

bours. We have already burned our fingers in the operation, and in defiance of past experience, if heated feelings prevail over cool sagacity, will do so again.

The fears of impending famine, and the state of the grain markets, not only in our own but in neighbouring countries, have produced a feeling in favour of throwing open the ports to the admission, duty free, of every description of provisions.

The fear of famine has overtaken the *canaille* of Paris, and riots have been the consequence. In addition to the rise in price of the necessities of life, trade in Paris is dull at the present time, and these combined causes have led to the temporary outbreaks to which we allude. The mob entered some bakers' shops, stopped some carriages, and attempted to form barricades; but the military were in attendance, and quiet was eventually restored. In some of the French provincial towns, a similar spirit of discontent has been apparent.

The contest in the British metropolis this year for the civic chair has been more than usually severe. Alderman Wood, who was the popular candidate, headed the poll and kept it until the last day, when he was obliged to yield to the claims of Sir George Carroll. The Alderman's defeat was produced by an imputation on his integrity, arising out of his having acted as solicitor for the Irish Society. He was accused, with some show of reason, of having withheld the fees of counsel in a suit in which he had been engaged. The last of the fees had been paid on the day preceding, but the result shows how justly fenacious the Livery of London are respecting the commercial purity of the chief magistrate.

SUMMARY.

THE STEAM-SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—By the steam-ship *Caledonia*, which sailed hence on the 4th instant, we gave accounts of the unfortunate position of this noble steam-ship up to the 2d inst., and stated that an effort would be made on the 3d to float her again; we also stated our doubts that the attempt would be successful, and so it has proved. On that day the steam tug-boats made an ineffectual effort to relieve her. The weather on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, was such as to render it impossible for any of the steam-tugs to approach her; so that all the efforts which had previously been made to get her off the sands failed. Since we left Dundrum Bay she has moved 100 yards nearer the shore, and has from ten to twelve feet of water in her hold.

In a conversation which we had yesterday with Captain Hosken at our office, we are glad to learn that he entertains sanguine expectations of getting her off. Breakwaters, tanks, and other machinery, is now preparing, which will not be put into practical execution for about six weeks; and as she now lies fast on a bed of sand, between two rocks, it is expected that she will not sustain much more damage.

The Storm.—Since our last publication the weather has been awfully severe. Storms of unparalleled fury have raged in all parts of the globe. At sea, an immense amount of property has been swallowed up, and several lives have fallen a prey to the destructive results of the raging elements. We this day publish a long, and really awful list of casualties which will be found under the head of "Maritime Intelligence."

The Revenue.—The official returns of the public revenue, for the year and quarter ended the 10th of October, were made up at a late hour on the night of the 13th. We may call attention to the gratifying fact that they exhibit an increase on the year and quarter, as compared with the corresponding periods of

last year, the increase on the year being £88,264, and on the quarter £539,064; and that in the Excise department there is an increase on the year of £182,717, and on the quarter of £226,820. The Property-tax also exhibits an increase, on the year of £265,031, and on the quarter of £148,245.

The Count de Montemolin.—It is stated, on what we believe to be unquestionable authority, that the French Government, or, in other words, his Majesty Louis Philippe, has demanded the surrender of Don Carlos Louis Comte de Montemolin by the English Cabinet. We hear that the reply of Lord Palmerston to this monstrous requisition was the only one a British Minister ought to make, that England was a free country, and that any foreigner, no matter what might be his political opinions, was entitled to an asylum so long as he respected our laws.

Importation of Fish from Labrador.—A ship, just arrived from Labrador, British North America, at London, has brought one of the most extensive cargoes of fish from so great a distance that has ever before taken place, viz., 111 hogheads, 184 tierces, and 10 barrels of salted salmon, and 100 boxes of the same esteemed description of fish in a preserved state; and in addition to a variety of other articles, the production of that part of the world, the large number of 832 quintals of cod fish; altogether a very large quantity, and forming an importation worthy of particular notice, among the numerous and extensive arrivals of every description of provisions from all parts taking place at the present time.

IRELAND.

The state of Ireland continues to be most distressing—alarming in the extreme. The famine spreads; disease, the attendant of scarcity, stalks abroad through all parts of the island, and the suffering peasantry, goaded on by despair, have shewn symptoms of rebellion and outrage, hoping thereby to attain an effectual relief for all their wants and privations.

As was intimated in our last publication, the Government are active and energetic in efforts to devise ways and means to afford timely and substantial relief. Since we last addressed our readers, the Lord-Lieutenant has undertaken the responsibility of finding employment for all the labouring population now in want, by inviting the magistrates and cesspayers to provide for the people by the execution of useful and reproductive works.

NEW ZEALAND.

Papers from New Zealand of the 16th and 23rd of May contain particulars of an attack made on the Hutt upon a piquet, consisting of forty-two men of the 58th regiment, under the command of Major Richmond, by a considerable body of natives. The soldiers, it appears, were taken by surprise. Four were tomahawked on the spot in one tent. One of them, who acted as bugler to the company, behaved most nobly. On the first alarm he seized his bugle, and while in the act of sounding the instrument a blow from a tomahawk nearly severed his arm, and struck him to the ground. But while in this mutilated state he seized the bugle with the other hand, and attempted to warn his comrades of their danger, when a second stroke of the tomahawk nearly severed his head from his body. The troops fought with the most devoted courage and gallantry, and after a severe struggle, the natives were driven across the river, taking with them their dead and wounded, believed to be about thirteen in number. The loss on the part of the troops is six killed, (including the four who were tomahawked at the commencement of the attack,) and five wounded.

THE STAR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1846.

(From the Royal Gazette, Nov. 10.)

BY AUTHORITY.

MEMBER Returned to serve in the present General Assembly of Newfoundland, for the District of Trinity Bay.

THOMAS BULLEY JOB, of St. John's, Esquire, in the room of the late **RICHARD BARNES**, Esq., deceased. Colonial Secretary's Office. 9th Nov. 1846.

The Steamer *Unicorn*, Captain Meagher, arrived on Monday last, with the second mail for October, and dates from London and Liverpool respectively, to the 19th and 20th of that month.

We subjoin, from Willmer & Smith's European Times, an abstract of the news.

The Hon. Chief Justice Norton arrived in the steamer.

It is reported that the Hon. J. Simms, H. M. Attorney General, has been appointed to the Assistant Judgeship of the Supreme Court of this Island, vice the late Hon. Judge Lilly, and that E. M. Archibald, Esq., the present Acting Judge, succeeds to the office of Attorney General.

The *Ledger's* London correspondent states that the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, will embark for his Government early in November, and that the Honorable Mr. Bruce, his brother, will go out in the same vessel to assume the government of Newfoundland. His Excellency the Governor of this Island may therefore be expected by the next Packet.

We are happy in being able to announce the safe arrival in England, on the 9th October, of his Lordship the Bishop of this Island, who, it may be remembered, sailed from hence in his yacht, on the day previous to the great gale of the 19th September.

The English, Colonial, and American papers abound with details of the loss and damage of shipping, &c., occasioned by the awful gales experienced on and about the 19th September.

In the Gulf of Florida the hurricane was particularly severe. At Key West almost everything, afloat and ashore, was destroyed—six dwelling-houses alone escaped. The Light-house and adjoining dwelling were blown down, and 14 persons perished in the ruins. The Custom-house, Hospital, and other public buildings, unroofed or levelled to the ground. Twenty vessels were driven on the reef, among them the U. S. Brig *Perrey*. About fifty persons lost their lives.

The *Caledonia* Steamer, which arrived at Halifax on the 3rd inst. from Boston, brought some important intelligence from Mexico.—General Santa Anna is stated to have placed himself at the head of the Mexican army, and that he had arrived at Saltillo with about 13,000 men, and joined General Mejia, increasing their force to 30,000 at that place—which they were strongly fortifying, and where they intended to await the attack of the American General Taylor. The United States Government is said to have called on the Northern and Eastern States to supply their proportion of the troops (50,000 in number) authorized by Congress to be raised for the prosecution of the war in Mexico—which is to be carried on with greatly increased vigour. It is said that Santa Anna took with him into Mexico, from the Havana, a number of Spanish Officers of distinguished ability, who are to have commands in the Mexican Army.

By an official announcement in to-day's *Gazette* it will be seen that our worthy fellow-townsmen, **THOMAS B. JOB**, Esq., has been returned as Member of the General Assembly for the important district of Trinity Bay.

Yesterday, being the anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Royal Standard was displayed on the staff in front of the Government House.

A disturbance which at one time assumed a somewhat serious character occurred on Wednesday evening on board the American brig *Jefferson*, lately from New Orleans and consigned to Messrs. BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO., at whose wharf she was then lying.—It appears that three of the crew, who had been rather troublesome in the course of the passage, obtained a few dollars each from the Captain on the preceding Saturday evening, with which they went on shore, and did not again return to the ship until the afternoon of Wednesday, when they refused to proceed to work and demanded from the captain another supply of money. This having been denied them, they resorted to violence and did some damage to the cabin windows, and threw several articles, the property of the captain, into the hold. The police were immediately sent for, but a mob having collected upon the wharf and manifesting a disposition to take the part of the disorderly seamen, the senior Magistrate (Mr. Carter) applied for a detachment of the military, who on arriving upon the spot, charged upon the people assembled, and speedily cleared the wharf.* The three men

port in order to get out, in the expectation of being able to effect their escape, but much resistance they were secured and to the gaol, where they now await their trial. The conduct of some of the townspeople throughout the whole affair, was most graceful; and as some of them can be induced we trust they will receive the punishment which they richly merit.—*Ledger*.

* The *Ledger* of to-day states that in error as to the military having charged on the people—their presence being sufficient to overawe and disperse them.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. R. WALSH, dated St. Mary's, 29th Oct. —"I tremble at the bare idea of winter short month, I am satisfied, will dispose the potatoes here;—that is, in one month shall have between fifty and sixty without any sort of food. I am equally sure the succeeding month will double that. Nothing can equal the completeness of destitution that awaits us unless timely aid be afforded. I trust the government will be to the emergency: if so, matters, with blessing, will again right themselves. Events on their shoulders rest an awful responsibility; pray God they may not neglect Newfoundlanders."

The foregoing, as well as other cases, far to it, will have a prominent claim upon consideration of the Legislature early in course of its next session: for that some must be devised for extending relief to sufferers by the various complicated and trying visitations which have befallen them in the present year, is very certain. An extraordinary and remarkable combination rather succession, of all but overwhelming disasters, would seem to indicate an dispensation from the Almighty, and therefore to be viewed with much seriousness, although not without a humble reliance on his good Providence for the future.

The Legislature will, no doubt, at an early opportunity of maturely deliberating the state of the colony, with a view to the application of such remedies as may be their control, and as the public exigencies may demand.—*Ledger*.

Wesleyan Mission House.

St. John's, Oct. 30, 1846.

To the Editor of the "Morning Courier."

Sir,—A short time ago I received the letter, and not having succeeded in procuring the desired information by my personal enquiries, I take the liberty of soliciting your valuable consideration in behalf of the mother concerned. If you, and the other toils of the Press in St. John's, will be good enough to insert it in your respective papers, I am sure you will confer a favor upon parties interested in it.

R. WILLIAMS.

Burnt Island, June 16, 1846.

Sir,—I take the liberty of troubling you time, but when I state the case to you you will excuse me. In the year 1843 I was wrecked on your coast called Phoenix, and a son of mine was on board; report says that he was of the saved, but as I have heard no word from him and notwithstanding the many enquiries made concerning him, I cannot hear whether he is dead or alive. Would you, for the goodness to relieve a poor widow by writing an answer to this, and let me know if you heard anything of him, or if he is on the island, or where he went to. He is ARCHIBALD MARSHALL, a native of Island, Fifeshire, and about 25 years of age. If you will have the kindness to write by return of mail, and let me know what success you have had, it would be a particular favour by his afflicted mother.

JANET MARSHALL.

Rev. R. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—Archibald Marshall was a sailor by trade.

MARRIED.—On Thursday evening the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. WILLIAMS of St. John's, to Miss ANN COCHRAN of Kingskerswell, Devon.

DIED.—On Friday last, after a long illness, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. B. SPRAY, Cabinet-maker.

Printed by John Thomas Barton, Jr.