

at Ayr, as it was found impossible to get her built at Greenock, and a beautiful ship, built at Quebec, has arrived in the Clyde this season, and will be despatched for the East Indies immediately. A number of the East India trading vessels belonging to the Clyde are about to be fitted out for this trade, and to sail in a short time, which has given a stimulus to speculations in one or two branches of the manufactures of the west of Scotland. It appears that the vast quantities of carpetings formerly shipped from the Clyde for the United States were re-shipped at New-York, and sent by American bottoms to Canton, where the American merchants enjoyed the privilege of trading. The carpeting will now be sent direct from the Clyde, and from the proficiency attained by our manufacturers in the fabrication of both quality of cloth and richness of figuring, not a doubt exists but that the competition with Jonathan will terminate in favour of our manufactures. In the preparations for the China trade the sugar lords of Glasgow seem to be considerably behind the merchants of Greenock, Port Glasgow, and Rothery: for, strange though it may appear, the merchants of the latter port are bestirring themselves in the China trade speculation, being actually building vessels for it at the present time. A handsome ship belonging to this company will be launched in one of the yards in Dumbarton in a few weeks, and will be immediately despatched for the East Indies. Wednesday a beautiful ship named the *Eliza Stewart*, also for the China trade, was launched from the ship building yard of Mr. Steel, Greenock. The vessels about to sail from the Clyde will be in the East just at the time when the Company's monopoly expires.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

POOR LAW COMMISSION.—A commission of inquiry, on the subject of the poor laws in Ireland, is immediately to be issued, and Mr. M. O'Ferrall has been appointed chief commissioner, with the Archbishop of Dublin. The circumstances under which this appointment has taken place are no less complimentary to the character of the hon. member for Kildare than creditable to the choice of the government, and calculated to give security and confidence to the Irish people. We are enabled to say that, in this first step to the attainment of a most desirable object—a knowledge of the state of the destitute population of Ireland—there is every thing to inspire a hope that the inquiry will be carried on in a spirit of free and unprejudiced investigation. The introduction of a provision for the poor will depend on the ascertained condition of the country, without any reference to the pre-conceived notions or favourite theories. These, we are enabled to say, are the terms on which Mr. M. O'Ferrall has undertaken the arduous and important duties of a chief commissioner.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

(From the *Jamaica Courant*, Aug. 4.)

CARTHAGENA.—MURDER OF COL. WOODBINE AND FAMILY.—Accounts were received by the packet from Carthage, of the murder of Colonel Woodbine and his family, by a band of organized ruffians. The Colonel was living on a small property in the neighbourhood of Carthage, and for no other reason than that of having had the misfortune of being a warm adherent of Bolivar, in achieving the independence of Colombia, has been thus sacrificed.

The walls of every house in Carthage are covered with placards, called upon all foreigners to depart, or that the fate of Colonel Woodbine awaits them. Grateful Colombians! who have succeeded in robbing the English government of 24 millions, exclusive of the frauds committed upon her merchants; and now, because the "new empire" will not or cannot pay its just debts, begins by assassination and intimidation to discharge the load of gratitude due to the British nation.

The conduct of the French Consul, Monsieur Adolphe Barrott (a brother of the celebrated Barrott, the leader of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies) is deserving of the highest praise. He attended the funeral of the murdered family, and when peremptorily ordered to retire, he refused, on the ground that he was bound to pay the last duties to a subject of a foreign Sovereign in amity with his own. Force was used to compel Mr. Barrott to retire; and he has since declared that he will strike the flag, unless an ample apology is made to him in behalf of his own nation. But what has the British Consul done on such an emergency? We shall enquire, and report accordingly.—We are sorry to be obliged to speak of Colombia in this manner; but what can be expected of a country which would promote to the highest office in the state the man who would plan the assassination of the liberator of his country, and who would permit the assassin of the amiable Sucre to be Minister of War.

ANCONA, SEPT., 1833.—"I am on my way (in the Meteor) from the Admiral and Constantinople with Mr. Mandeville, Secretary of Legation, with important despatches from the Sublime Porte, but they have given Mr. Mandeville 40 days' quarantine here. The Turks are very unsettled, and are setting fire to every thing. I saw four fires when I left, one of which had burnt a good square

mile of Constantinople; I was close to it, and never saw such a terrible blaze in my life. The Seraskier caught one man with fire-balls in his pocket, and made the police heave him right into the fire. It is thought the Russian fleet will be back again, and the Turks evidently want to destroy the Sultan for calling them in. I think the crescent is ebbing very fast, but it won't do to let the Russians have that magnificent country."

DEAN CARTER.—We understand, and have reason to believe there can be no doubt of the fact, that Dean Carter has been superceded by the Lord Chancellor. The very Rev. gentleman it seems, assisted at an Orange meeting, near Lurgan, and some facts regarding his conduct reached Lord Plunkett's ears. His Lordship wrote for certain explanations to Mr. Carter—these were sent—but they were not deemed satisfactory, and the event we have just alluded to occurred in consequence. This affair, it is very probable, nay, certain, will cause a considerable sensation in the north of Ireland; it is even said a great many magistrates will resign in consequence.—*Dublin Morning Register*.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, SEP. 12.—We daily receive a great number of deserters from the enemy, and were it not for the French Vendeanes, who come in swarms, every thing would have been ended here before now. Yesterday 250 of them were landed from a steam-boat.

Lord William Russell, having to send a message by Col. Hare to Don Miguel, suggested to the Emperor that some communication might thus be opened. The Emperor declared that he would promise nothing to Don Miguel except a pension for life; that he felt the greatest horror at the effusion of blood, but that the blame must rest upon the two nations who permitted Bourmont and 500 Vendean officers to remain in Portugal, and that those nations ought to interfere.

Col. Hare then went off and passed our lines. He saw Bourmont, and complained to him of the aggression committed on English property in Belem, and on the house of S. F. Pinto Basto, which bore the English flag, was the residence of Lord William Russell, and from which a sergeant had been carried off prisoner. Bourmont replied in the French way, by shrugs of his shoulders. Bourmont has not the success of Don Miguel so much at heart as the removal of his army to Spain. His object is, after assisting Don Miguel, to join Don Carlos, and, supported by the Absolutists, to pass with his army through Spain into France.

Our lines extend from Alcantara to Habregos, and 50,000 men could not carry them.

SEPT. 3.—Sir John Campbell, Lieutenant-General in Don Miguel's service, was taken off Figueira with despatches from Don Miguel for London, by the brig of war *13 de Maio*, which vessel was blockading Figueira, together with his secretary Taxago, a Portuguese, and a noted and infamous character in Lisbon, Don Miguel's spy and informer; and through this person many victims have perished, never to tell the doleful sufferings they experienced. A *soi-disant* servant of Bourmont, but evidently a Frenchman of rank, was also taken with them. They all three were taken to St. George's Castle, Lisbon, on the 29th at midnight, to avoid the treatment they were likely to receive from a justly enraged people, under a strong guard. Sir John had taken his passage on board the schooner *Queen*, at Figueira, Cox master; and as this vessel broke and forced the blockade, she has been sent into Lisbon, having 90 pipes of fine old port wine on board. At Sines, on the 25th, 64 guerrillas were taken, 24 killed on the spot, and 40 sent round to Lisbon. They had in their possession very valuable property, which they had plundered from the different inhabitants. One of the guerrillas had on his person 30lb weight of gold chains.

The deserters from Don Miguel's army that arrive at Villa Franca are computed at from 10 to 12 per day, who are immediately draughted into the different regiments of the line.

It appears that official information of the fire at Constantinople has reached the Foreign-office through Mr. Mandeville, the secretary of legation, who had arrived at Ancona, on his way to England, but there is nothing to show that it had a political origin or was attended with any riot or revolution. His statement is, that one-sixth part of the city had been consumed, but that no injury whatever had occurred to the persons or property of British subjects. No letters have been received through this channel from Constantinople by any of the mercantile houses in the city.

The foreign funds have occupied little attention to-day. The story of any propositions having been made by Bourmont is now wholly discredited. In the city circles which are best informed on Portuguese affairs, the cause assigned for the sending home of the *Echo* steamer is that of conveying to the Government the impression and belief of Lord William Russell that little prospect existed of terminating the contest in Portugal without some interference on the part of Great Britain. Bourmont is said,

further, to have intimated to the British Envoy, through Colonel Hare, that he did not meditate any further attack on Lisbon, of the hopelessness of which he was perfectly aware, but that he would make of Portugal a second Lavendée.

Accounts from Algiers to the 6th instant mention the arrival of the persons composing the commission sent by the government to inquire into the state of the colony, and to report whether it was advisable to retain it or not. It was stated that the commissioners had declared that it would be highly dishonourable for France to abandon its conquest, and, besides that, public opinion was so decided and so pronounced upon the subject, that no minister would venture to propose it to the Chambers. The commissioners are said to have remained silent on being pressed to state whether the ministry entertained similar opinions. A mutiny had broken out at Oran; General Desmichele having ordered a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of African Chasseurs to be punished, the whole corps issued *en masse* from the barracks, protesting against the sentence, and by force preventing the execution of the order.—The rappel was immediately beaten, and all the troops of the garrison got under arms, but this had not the effect of appeasing the mutineers, and the General, fearing the consequence of having recourse to strong measures while the men were so infuriated, promised that the case of the non-commissioned officer should be attentively re-examined, and by that means calmed the insubordination. Strong reinforcements had been sent from the mountains into the town of Boujiah, the inhabitants of which were actively employed in strengthening the fortifications and restoring the walls of the old fort, which had been suffered to fall into decay.

The Duchess de Berri, says the *Augsburg Gazette*, is at Prague. The mission of M. de Montbel from Charles X., the object of which was to persuade her to return to Naples, appears not to have been heeded by the Duchess, as it is said she persisted in having a personal interview with her family.—*Messager des Chambres*.

It is reported, says a Jamaica paper, that Lord William Paget, commander of his Majesty's ship *North Star*, has been shot at Vera Cruz, by a sentinel. [This is not confirmed in subsequent papers.]

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—The *Notizie del Giornale* of Rome gives the following account of a new phenomenon presented by Mount Vesuvius:—"On the 12th of August, in the afternoon, crevices of the width of several feet were remarked round the whole circumference of the whole crater. On the following night a thick column of smoke rose to about a mile into the air, and went in the direction of Castelmare. At three o'clock in the morning, on the 13th, three torrents of lava issuing from the opening, formed in April last, rapidly descended in the direction of Torre del Greco, dividing in different streams. At five o'clock two other streams, proceeding from the same crater, rushed towards Crocetta del Cantaroni. It was remarked that, two days previously, the water in the wells at Resina had begun to decrease considerably. At half-past seven a loud noise was heard, repeatedly, in the interior of the mountain, and the rapidity of the lava increased. At one o'clock in the afternoon three shocks in Mount Vesuvius caused the houses of the neighbouring communes to vibrate, whilst a white column, tinged with red by a flame which was seen moving inside, rose to a considerable height opposite the rays of the sun. This column had entirely disappeared at six in the evening."

A tablet, six feet square, is about to be placed in the rotunda of the new City Hall, in Albany, United States, inscribed to the memory of the great Scottish poet and novelist, Sir Walter Scott.

The King of Prussia's now ascertained backwardness in joining the Un-holy Alliance may account for the marked manner in which his health is said to have been toasted and received at a late royal banquet.—*Morning Paper*.

Mr. Fergus O'Conner, M.P., has written a letter to his constituents, stating he will resign his trust to them, and states he will continue to do so until the people obtain annual parliaments. He mentions if his resignation be accepted, he will again go to the contest.

The millers are, in many parts of the country, buying up wheat with great avidity. The black worms have done incalculable mischief to the potatoes—the cups have been nearly all destroyed by them in several places.—*Dublin Morning Register*.

A short time since, at the Zoological-gardens, Regent's-park, London, a lady was holding a biscuit to the elephant from the top of her reticule, when the animal, mistaking the extent of the lady's generosity, seized the reticule with his trunk, and conveyed it, with its contents, consisting of a £10 note, some loose money, and a bunch of keys, into his stomach, to the dismay of the lady and amusement of the bystanders.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION INQUIRY.—The accounts which have reached us concur in

a representation of the important disclosures which are in progress in every part of Ireland. The commission having been instituted with a desire to expose the abuses of the system, and the official appointments having been made with a view to that effect, there have been, so far as we have learned, none of those appearances which have too frequently marked the progress of inquiries ordered by government, in which the ingenuity of the inquisitor, sympathising with the objects of inquiry, was directed to suggest the best mode of concealing facts, rather than to elicit information or restrain malpractices. The inquiries in Drogheda, Dunleer, Ardee, Youghal, and Dungarvan, have all terminated. The first-named corporation, it appears, had estates of immense magnitude, a considerable portion of them having been given in trust for charitable purposes. The corporation, however, as they admit, have always acted upon the principle that the estates were given for the support of Protestantism, and for division among themselves. The corporate rule was, to lease the lands at one fourth of their value to corporators. If honestly managed, we are informed the corporate revenues of Drogheda would amount to at least 25,000l. a year.—Under the present system of chicanery that has prevailed, the revenue does not exceed 3,000l.—*Dublin Register*.

Lord John Russell arrived in this city on Saturday evening from a visit at Lord Duncannon's seat; he was joined next morning by Lord Ebrington, who is also on a visit in this country. The two noble lords proceeded *incognito* to Cove, where they took a boat, and viewed the most interesting portions of our harbour, without any display of their rank or proceeding on board of the *Caledonia*, so that many persons were not aware of their being in the neighbourhood. This (Monday) morning their lordships started for Killarney, to view its beautiful and romantic lakes, where they are to meet the Marquis of Lansdown and Mr. Spring Rice, already arrived. There is no doubt this distinguished party will receive a high gratification from a contemplation of the natural beauties of that highly picturesque district. Lord John Russell returns to this city in a few days, at which period it is expected Sir James Graham and the other Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will arrive in the harbour, so that all those eminent characters will then be enabled to decide on what improvements are necessary to it, or whether it shall partake in any of those benefits so liberally conferred on other portions of the empire.—*Cork Evening Herald*.

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1833.

By the arrival of the *Sir John Byng*, from Poole, we are put in possession of London dates to the evening of the 26th Sept. We perceive by them that a dreadful fire, which consumed upwards of 16,000 houses, has occurred in Constantinople. A revolution, it is said, has also broken out there, and that the Sultan has fled to Pera, where arms have been taken up in his favour.

The affairs of Portugal are apparently as distant from a final settlement as ever.

Another domestic of the Duke of Cumberland has killed himself—we have not space for particulars.

The Yacht *Forte*, Captain David Buchan, arrived yesterday morning in seven days from Quebec, having on board the Hon. Chief Judge Bolton, his Lady, and family, who landed about twelve o'clock, and soon afterwards proceeded to Government House where, upon the invitation of His Excellency the Governor, they will occupy apartments for the present.—*Newfoundlander*, Nov. 14.

In consequence of the crowded state of the Gaol in this town, 12 of the convicted prisoners have been removed to the Gaol at Harbor Grace, in the Colonial Brig *Forte*, which sailed last evening.—*Gaz.* Nov. 19.

DIED.—At St. John's, on the 14th inst., Mr. William Hogan, aged 72 years, of which 52 were passed in that town.

Same day, Mr. William Slater, aged 56 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

Nov. 14.—Brig Sisters, Johns, Poole; 2 boxes stationery, 6 casks, 1 box millinery, 600 cwt. potatoes, 11 casks lime, 3 casks chalk, 30 bbls. tar, 5 crates earthenware, 67 bags nails, 26 boxes candles, 2 cases hats, 15 bales woollens and slaps, 12 casks wrot. leather, 7 casks woollens &c., 3 casks cottons, gloves &c., 1 cask slaps, 282 coils cordage, 10 bbls. oakum, 130 bbls. hoops, 20 bbls. coopers' rushes, 4 bales leather, 2 casks, 1 bale sail cloth, 1 bdl. sheathing paper, 65 tons coal, 1 bale slaps, 1 cask fishing tackle.

16.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cram, Poole; general cargo.

CLEARED.

Nov. 18.—Brig Mary, Thompson, Valencia; 3,200 qtls. fish.