OF AUSTRIA.

the people of Milan have been in a terment of excitation, the extent of which | meant to pursue. It was said that it those who do not know the character of Italians can scarcely conceive. And this excitement has reached its climax by the public announcement of the amnesty granted by the Emperor to all political offenders. It was so sudden, so unexpected, and, moreover, so complete, that its effect has been like a coup de theatre. The knowledge that the doors of the prisons are now for the first time thrown open to their long suffering inmates; that families supposed to be separated for ever may once more be united and happv: that the exile, so long without hope, may be welcomed back to his country and kindred is smost too much for the how to tent his joy, his enthusiasm, and grantale; and the Emperor and those who have a lyised him to this truly noble of his admiration and panegric. The have been quite eclipsed by this measure of Imperial magnanimity, and there can be but little doubt that it will do more to consolidate the empire than all the proscriptions of the last reign.

The Italians are a sight-loving race, and they have been gratified to the utmost by the gorgeous processions, the fetes, and illuminations, of which Milan has been the scene. The entry of the Imperial Family into the capital, which we have already given, was as splendid a pageant as can well be conceived, and this morning the procession of the coronation was as imposing as wealth, taste, and ingenuity could make it. The procession being on foot was of course something shorn in its details of the magnificence of the public entry-the horses, with their gluttering caparisons, and the military, were wanting; but the to comprehend that their interest by two men floating like the rest, additional and dazzling objects of curiosity exhibited in the pageant of the coronation fully compensated for the above deficiency.

## CIRCASSIA.

We have received from St Petersburgh letter dated the 1st of September, to the following effect :- " Colonel Freaskine, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor Nicholas, and chief of the staff of the army of the Black Sea, invested with the character of a flag of truce, traversed Circassia in the month of June last, and had conferences with the principal Circassian chiefs. Those mountaineers, in spite of the disasters which their country has suffered from a continual war, are, it appears, very far from wishing to listen to any arrangement with Russia. To all the propositions which Col. Freaskine made them to conclude an armistice, or even a treaty of commerce, they replied in their metaphorical language—" As have steel. We buy our merchandize of you at the risk of our lives. In selling it to us you expose yours. If this kind of commerce displease you, retire beyond the Don, and we will not come there to seek you. As to a truce, no-the wild boar does not make peace with wolves You are as numerous as wolves; we are as ungovernable as wild boars. Let us fight. Allah knows beforehand which or us will be victorious.'

# SPAIN.

# NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The Address of the provincial deputation to the Queen, re d by M. Osca, is the theme of much obs rvation, from the disrespect for the Queen which it betrayed In order to terminate the civil war, the addresses deemed it necessary that the nation should rely on itself alone and on its own resources, and recommend an immediate union of the adherents of the Queen with the friends of liberty. The arbitrary system of punishment adopted towards the patriots-transportation to distant colonies-ought, in their opinohs, also to be discentinued and for ever. The Government ought to be confided to men of talent, of energy, and, above all, of morality, probity, and integrity. Despotes had become for ever impossable in Spain. Despotism possible, it was Carlos who ought to exercise it, and Isabella. The people were, the best friends of Kings. Without the people, the Royal husband of her Majesty would have ended his days in the prison of Valencay. While all Europe knelt at the feet of an illustrious soldier, of Spanish people tere their King from the grasp of his oppressor. In a crisis like that of Spain, at present to substitute one set of Ministers for another was not sufficent. Measures also proposal to accept the twenty-four ture, intituled "An Act for granting should undergo a total change

The Queen replied-" I wish the happiness of Sprin. I shall place vour ad-

The Ministers woul,d it was expected, MILAN, SEPT. 7 .- For some days past publish a declaration of their principals and of the system of government they would be more comprehensive than such documents usually are. The financial negotiations on foot were suspended; but the wants of the State were so urgent that they must be resumed and brought to an early conclusion. Several of the new Misisters were reported to have re-

GREECE. - The disturbances in Messenia, which our last advices from Athens mentioned, were occasioned, as we are informed by a correspondent, by the arrest of a subordinate public functionary who had been spreading reports injurious to the Government. The peasants, susceptible Italian, who scarcely knows to the number of 600, took up his cause, but retreated into the woods before the approach of the Government troops, under the Governor of Messeria. They and merciful act, are by turns the subject | then divided themselves into two corps, of his admiration and panegrie. The one of which stood an attack of the troops pomp and plendour of the coronition near Navarino, but was routed, with about half-a-dozen men killed. The Governor then occupied the villages and district where the disturbance had originated, and a judicial inquiry was making into the affair at the end of last month.

> The Courrier Français attributes the recent disturbances in Stockholm not to the condemnation of a journalist (M. Crusentolpe), or to the emancipation of the Jews, which, according to this print, are mere flimsy pretexts, but to the existence of an anti-Russian party in Sweden. "The good sense of the Swedes," says the Courrier, " must enable them is to make common cause with the southern and western powers of Europe." The present moment appears to this journal most favourable for the e tablishment of an alliance among the maritime Powers of the north, to the exclusion of Russia, and so aa to confine her to the Baltic,

The National states, that since the return of the King and Royal Family to the Tuilerics there arrives every night at eight o'clock, in the greatest silence practicable, a reinforcement of 100 soldiers for the troops already on guard at the palace; that they are introduced by the gate in the Rue de Rivoli, and that they remain all night on the ground-floor, under the clock. The chateau is covered by four barracks and twelve guard-houses, and protected by eighty sentinels.

A letter from Munich of the 13th inst., states that the health of the King of Bavaria, though still weak, is much improved.

A letter of the 8th instant from Cracow, which we find in the Commerce, states that the Plenipotentiaries of the three protecting Powers had refused to sanction a congratulatory Address which the Members of the Senate of Cracow were desirous of forwarding to the King of the French on the occasion of the birth of the Count de Paris. The object of the Senate is stated to have been principally to remind Europe that a republic of Cracow still exists, and to recall to the recollection of the French Ministry the expediency of sending thither a French Consul or resident.

A letter from the Hague, dated the 16th, says that the lately received memorials of the present Ambassadors forming the conference at London will most probably not be immediately taken into consideration by our Government, because there is expected from the conference a decided and unani-

by which the basis on which the 24 articles were originally fixed as irrevocable might be overturned, and occasion given to endless dif-

The Brussels journals state that the following curious nautical experiments took place recently on the lake of Eterbeeck. By means of an ingenious apparatus, M. Teissier walked upright on the water, in the costume of reptune, and holding in his hand the trident of the fabled god of the ocean. Having advanced slowly to the centre of the lake, he remained there motionless for the space of twenty minutes, which was the most extraordinary part of the exhibition, as in that state the weight of his body necessarily tended to attract it to the bottom. Ten soldiers, armed with light muskets next made their appearance on the scene, floating on the water by means of an apparatus attached to them below their waists, in this position they performed different evolutions in every direction, and executed all the movements of the platoon exercise. The butts of their muskets whilst being loaded, were under water, notwithstanding which, to the astonishment of the spectators, not one of them missed fire. A floating piece of cannon was than brought up, charged and primed they lost their boat with all their supplies on and afterwards discharged several times without recoiling.

Switzerland. -- Basle-Town .-- On the 8th of Sept. instant, a French sergeant was arrested in our neighbourhood close to the frontiers of Baden, who had taken a place in the diligence from Basle for Arenenberg. Report said that this individual was come from Lyons, and that he was the bearer of despatches for Louis Buonaparte. He had nothing in his trunk however, but his uniform. Being brought back to Basle by the Gendarmes, he was sent by the French mail to St. Louis, whence he was conducted to Altkirch .-Measures were then taken to ascertain if this soldier was the bearer of any despatch for Arenenberg. They found that he had simply deserted at Lyons, and as he found himself very much embarrassed, he, after some days' liberty, took the resolution of going to Arenenberg, where he thought he would be safe. But he had already given up that plan when he was arrested, and he declares that he was seeking to rejoin his regiment, in order to lessen by his return the consequences of his faults. No papers were found on

Lim, but letters from his mistresses. The Courrier Français calculates that the beetroot sugar made in France during the present year will amount to 110,000,000lbs. "This is more than half the consumption of the kingdom," this journal adds, " and there is no doubt that in a few years the produce will be equal to the entire demand. The cultivation extends over 150,000 acres; and, in the environs of Lille and Valenciennes, the return has sometimes beer as high as 28,000lbs. per acre."

# THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1838.

IS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. in pursuance of an Act passed in mous answer respecting the King's the last Session of the Colonial Legislaarticles, but not a series of vague considerations relative te several streets and Bridges in this Colony, and Carbonear, dress in the hands of my responsible parts of the treaty, which might to regulate the expenditure of the same,"

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR | Ministers, who will take it into conside- | lead to important changes in it, | has been pleased issue a warrant constituting and appointing the undermentioned Gentlemen to be a BOARD OF CONTROL. for the purposes, and with the several powers and authorities, in the said Act specified:

Thomas Bennett, Esq. John Butler Bulley, Esq. Henry Phillips Thomas, Esq. James Fergus, Esq. George Henry Emerson, Esq. JAS CROWDY.

Secretary. Sucretary's Office, 1st November, 1838.

From the Public Ledger Oct 30,

The following communication is from a 'person who has been employed at Labrador during the past summer, and whose testimony is entitled to

much credic:-(To the Editor of the Public Ledger) Sir,-The murderer Joseph Hacket, who was

tried in the Supreme Court in St. John's, in the fall of 1832, and found guilty of the murder of Edmund Power, and two other men belonging to Messrs. Alsop & Co., at Domino Harbour Labra. dor, but who obtained a reprieve through the plans and schemes of a conniving party that is ever on the a ert to defeat the ends of justice has confessed his guilt. His friends brought forward some sort of hearsay evidence that Hacket was innecent; though it was well known by many at Labrador that he was guilty, and it is better known now by persons who were present last winter, and heard the dying confession of Hacket, that he alone was the perpetrator of that bloody deed committed at Domino Harbour, in the fall of 1832, on the persons of Messis. Alsop's three men. It appears that in the month of November, Joseph Hacket and another man left Indian Tickle with their winter supply of provisious, powder, shot, and other necessaries sufficient to enable them to carry on a winter's work; but instead of going direct to their winter quarters, they put into Domino Harbour, and as all the vessels had left Domino and its neighbourhood, they remained there some days indulging in in-temperance with Messrs. Alsop's three men, until a heavy gale of wind sprung up from the Northward and created a great sea, by which means oard. Then the bloody intention came into Hacket's head of murdering the three men, and making himself master of the whole of their win ter supplies. Accordingly he sent the man who was with him at the time and who was also tried with him for the murder, on a gunning excursion; he then began first by mocking friendship with Power, one of the murdered party, until he got him into a state of intoxication, and left him asleep in his berth near the fire-place, in Mr. Alsop's house at Domino. Meantime he had his gun prepared for the purpose of killing the next that was most convenient, he then went to the wharf head with another of the men, and pretended to assist him in getting a bag of bread to a boat that was intended to convey Mr. Alsop's men to their winter quarters; he then eized a mattock, which was lying on the wharf head, and beat out the brains of the man, who was going down the wharf head rais. He then proceeded towards the house, and saw the other of Mr. Alsop's men coming towards him, when he took up his gun, took aim, and shot the man dead on the spot - part of the load of shot going into the corner-post of the store, and is to be seen to this day. He then ran into the dwelling-house, where he left Power sleeping, and with a hatchet aispatched him. Shortly after, his partner came home from gunning; he then related all the circumstances to him, and the man, from fear of Hacket killing him, or of being starved during the winter, bore with all, as he did not know what to do. After all this had been done Hacket began to get afraid that if he took one of Mr. Alsop's boats and their provisions with him, it might lead to a discovery; he consulted with his partner, who succeeded in persuading him to abandon his plunder. They then took a flatbottom boat from Domino, and reached Indian Tickle, leaving everything behind them in order avoid suspicion. Hacket then told a most amentable tale to the people that wintered in that rart, how he had lost his boat and provisions, nd nearly lost his life in endeavouring to get up Bay; the people, therefore, took compassion them both, and gave them such employment was in their power, for the winter. Now the ery confession that Hacket made to Captain lozens in the spring following, nearly corresponds with his dying confession, which was as I have stated. He died at a place called Mullyock, about 12 miles from Indian Harbour, Grosswater Bay, Labrador, some times in the month of December last, the date I have not been able to come exactly at. For a week before his death he seemed very much agitated in his mind; he could not rest night or day. When sleeping, he would start up and cry out, "Oh! they are coming; the men I murdered at Domino will not let me rest! Oh, had I been allowed to confess the truth in St. John, s, and suffered death for the crime, I might then have had hopes of forgiveness; but I was prevented, even after sentence of death had been passed upon me, and that by one I must not mention. Oh! may God forgive me but i cannot expect mercy!" He expired about two hours afterwards, in a dreadful state, crying to the last that the men he murdered at Domino were

coming to kill him! The writer of this was personally present and intimately acquainted with a man who was present at the time of Hacket's confession, who heard all this, and a great deal more from bim .-The writer made strict enquiry from several other persons who had been on that part of the shore last winter, and all agree in the truth of the foregoing statement.

# THE SUBSCRIBER

EING about to retire from Trade. requests that all Persons to whom he is indebted will furnish him with their Accounts; and those who are indebted to him, will please to make settlement by the 31st of December next.

JAMES POWER

ecasures by

Nov. 14, 1838.

In the Honora Court for the of Newfoun Grace, October Victoria.

In the matter of Re senr., Mark Sea Major, and Ro tate of Carbon chants, Copartne

THEREAS th senr., Major, and Rolles Thirtieth day of A form of Law, decla said Court of our Oucen. And whel THY, of Carbone LIAM RENDEL! chant, and JAME Merchant, Credit vents; have by the the Cieditors of been in due form Trustees of the E vents. Notice is aid JOHN MCC BELL, and JAMES tees, are duly t orders as the Court shall from per to make there and realize the I of the said life indebted to the Effects belongs them, are heret deliver the san Trustees.

Court House, Harbor Grace, 9th Nov., 185

have appointed. appoint Mr. J matters connect the said Insolve

of Noven

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SCHOOL for a LADIES. The Branches

Reading, Grammar. Fancy M Preliminar Forte And Draw ? Hours o Mrs. S's. resid Moore's.

Nov. 14, 1838 PRO

Harbor Gra

N obedien bearing date to directed,

1 hereby That a GENE ONS of the l the Court Ho

the 20th instar in the forenos the Keeper of High Constable and Bailiff's commanded the and fulfil those

of their Offices

Given unde Grace, of New Our Lore