

ed, scores of them so drunk that they could hardly stand, might be seen all over the house, on the roof and in the rooms with their crow bars and axes, cutting and slashing, and making hideous yells. Others were staggering off with the plunder. Thousands were looking on, but no one interfered! At dark to-night, the mob commenced their work upon Reverdy Johnson's house. They were not molested. There were perhaps, twenty thousand people looking on.—The mob soon broke into the house, threw out the costly furniture, and commenced a bonfire of it in front of the house. They tore everything out of the house which they could lay their hands on, and threw it into the flames, which rose up horribly and frightfully. They demolished almost the entire wall which composes the front of the building. The beautiful Italian marble portico, supported by four Corinthian pillars—by far the most splendid in Baltimore—was deliberately torn down and broken in pieces. The mob have now left Johnson's house, and gone to that of John B. Morris in South St. who is one of the Trustees, who holds the books of the Bank of Maryland. They have broken into the house, thrown out all his elegant furniture, and are now burning it in front of the dwelling. It is said they will destroy Mr. Elliott's house (who is the other Trustee) and Mr. McEldery's before morning.

The Transcript of last evening says:—A gentleman arrived here on Tuesday night, who left Baltimore on Monday morning, with information that the excesses of the mob had been carried to a very great extent that three other houses had been attacked—those of Messrs. Morris and McEldery, (which were demolished) and that of the Mayor, Mr. Hunt, whose furniture had been completely put down, the Mayor having forbidden the military to fire upon the mob.—The property of Mr. Johnson are destroyed, said to be worth 10,000 dollars.

MR ROEBUCK AND THE LONDON PRESS.—Mr J. A. Roebuck, Member for Bath, and Agent for the Assembly of Lower Canada, has been running a tilt against the London Press, and seems to have made himself eminently ridiculous. In a conversation which took place in the House of Commons on the 15th June, on the presentation of a petition from the Printers of York, Mr Roebuck declared the Press to be 'an immoral and degraded power, conducted by hired assassins—by persons who stabbed in the dark—by persons who dared not avow their names—and that its destruction would be a national benefit.' This declaration is said to have been received by a general burst of indignation from men of all parties. Mr Roebuck in conjunction with some other persons, has set about publishing cheap pamphlets, for the enlightenment of the people on various topics; and the first number forcibly illustrates their superiority as vehicles of truth, and his eminent qualifications for an Editor. The statements made in this pamphlet written by Mr R's own hand, have been contradicted in person by two gentlemen connected with the London Press; and to their demand for retraction or satisfaction, he has replied by the most ample and humiliating apologies. In answer to a letter from Mr Stirling, a writer to the Times, who had been accused of 'cowardice, baseness, skulking, dishonesty, selling himself to a party, &c.,' 'I am ready to state my belief, that I have written the passages bearing upon you personally, under erroneous impressions of your character and conduct. I therefore request you to consider the language you complain of, as disavowed by me and withdrawn; and I regret the misapprehensions and the words which I used in consequence thereof, and that I should have thus hurt your feelings.' Mr Foulsham, the editor of the Examiner, (who had been charged with insinuating what he knew to be false,) sent Sir Charles Knowles for satisfaction, and got the following confession:—'I have no hesitation in retracting the imputation of a wilful falsehood which I applied to you, and regret my misapprehension of your meaning which led to it.' Mr Stephens the Editor of the Public Ledger, has publicly defied Mr Roebuck to prove his assertions, as far as regards that Paper. 'I call on you,' says he, 'John Arthur Roebuck, Member of Parliament for the City of Bath to do this; or by your silence, admit yourself to be the most corrupt, base, cowardly, despotic, and assassinating libeller that ever disgraced humanity.' To this defiance, no answer had been vouchsafed, so that this champion of truth, and denouncer of Editorial delinquencies, has been convicted of circulating, in his first number a precious collection of falsehoods.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The following is a copy of the letter from Duke of Cumberland to the Chairman of the Orange Lodge Committee:—

"St. James's Palace, Aug. 5, 1835.

"Sir,—Having understood that an impression is prevalent that I, as Grand Master of the Orange Institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, have countenanced, and even issued warrants to various regiments in His Majesty's service, beg positively to deny

the fact; nay more, that when such a proposal was made to me I instantly declined it, saying that it was contrary to the regulations and orders issued from the Horse Guards; and I therefore knew of no lodge in any regiment, save and except that I perfectly recollect, long before I had the honor to hold the office of Grand Master, that there did exist an Orange Lodge in the fourth regiment, which was King William the Third's regiment, and that in the year 1798 or 99, I know the officers and men wore Orange Ribbons in their breasts on the parade at Swinley Camp, in the presence of George the Third; and if not much mistaken, believe our late King, George the Fourth became an Orangeman of the Second Lodge. However, if you can point out to me any warrant which exists, I will order it to be annulled.

"I certainly have issued no warrant to that effect, as I have aforsaid: It is true I have signed many blank warrants as far as they have no specific No. of the Lodge or even name. They came to me previously signed by the Deputy Grand Master from Ireland, the Grand Treasurer, and the Grand Secretary. This statement will, I trust, be communicated in contradiction to the assertions made upon the subject.

Yours sincerely,

"ERNEST.

"J. W. Patten, Esq."

THE ATTEMPT ON LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The account of the assassin given in the "Constitutionnel" is the true one, that his name is Joseph Fieschi, and that he is a Corsican. He was sergeant of Murat's guard, when it was dissolved; condemned, as the "Constitutionnel" relates, for robbery, he underwent ten years' confinement at Embray. He got from thence a certificate of detention, managed to erase the cause, and substituted the words *pour débats politiques*. With these he presented himself to the Commissioner of National Recompenses, and received, not a regular pension, but secours from time to time. M. Baudé, who belonged to the commission, and M. L'Avocat befriended him, and procured him the post of a non-commissioned officer of a veteran battalion. He either disliked this place or lost it, and became porter or keeper of some public establishment. His attachment to a woman of the name of Petit at this time has been also ascertained. Again having applied to the commissioner of Recompenses, he, instead of money, received a recommendation for employment, addressed to the Prefect of Police. He pretended to be a Fieschi who had figured in the events of Grenoble. But the Prefect, discovering his past condemnation and life, gave notice of his fraud, and Mr. Geoffrey, Judge of Instruction, signed a warrant for his arrest. At this time he changed his name and escaped. It can be proved, it is said, that Fieschi boasted of his willingness to assassinate the King for 190,000 francs. It is also said that he obtained the sum, which was furnished by the Carlist party to low republican agents. But this seems very doubtful. It is incredible that a man, who undertook the task of assassination for money, should have managed so as to provide such frail and impracticable means of escape. Another domicile of his in Paris has been discovered and searched by the police.

In the sitting of the Chamber on Wednesday, M. Persil, after a speech from the Duke de Broglie, developed the new measures for restricting the press. To publish any thing offensive to the King, or attacking the principle or form of his government, is declared an *attentat* or treasonable attempt against the State and becomes thereby liable to be brought before the Court of Peers. The penalty may be perpetual imprisonment, and a fine of £2000 sterling. To deride the King or his authority may be punished with from six months to five years imprisonment, and with from £20 to £400 fine. The public declaration of Carlist or Republicanism is punished similarly with the last offence.—Every *gerant*, or responsible editor must, on being questioned, divulge the name of the author of any article. He must insert any answer or contradiction which the government may think fit. He cannot be responsible editor after condemnation. For infraction of these laws he is amenable, not to the Jury, but to the Correctional Police. The censorship is re-established for prints, lithographic emblems, and theatrical pieces.—The vote of the jury is to be secret; and the names of jurymen are not to be published by any journal. The verdict is returned by a bare majority, viz. of seven votes. A person condemned to deportation may be sent to any house of detention beyond the limits of France. This clause is introduced for those about to be condemned by the Court of Peers, who will probably be sent to the African coast. The final judgment of the Lyons prisoners is expected in the course of the ensuing week. Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, no sentence has yet been passed.

CANTON.—Canton papers to the 24th March have been received. They contain a long edict issued from the *hoppo's* office, for regulating the trade with barbarians. The

strictest injunctions are laid upon the officers of the preventive service against the intrusion of foreign vessels of war into the inner waters, and against the introduction of muskets, military weapons, foreign women and sailors, into the provincial city. Foreigners dwelling in the factories are to be permitted on three fixed days in each month to visit the neighbouring flower gardens, provided there be no more than ten at one time; that it be between the hours of three and five, and that they be not allowed to stop at taverns drinking wine, nor to wander about the villages and markets. All foreign ships, including the country ships of India, are to be secured by the Hong merchants in the same manner that securities were accustomed to be given for the Company's ships.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The information received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st of June, is of much interest. The operations of the troops and Burgher forces against the Caffres continued to be successful, and in the whole about 20,000 head of cattle, in addition to the previous recapture, had been taken from the savages. The Caffre chief Hentza had been killed, and his men dispersed. The commander in chief had broken up the camp on the Debakazi, and the troops had re-crossed the Kei, to proceed towards the colony. Amidst a royal salute, the Governor of the Cape had proclaimed the whole of the captured district hitherto in possession of the Caffres, and containing more than 7000 square miles, as attached to the Colonial Territory, which Sir Benj. D'Urban had designated the province of Queen Adelaide. The tribe of the Fingoes, estimated to amount to 15,000 souls, were in the territory which had been annexed to the Colonial possessions. Major White, of the Graham's Town Volunteers, had been pierced with an assegai, and had died from the wound.

The court-martial on Lieutenant Stovin has terminated. On the assembling of the court on Wednesday, to hear further evidence for the prosecution, the prisoner delivered in a written protest against such an unusual course, when after some deliberation, the court resolved on taking the opinion of His Majesty's Law Officers on the subject. Those opinions were received on Friday morning, and the court immediately considered their sentence only on the evidence before them. The sentence expresses great disapprobation of Lieutenant Stovin's conduct in suffering the command to be taken from him without struggling to the last extremity; but in consideration of his illness, his long servitude, and previous high character, the court only adjudged him to be placed at the bottom of the list, there to remain, and never again to be employed in actual service. It is expected that the mate and master of the Algerine will be immediately tried for mutiny.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

General Evans is now on his voyage to St. Sebastian, to join that part of the British force already assembled there. He was loudly cheered by a numerous body of friends and spectators, on leaving the Falcon, at Gravesend, on Wednesday night at twelve o'clock, and embarking on board an eight-oared cutter, which conveyed him on board the Isabella, for St. Sebastian. It is expected that the British troops will be ready to take the field early in September.

The Earl of Bandon has been elected the new representative peer, in the place of the late Lord Longford. There was another candidate, Lord Lisimore; the number of votes was for Lord Bandon 81, for Lord Lisimore 49.

THE WEST INDIA LOAN.—The West India Loan was contracted for on Monday, at a price highly advantageous to the country.—Messrs. Rothschilds and Co. were declared the contractors. The terms are—for every £100 contributed, the contributors to receive Stock 75 in Three per Cents.; 25 in Three per Cent. Reduced; 13s. 7d. Long Annuities. Discount on prompt payment at the rate of two per cent. on 90, after payment of deposit. Mr. Rothschild proposed 14s. 11d. on the Long Annuities, but finally accepted the terms of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This is the most favourable Loan ever contracted in this country, and does great honour to the financial ability of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—All the obstacles raised by the Pasha of Egypt to the communication between England and its East India possessions, by means of steam navigation on the Euphrates, are entirely removed.

Most of the Irish Assizes have terminated. At the Tralee assizes a female named Catherine Harrington was convicted of the wilful murder of her illegitimate infant, which she buried alive in the church-yard of Kilflyn last Easter Tuesday. The wretched woman was executed on Monday. Patrick Rice and Mogue McCan were convicted and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, at Wexford assizes, for disturbing a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists at Broadway, in that county, where the Rev. Mr. Tobias officiated. It appeared from the observations of

Judge Torrens, that if Mr. Tobias had not recommended them to mercy, his Lordship would have visited them with the extreme penalty of the law.

The Canada Commission arrived at Quebec in his Majesty's ship Pique, 36, the hon. Capt. Rous, on Monday, the 3d August.—The Commission is composed of the Right honorables Earl Gosford (Governor General) Sir Charles Grey, bart. and Sir George Gipps knt. with Frederick Elliott, Esq., Secretary. The following gentlemen, are also, we believe all or in part attaches of the Commission, viz.—The hon. Captain Clements, the hon. Mr. Moreton, Mr. Wallcut, Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Ingleback. Lady Gipps and child, and Mrs. Elliott were also passengers. They landed under a salute from the frigate, and were received by a guard of honour, and by Lord Aylmer and a numerous mounted military staff. On Sunday afternoon a numerous collection of people walked up in procession, and cheered on their arrival at the castle. On the following day Lord Gosford was sworn in as Governor in chief of the two Provinces.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—We have been during the last few days, in a state of considerable excitement, in consequence of an application which was made by the district Attorney and United States Marshal, to the Secretary of the Navy, for a Marine Guard, to secure the peace of the city, which has been endangered by the arrest of a coloured man.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Order is restored in our city. Roused by the excesses committed on Saturday and Sunday, the citizens flocked out on Monday, and under the direction and authority of the Mayor and Council were organized in armed bodies for the protection of their lives and property.—From fifteen hundred to two thousand, independently of the fire companies, were under arms all Monday night. No attempt was made to continue the lawless proceedings of the two preceding evenings. The supremacy of the law is fully re-asserted, and confidence completely re-established.

The Baltimore Republican of Wednesday remarks:—"The rioters are now, we think completely subdued. They have visited some of our citizens with a terrible vengeance, which should have satisfied the most inveterate minds. They may now expect to find the Chalice applied to their own lips. In other cities the naturalized citizens of Ireland have been charged with having been among the most active in the riots which have occurred among them, but it is very certain we believe, that there were very few, if any Irishmen concerned in the riots here! but they displayed on the contrary, as much zeal as any others, in aiding to suppress them. It is a circumstance so much to their credit that we cannot permit the fact to pass unnoticed.

Boston, 8th Aug. 8, 1835.

"Should this paragraph meet the eye of him, who on the 1st of August, left his home in Boston without assigning his destination, or leaving one line even for the relief of those, who by this event, are thrown into deep affliction as he must know and feel; I trust it will suffice to quicken within him the remorse of a violated conscience, and lead him at once to write and relieve those to whom he is so dear." Editors of papers will confer an act of humanity by copying the above.

The Bermuda Royal Gazette of July 28, mentions that a suspicious looking schooner had been hovering about that neighbour for the preceding week or two.

THE TIMBER DUTIES.—A letter dated 18th July, and received at Quebec by the Pique, says:—"It was stated last night in the House of Lords that there would be no alteration in the Timber Duties this Session; the Committee thereon still pursue their labours; we think it likely that their report will be presented, and that Ministers may pronounce what they mean to do next Session of Parliament, but that the present Ministry will then be in power seems more than doubtful."

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1835.

By the arrival of the ADELAIDE, from Liverpool, we have been favoured with English dates to the 15th ultimo. The restless desire of change, which pervades that part of the people, who are devoted to Reform and Radicalism, is hurrying the country rapidly onward to a revolution, that will bury Royalty under the ruins of a Constitution, that has for ages been the boast of Statesmen, and the admiration of Legislators. The Editors of Whig Papers, speak of the abolition of hereditary Peerage, and the House of Lords, with as much nonchalance, as if they were only commenting on the character of the Emperor Nicholas, or the conduct of Louis Philippe: