

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

MILAN, SEPT. 7.—For some days past the people of Milan have been in a ferment of excitement, the extent of which those who do not know the character of Italians can scarcely conceive.

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.

CIRCISSIA.

We have received from St Petersburg a 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.

SPAIN.

NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The Address of the provincial deputation to the Queen, read by M. Osea, is the theme of much observation, 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.

Ministers, who will take it into consideration."

The Ministers would it was expected, publish a declaration of their principals and of the system of government they meant to pursue. It was said that it would be more comprehensive than such documents usually are.

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 Courier Francais attributes the recent disturbances in Stockholm not to the condemnation of a journalist (M. Crusenolpe), 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 National states, that since the return of the King and Royal Family to the Tuileries 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.

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 5th 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.

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 unanimous answer respecting the King's proposal to accept the twenty-four articles, but not a series of vague considerations relative to several parts of the treaty, which might

lead to important changes in it, by which the basis on which the 24 articles were originally fixed as irrevocable might be overturned, and occasion given to endless difficulties.

The Brussels journals state that the following curious nautical experiments took place recently on the lake of Eterbeek. By means of an ingenious apparatus, M. Teissier walked upright on the water, in the costume of Neptune, 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.

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 him, but letters from his mistresses.

The Courier Francais 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 been as high as 28,000lbs. per acre."

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, in pursuance of an Act passed in the last Session of the Colonial Legislature, intituled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a supply of Money for Making and Repairing of Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony, and to regulate the expenditure of the same,"

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:

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

Secretary'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 credit:— (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, Labrador, but who obtained a reprieve through the plans and schemes of a conniving party that is ever on the alert to defeat the ends of justice has confessed his guilt. His friends brought forward some sort of hearsay evidence that Hacket was innocent; 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 Messrs. 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 provisions, 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 intemperance 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 they lost their boat with all their supplies on board. Then the bloody intention came into Hacket's head of murdering the three men, and making himself master of the whole of their winter 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 into a boat that was intended to convey Mr. Alsop's men to their winter quarters; he then seized a mattock, which was lying on the wharf head, and beat out the brains of the man, who was going down the wharf head rails. 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 dispatched 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 flat-bottom boat from Domino, and reached Indian Tickle, leaving everything behind them in order to avoid suspicion. Hacket then told a most lamentable tale to the people that wintered in that part, how he had lost his boat and provisions, and nearly lost his life in endeavouring to get up the Bay; the people, therefore, took compassion on them both, and gave them such employment as was in their power, for the winter. Now the very confession that Hacket made to Captain Cozens 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 him.—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.

A. B.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING 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, Carbonear, Nov. 14, 1838.

In the Honourable Court for the County of Newfoundland, Grace, October 1838.

In the matter of Robert senr., Mark senr., Major, and Robert senr., of Carbonate, Chants, Copartners.

WHEREAS the said Robert senr., Major, and Robert senr., Thirtieth day of April form of Law, declared Queen. And when the said Robert senr., Major, and Robert senr., Merchant, Creditors, have by the said Robert senr., Major, and Robert senr., Merchant, Creditors, been in due form Trustees of the said Robert senr., Major, and Robert senr., Merchant, Creditors, Notice is hereby given that the said Robert senr., Major, and Robert senr., Merchant, Creditors, are hereby ordered as the Court shall from time to time, and realize the Estate of the said Robert senr., Major, and Robert senr., Merchant, Creditors, and are hereby ordered to deliver the same to the said Robert senr., Major, and Robert senr., Merchant, Creditors.

Court House, Harbor Grace, 9th Nov., 1838.

WE, the undersigned, the Justices of the Peace for the County of Newfoundland, do hereby appoint Mr. J. C. Carbonear, AGENT, to transact all matters connected with the said resolve.

RESPECTFULLY THE GENTLEMAN in compliance with several of her SCHOOL for LADIES. The Branches are Reading, Grammar, Fancy Needle, Preliminary, Forte, and Drawing. Hours of Schooling are on Saturdays except Terms can be Mrs. S's residence Moore's Harbor Grace Nov. 14, 1838.

IN obedience to the Court's order bearing date the directed,

I hereby certify that a GENERAL ORDER of the Court has been made on the 20th instant in the forenoon the Keeper of the High Constable and Bailiff's commands and fulfill those of their Offices.

Given under Grace, of New day of Nov. Our Lord