

making to complete them all as soon as possible.—*Journal of Commerce.*

DEMERRA.—A subscription has been commenced in Berbice, to erect a monument in honour of the late Governor Sir James Carmichael Smyth. It was reported there that Sir Francis Head would be his successor.

The indisposition of the aged Earl of Essex, who married Miss Stephens about a fortnight ago, is announced in the papers of the week.

(From English Papers, Aug. 28—31.)

The ports of Mexico were very closely watched by the French cruisers. The contemplated attack on the castle of San Juan de Ulloa has for the present been abandoned, the Baron Defaudis, the French Minister, having sailed for France. Vessels from the United States and Cuba will not be warned off before subject to capture, a sufficient time having elapsed for the blockade to become known. Commodore Bazoche, in the frigate L'Hermine, is at anchor under the island of Sacrificios; and one brig and two schooners, and the frigate's launches, are cruising close in the shoals, and frequently within musket shot of the castle. One brig is off Alvarado, which port was opened on the 18th of May by the Mexican Government. The cruisers off Tampico and Matamoros lay at anchor close in with the harbour, and other vessels are cruising along the coast between these ports.

The Mexicans have been committing various depredations upon the Texians and their property, having plundered Goliad, and taken possession of Corpus Christi. The Texians blame General Houston for allowing them to be thus taken unawares, especially as they had voted 50,000 dollars for the maintenance of a body of cavalry, which he (the general) had not levied. If the Mexican outrages continue, they talk of marching a force against the Mexican port of Matamoros. In the meanwhile, by way of increasing their difficulties, the Comanche Indians, a most savage and sanguinary race, have broken in upon the Texian territories, and murdered several of the inhabitants and traders.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 1st of June mention the receipt of intelligence from Rio Grande to May 22d, confirming the total defeat of the Government troops by the insurgents of that province, with a loss of 2000 men. Only a few cavalry and three generals escaped. The rebels were marching toward Rio Grande, and there was no hope of the Government being able to withstand them. The province (Rio Grande) was considered as lost to Brazil. It is the southernmost province of Brazil, and borders on the Oriental Republic, of which Monto Video is the capital.

By the brig Scylla, arrived at Falmouth, advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 9th of June. On the 3d the French blockading squadron was reinforced, and preparations were making for bombarding the town. The French blockading force consisted of six vessels, none of them carrying more than twenty-two guns. Two British ships were stationed to watch the proceedings of the blockading force.

The French papers are filled with rejoicings on the happy accouchement of the Duchess of Orleans. The *Moniteur* of Saturday gives us "an extract from the civil register of the Royal Family," a formal document, announcing the birth of a Prince at three o'clock of the previous day, the 24th, in the presence of some thirty notable witnesses. By order of the King, the infant was called Louis Philippe Albert, Count of Paris. The Archbishop of Paris, according to the *Journal des Debats*, observed that "Monseigneur the Comte de Paris ought to be baptised on the 9th of October, St. Denis's day, the patron of Gaul." It is said that an artist was engaged by Louis Philippe to take a sketch of the Royal bed-room and of all the persons present on the occasion. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans has ordered that a *beret*, containing the receipt of 100 francs by the savings' bank, shall be delivered to all children of both sexes born in Paris on the same day as his Royal Highness the Count de Paris. Her Royal Highness has given to the Maternal Societies of France 12,000 francs; to the Orphans' Establishment founded by Madame de Kercedo 1000 francs; to the Working Establishment of St. Roch 500 francs; to the Deaf and Dumb Establishment 500 francs; and to the Poor Protestant Girls' School 500 francs.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—(From the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 21st.)—The diplomacy which is always so fertile in means has discovered one to bring back to their *status quo* the oriental entanglements, which begin to assume a threatening aspect. At present they say Mehemet will renounce his plan of declaring himself independent, if the Ottoman Porte will consent to insure the throne of Egypt to his family. They are waiting the arrival of the captain pacha to settle this important point. But they are wofully mistaken if they suppose that such an arrangement will satisfy the ambition of the pacha. As long as he lives he will intrigue to be proclaimed independent sovereign of Egypt, and if he succeeds, the thirst of conquest which devours him, and his hatred of the Sultan, will excite him to new aggressions. Although 69 years old, he thinks so little of his death that he has yet had no idea of regulating the succession. It is true this question was brought upon the carpet 18 months ago; but the pacha's sole aim was to create new embarrassments for the Sultan. Besides certain difficulties which arose between Ibrahim and his father resulted in the abandonment of the plan, and it is said Ben, son of Mehemet, is named as presumptive heir. He is a young man of 19. This news wants confirmation.

Mehemet is two clever not to comprehend that no member of his family would have the talents to preserve after him an empire acquired at the price of so many stratagems, artifices, and violent means. Spite of his bravery, Ibrahim Pacha would have been lost long ago but for the clever policy of his father. Ibrahim is hard, proud, passionate, avaricious; Mehemet, on the contrary, selfish as he is, has the talent to captivate without going beyond his mark. He has followed to the letter the proverb, "The money of the great is never lost." With him everything is calculation. The enormous sums he threw amongst the Turks and Arabs returned into his coffers after having produced considerable interest. He is not cruel, except in cases where his interest or preservation oblige him. All diplomatists who have come in contact with him have admired his wonderful sagacity, and I do not think that one of them divined his intentions.

The *Journal de Paris* reports an amiable trait of the Duchess of ORLEANS at her interview with the French KING after her delivery. It is stated that when LOUIS PHILIP stooped to embrace her she clasped her arms round him and implored him to complete the amnesty of May, 1837, by permitting those who were exiles from their country, in consequence of their political opinions and acts, to return once more to France. We, of course, cannot tell how far this statement is to be relied on; but, at all events, it is very ingeniously calculated to produce a good effect, even if not exactly true, as humanity is always a popular attribute, and the refusal to listen to such a request, preferred at such a moment would be considered as not very creditable to the royal heart.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday dwells, as a matter of course, upon the theme which is afforded to it by the birth of the Count of Paris. A medical bulletin, signed by the three principal physicians, and dated from nine to five o'clock on Saturday, attests that the alarming symptoms which had manifested themselves immediately after the *accouchement* of the duchess had entirely disappeared during the night, and that her royal highness and her infant were in a satisfactory condition. On Saturday, during the time that the King and the royal family were at the apartments of the Duchess of Orleans, the grand deputation from the municipality of Paris (headed by the prefect of the Seine) arrived at the Chateau to offer the congratulations of that body to the King on the birth of the future heir to the throne. Louis Philip immediately gave orders for the admission of the deputation into the apartment where he was, in which also the cradle of the young prince was placed, surrounded by the members of the royal family, the ministers, and the grand officers of the kingdom. The prefect, then, in the name of the municipality, pronounced a set speech, congratulating Louis Philip on the advent of the new pledge of stability to his throne, and to the institutions of the country. After thanking the King for his condescension in having announced the event by a letter in his own hand to the municipality, the orator proceeded to say, that as soon as his gracious communication had been received, the council had met at the Hotel de Ville, and had voted a sum for defraying the expense of public rejoicings, and also for purchasing a sword to present to the Count of Paris. "This sword," says the prefect, "is not intended by the city of Paris to recall the memory of the swords of Napoleon or of Charlemagne. To the spirit of conquest has succeeded that of liberty and order, which your reign has caused to be loved and esteemed. Permit me to say, sire, that the sword which we present to your grandson is similar to that of Louis Philip, namely, a sword which will not be drawn but in the defence of the territory and institutions of France; a sword which is in the hands of a prince who knows at once how to render himself respected in Europe, and to consolidate in France the reign of liberty and the laws." Let us put aside for the moment the King's reply to this bombastic and servile flattery, and examine in these lines the real gist of the prefect's assertion in the above sentence. He asserts that Louis Philip has never drawn his sword save in the defence of the French territory. Strange enough in the *National* of Sunday we find a complaint, that France is at this very moment on the eve of a war which three powers, which, though weak, are still not contemptible, and a war too arising out of no aggressions on the part either of Switzerland, Mexico, or Buenos Ayres; but, on the contrary, as is admitted by the republican writer, entirely originating in the monstrous pretensions of the French government. But, even supposing that this is a strained point, and that, although appearances are threaten-

ing no actual hostilities have hitherto occurred, either in America or Switzerland, to justify the assertion that Louis Philip's sword has left the scabbard, what will the municipality of Paris say to the assault and capture of Constantine, and the wholesale slaughter of the Arabs, together with the subsequent retention of their city and territory? Will it be pretended by this peace loving body of citizens that the sword of France was drawn in this instance in defence of the territory of that kingdom? Must it not rather be admitted that in this, as well as in the whole of its African policy, the French government has shown itself a grasping and pitiless ravager, eager to acquire and slow to do justice even to the provinces which originally fell within its grasp? Let, therefore, the city of Paris exhaust the language of flattery and of servility in its professions of loyalty and attachment to Louis Philip; that it is not our province to criticise; but do not let it be supposed that such assertions as are contained in the address to which we have referred can be passed over unnoticed, and tacitly agreed to by those whose duty it is to mark the progress of events on the Continent. Rather let them join in one great and continued protest against the indolence and apathy of those states, and particularly of Great Britain, which have suffered the unprincipled and insatiable thirst for foreign conquest, which has always characterised the French nation, to make such powerful and rapid strides as it has of late.

Our letters from the frontiers of Navarre are dated the 22d inst. Their contents are chiefly directed towards exposing the uncertainty, and, in many cases, the falsehood, of the reports which are constantly received from that quarter respecting the events of the present campaign in Aragon; recently we received, through the medium of the French telegraph, an account of the capture of Morella by General Oraa, whose batteries having breached the walls on the 15th, opened a path for the assault, which took place on the following day. We communicated this despatch in our impression of Saturday, without vouching for its correctness; nor can we yet state whether it be true or not, as the latest report received from General Oraa himself is dated only on the 15th inst., and at the period he states the breach to be in, progress, and his expectation that it would be practicable by 12 o'clock on that day.

It is also stated by General Oraa that unless Gen. Pardinas succeeded immediately in bringing up the convoy of provisions which had been got ready at Alcaniz, the besieging army would be in a very critical condition, as there was not a single ration remaining in the commissariat.

The last authentic accounts respecting Pardinas which had reached Saragossa up to the 20th, proceed from the Christiano governor of Alcaniz, and they state that he was attacked on the 15th between the hermitages of San Jose and San Marco, but that the result was unimportant. If he succeeded in repulsing his assailants, and in continuing his march towards Morella with provisions for the starving troops, the results must have been of the greatest importance, and even the converse of this proposition cannot have been deemed of no moment by the writer of this despatch; so that it seems we must await the receipt of letters from our own correspondents in this neighbourhood before we can estimate correctly the late movements. The Christiano authorities on the frontiers are unfortunately in possession of all the routes, and the means of transport are also in their hands, two circumstances of which they do not fail to reap the full advantage, by falsifying the accounts in some cases, and, in others, by suppressing unscrupulously those dispatch-

es the contents of which are distasteful to them.

Lord Plunket has been always called a pataiot, and derives a large income from the Irish public, as Chancellor; in return he treats them as patriots—so called in these days—generally do. The very harness for his horses he orders in London, as Shipley, of Regent street, can tell; although there must be many in that trade in Dublin, equally well qualified to supply them. We much doubt whether a conservative would act as his lordship has done—we believe not.

Marshal Soult, says the *Commercer*, was invited to prolong his stay at Paris until the confinement of the Princess: he would have been one of the witnesses named by Louis Philip but he excused himself.

DREADFUL FIRE AT HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—On Saturday night a dreadful fire occurred at the beautiful little town of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. It appears that on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the servant of Dr. Hallet, a physician in the town, retired as usual to rest. It is supposed that he fell asleep before he got into bed, and that he knocked the candle off the table, which set fire to the bed furniture. In a little time the conflagration burst out in an alarming manner, and the greater portion of the inhabitants were soon on the spot to render assistance, but their efforts were unable to check the progress of the flames, and the mansion was soon a heap of ruins. It is impossible, at present, to give an exact calculation, that property to the amount of £20,000 is destroyed. None of the property is insured.

IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN.—At the meeting last week, of the British Association, Lieut.-Col Reed, of the Royal Engineers read an interesting paper on the progress made towards developing the law of storms, and what seems further desirable to be done to advance a knowledge of it. He began by stating, that his attention had been more particularly directed to the subject in the year 1831, when he was employed as an engineer officer at Barbadoes, immediately after the great hurricane of that year, which in the space of seven years, killed upwards of fourteen hundred persons on that island alone.—Since that time he had made numerous searches into the logs of vessels which had been exposed to great storms, and, combining their information with what he could obtain on land, he had been led to the conclusion, that storms have a revolving motion in a course opposite to that of the hands of a watch. Hence, he was led to believe, that, in accordance with the order of nature, they would be found, in southern latitudes, to revolve in a precisely contrary direction to that which they took in the northern hemisphere. They might thus expect that the problem so long desired to be solved, viz. on which side to lay a ship in a storm, would now be explained. By watching the mode of veering off the wind, the portion of a storm into which a ship was falling might be ascertained. The object required was, that the wind in veering, should veer aft, instead of a head, and that a vessel should come up, instead of breaking off; to accomplish which, the ship must be laid on opposite tacks, on opposite sides of a storm.

There are very general rumours afloat in Dublin that an Irish peer, recently married to the daughter of an noble earl, & who inheriting, upon the death of his father, £15,000 a year and nearly £100,000 in the funds, he has lost every shilling over which he had control, including even the life interest in his magnificent estate, in gambling debts. It is said that he has been thus fleeced by two members of the peerage. At present it would be premature to go into particulars.

The *Inverness Herald* states that the result of the county registrations had resulted in a Conservative majority of four; and the burgh registrations in a Conservative majority of forty-five!

THE STAR
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1838.

In furnishing our readers last week with a brief outline of the Chief Justice's reply to the address presented to him by our Roman Catholic fellow-townsmen,

we committed that His Holiness his children in the Catholic by the author these were merely intim "permitted to be brought our informant was therefore of our statement been just the ter all, there TAKE—and have it that we are perf "NO MISTA

The weather during the great it is supposed more abundant for these many particularly pro which "the I cannot be su trust the whole dily gathered in produce the mo calamities of la by a few day WHO CAN FORGE

ARRIVALS.—I verpool, via St. Esq. and Lady, of Brigus.—In t at Carbonear, M ley, Esq. Edwa Mr. Thomas Po

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STOLEY, H Are Landing from THE FOLL Which they a Cash

20 Tons Oral 2 Do. Coke Cognac Brandy London Porter & French, Portugal, Leaf Tobacco, Lo Hyson, Twankey, Bohea Tea Chain Cables & A Nails & Iron all s Doctor Arnott's P Schooners Stoves, Sheet Lead, Sheet Nails Soap and Candles White Lead & Col Linseed Oil Window Glass 7 12x18 A Few Dozen Pe Waterproof Pitch, Tar, and V Liquid Blacking Patent Cordage all Roach Lime, Sole Earthenware A Few Bls. Pork & Canvas No. 1 to 8 And a well As MANCHESTER

MANUFA GOC Harbor Grace, October 3, 1838.