heart, as he has large sums of money deposited in England. It is currently reported here that a well known person of princely rank has been ordered to quit the city at the request of a friendly power.

We have just learned that Don Miguel very suddenly and unexpectedly arrived in Genoa from Rome on Monday last. We have heard of no reason assigned for this sudden departure from the papal city.—*Globe*, Sep. 27.

We have just received, by express from Falmouth, accounts from Lisbon by the *Confiance* steamer, which sailed on the 21st September. Don Pedro was not expected to live throughout the day. The Cortes of Portugal had consequently declared the young Queen of age, thus obviating any difficulty which might otherwise arise from the Emperor's demise. The Duke of Palmella had been charged by the Queen to form a new administration, and to fill at the same time the functions of Foreign Secretary. M. Carvalho was to retain his present appointment of Minister of Finance, and M. Freire, the present Minister of War, was to be removed to the Ministry of Marine. The Dukes of Terceira and Valencia, and the Count de Villa Real, were also, it is said, to form part of the new Cabinet, the formation of which was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the inhabitants of Lisbon. The Emperor had showed the greatest fortitude and resignation, and regarded his approaching death with the greatest calmness. He perfectly retained his faculties, and conversed freely on the affairs of the state. He had also summoned all the Colonels and one Private from every regiment in the garrison, and desired them to transmit to their comrades the gratitude he felt for their services, and took through them an affectionate leave of the army.—*Times*.

(From the Supplement to the Official Government Gazette, of Sep. 18.)

Senhores, Deputies of the Portuguese Nation.—Always frank and faithful to my oaths, and obeying the voice of my conscience, I inform you that having yesterday fulfilled the duties of a son of the Catholic church and the father of a family, I deem it also to be my conscientious duty to communicate to you, that the same state of indisposition which dictated to me yesterday those resolutions, prevents me from taking cognisance of public affairs; in which circumstances I request you to be pleased to provide a remedy. I offered up my most ardent vows to Heaven for the public happiness.

D. PEDRO, Regent.

Palace of Queluz, Sep. 18, 1834.

A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday (Sep. 26.) by the government to the following purport:—"A person named Ramagosa has been arrested at Celma. He was in possession of 300,000 frs. and was commissioned to raise an insurrection in Catalonia. An affair of a more serious nature than was at first believed has taken place at Panorbo, in which Aretio was killed. The insurgents of Alava have been surprised by Gen. Manso. Five officers and a great number of men have been killed or taken. This affair is the more important because the insurgents entertained great hopes from the diversion to be made by Villareal, who commanded them, in Castille."—*French paper*.

It seems certain that Gen. Sebastiani will shortly go as ambassador to Naples, but it is believed that his stay will not be long.—His mission is said to have two important objects—the marriage of one of the French princesses with the brother of the King of Naples, and the acknowledgment of the young Queen of Spain by the Neapolitan court.—*Constitutionnel*.

The *Leipsic Gazette* has the following from Munich of the 12th Sept.:—"It is asserted in the higher circles that the French government has consented to the marriage of the Queen of Portugal with the Duke de Leuchtenberg, and that negotiations have already taken place upon the subject. The

Duke at present resides with his mother in a country seat, three leagues from this place.

Letters from Frankfort state that the late conspiracy, which set all the Austrian troops on foot, was a plot to assassinate the King of Bavaria, who was residing at his Palace of Aschaffenburg, on the Maine, not far from Frankfort. The hoaxers of the German police made the King of Bavaria the eternal object of their tricks.

GLASGOW, Sept. 24.—Within the last two days cholera has broken out with virulence in Paisley. Several fatal cases have occurred in various quarters of the town, both in the centre and suburbs. This forenoon the disease was rather on the increase.—*Chronicle*.

Private letters from Bilbao, dated the 16th of Sept., state that the cholera had broken out in that town on the 13th in an alarming manner, but that it had rapidly decreased. From the evening of the 13th to that of the 14th, one hundred cases were reported, of which number seventy nine died. On the 15th, there were only thirty-five cases, and on the 16th, between fifteen and twenty.—The weather, however, continued extremely hot.

VALUE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—A mountain tract of land in the county of Limerick, called Chonleharde, which was purchased in the year 1761 by the late Archbishop of Tuam from the Earl of Duraven's ancestor for £4,500 has been lately sold by the Archbishop's son, Lord Decies, to Stephen Dickson, Esq., for £25,000. This is a rise in price more than sixfold in 70 years, taking the change of currency into account. What will the repealers say to this?

CAPTAIN ROSS.—During the recent visit of Captain Ross to the northern capitals he was received with marked distinction by the learned and scientific societies of Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Petersburg, and enrolled as a member of the most celebrated.—The sovereigns seemed to have vied with their subjects in heaping honors upon our gallant countryman. The King of Sweden invested him with the Commandership of the Sword: he is the only officer with the rank of Captain who has ever obtained that class of the order. The Emperor of Russia conferred on him the Order of St. Anne, set in diamonds. It is not true that the gallant navigator meditates another Polar expedition, or that his recent journey had reference to such intention. He visited the capitals of the north at the special invitation of some scientific bodies interested in his discoveries.—*Naval and Military Gaz.*

The Fair Rosamond, Lieutenant Rose, has captured off the Old Calabar River, the slave schooner *La Pontica*, with 317 slaves on board. Forty of this cargo of our fellow-creatures died on the passage up Sierra Leone.

This day (Sept. 25.) at two o'clock Parliament was further prorogued by commission *pro forma*, to the 23d October; the peers named in the commission were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Auckland. The House of Commons were summoned in the usual manner, and the clerk having attended at the bar of the house accompanied by the Deputy Black Rod, he was informed of the period to which parliament stood prorogued, and retired.

NEW CUSTOMS ACT.

[Past in the last session of the Imperial Parliament.]

ANNO QUARTO ET QUINTO GULIELMI IV. REGIS.

CAP. LXXXIX.

"An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Colonies.

[15th August, 1834]

XXVII.—And whereas an Act passed in the Second and Third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled *An Act to continue certain Acts relating to the Island of NEWFOUNDLAND, and to provide for the Appropriation of all Duties which may hereafter be raised within the said Island*, Provision was made for the Appropriation of the net Produce of all Duties levied within the said Colony by any Act of Parliament then or thereafter to be in force there, and for the Deduction from and out of such net Proceed in each and every Year of a sum not exceeding Six Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be applied in the Manner, for the Purposes, and under the Authority therein mentioned; And whereas Doubts may arise whether the Provisions aforesaid, or some of them, were not repealed or abrogated by some or one of the Acts so passed as aforesaid in the last Session of Parliament; be it therefore, for the Removal of such Doubts, declared and enacted, That nothing in any Act passed in the last Session of Parliament contained, did or doth repeal, abrogate, annul, or alter the said recited Act passed as aforesaid in the Second and Third Year of His Majesty's Reign, or any Part thereof, or any of the Provisions therein contained, but that from and out of the net Proceeds of all Duties levied from Year to Year within the said Colony of NEWFOUNDLAND, by an Act passed in the last Session of

Parliament, or any Act thereafter passed or to be passed, such Deduction shall be annually made as in the said Act passed in the Second and Third Year of His Majesty's Reign is mentioned, and that the Sum of Money so from Year to Year to be deducted shall be applied from Time to Time in such Manner and for such Purposes and under such Authority as in the said Act so passed in the Second and Third Year of His Majesty's Reign is particularly mentioned and set forth.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1834.

By a Proclamation dated the 21st of October, the General Assembly is further prorogued until Thursday, the 4th day of December next.

The Supreme Court is to open on Wednesday the 19th day of November, and continue thence until Saturday, the 6th day of December following.

We feel assured, that our readers will experience much pleasure in perusing the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor at the dinner given to him in St. John's by the Commercial Society of that Town. The speech is candid, manly, and gentlemanly, and gives a good deal of information on subjects in which the people were deeply interested.

We stated last week, that we were sorry the President of the Carbonar Commercial Society could not make it convenient to accept the invitation given to him to attend the public dinner given to the Governor.—But we do not now regret the circumstance, because he has since that time been employed in as good a purpose in being chiefly instrumental in the getting of an address from the people of this place to the Governor previous to his departure from the Colony. We shall be pleased in publishing such an address, as it will give an additional proof of the peoples good opinion of his Excellency's administration, and as will also be an additional contradiction of the false statements that have been published respecting his Excellency's public conduct.

The King has been pleased to appoint HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, Captain Royal Navy and a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies. We understand that his Excellency arrived at St. John's on Saturday last in the *CHAMPION*, 18, Capt. the hon. Arthur Duncombe.

The King has been pleased to appoint JOHN STARK, Esq. the chief Clerk of the Northern Circuit Court of Newfoundland.

DINNER TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS COCHRANE.

When the toast of "His Excellency the Governor, our distinguished Guest" was given, his Excellency rose and delivered the following speech:—

In rising to return you my best thanks for the honour you have just done me, as well as for the kindness which has led to my presence among you, I feel very unequal to the task of conveying to you in adequate terms the feelings which press upon me on the occasion; indeed I should either be void of all feeling, or should possess a control over my feelings which would confer on me little honour, could I contemplate the approaching rupture of those ties which for above one-fifth part of my life have united us, and during which period, whatever difference of opinion may or may not have existed on any particular occasion, the most perfect harmony and good will have prevailed between us.

Gentlemen, were the proceedings of this evening to be confined within these walls, there would be little necessity for my detaining you longer than to express the high sense I entertain of the invitation you have favoured me with, and which alone is sufficient evidence of your opinion that during the period of my Government your various relations and interests have not been neglected—but the proceedings of so large a portion of the most respectable and influential of the community cannot pass without publicity, and I feel called upon to detain you a few minutes longer than I otherwise would have done.

Gentlemen, it seldom happens that a Governor is afforded an opportunity of explaining his motives or conduct to a large majority of the people committed to his care; he is placed in a worse situation than any other member of the community—he is liable to have his intentions misrepresented, and his conduct arraigned—yet he is with-

out the power to resort to the usual means to which private individuals can have recourse to set themselves right with the public. It is only on such an occasion as the present, that one filling the important situation held by me can depart from that restraint which propriety at other times places on him, and I am sure I shall stand excused while I tax your patience by a short detail of some events that have occurred while I have had the happiness to be among you.

When his Majesty was graciously pleased to appoint me to this government, I had passed my public life in the naval service of my country, and I had never filled a civil situation. I came to this country under peculiar disadvantages. Had I been appointed to any other command I should have found a regular course of proceeding marked out for me, and in all probability have found all those officers on the spot, through whom the details of Government usually proceed; I had but to pursue the beaten track prepared for me to avoid the frisks of censure if not to entitle me to the reward of approbation; far otherwise was the case with me. I may say that in proceeding to this Government, I had no predecessor, for the previous governor had been two years absent, and no one had been administering the government in his absence.

I came without instructions, and found not a single rule for my guidance, nor one single responsible officer to appeal to; yet did I bring with me a new system of government to carry into operation.

Under such a complication of difficulties it would not have been surprising had I failed in giving due force to the intentions of Government, and laid myself open to censure, rather than have received the reward of approbation; but, gentlemen, although I neither brought with me experience nor instructions, nor found any rule for my guidance yet I brought with me that which stood by me as the best of friends, and has been my guiding star; to the present day. I brought with me an anxious desire to do my duty—a fervent wish to promote your welfare and prosperity by every means in my power; and however I may have failed in my object, the intention remains pure and unalloyed to the last. I have every reason to hope and believe that such of the community as are capable of judging on public affairs are sensible of my good inclinations towards them, and give me credit for at least a few acts for their welfare and advantage; yet I am sensible there are those who have tried to mislead the public mind, and who have painted me in colours I would feign hope I do not deserve, and that no act of mine can justify. To the enlightened part of the community who are able to judge for themselves no explanation from me is necessary; but there are a vast number as you must be well aware, who are easily misled and it is a matter of deep regret to think how often they have been so.

Gentlemen, it has been publicly charged against me that my government has been productive of no sort of advantage to the community—that I have been indifferent to your comforts in improving your means of communication. Gentlemen, on my arrival among you, there was nothing more than the trace of a road one hundred yards from Town—where the *King's Bridge* now stands, but a beam lay across by which passengers tremblingly passed to the other side; on visiting *Portugal Cove* I was under the necessity of leaving my English horses at *Windsor Lake* and of proceeding the remainder of the way upon a country horse, the road to that place is now in quality and beauty, almost equal to any in England, with two stages upon it every day—yet I am charged with indifference to your ways.

Gentlemen I am also reproached as an enemy to improvement in agriculture, and that difficulties are thrown in the way of the poor man obtaining Grants of land. When I arrived here, cultivation extended scarcely a mile from the town—look now at fields which extend nearly as far as the eye can reach. Who was it that on his own responsibility reduced the rents on land to comparatively a nominal sum? To the west a farm called *Nevil's* was I believe the extremity of cultivation in that direction. Who opened roads through the wilderness to enable you to carry on cultivation at this moment three times the original distance from the town? Who was that enabled a gentleman whom I now see at your table, to reclaim a waste, and at this moment to be receiving from his tenant £200 per annum for his farm—is this a proof of enmity to agriculture; yet gentlemen I am accused as an enemy to agricultural pursuits.

Think not by this statement that I mean to boast of what I have done—if in the period of time I have been among you, with adequate means at my command, I had done no more, I should be ashamed of my inactivity—but when it is known that the only funds at my disposal arose from the small amount collected from Spirit Licenses in this town, you will not be surprised when I tell you that but for my personal attendance and the gratuitous assistance of some of the officers of His Majesty's service in undertaking the duties of Surveyors, Superintendants and other duties of subordina-