

his leg was broken in two places, and also some of his ribs. Amputation was resorted to, but in a short time mortification ensued, and death terminated his existence. It is scarcely three months since he was married.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—Their Belgian Majesties arrived last night from England, at their palace in town, and immediately proceeded to Laken, where they found the Prince Royal in excellent health.—The visit of the Belgian Court to that of France is understood to be fixed for the 15th. There is no longer any doubt as to the marriage of the King's nephew, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, with the Queen of Portugal. The preliminary negotiations may be looked upon as determined, and merely awaiting some forms of ratification, and the arrangements of certain family stipulations; the young Prince being the third in succession to the sovereignty of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—The exact epoch of the marriage is not determined, but it will not probably be delayed many months. The same etiquette will be observed as on the preceding occasion, and the young bridegroom will pass through this place on his road to embark for Lisbon, after paying a visit to his aunt and cousin, the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria. It is not possible to pass over this matrimonial alliance without remarking the extraordinary favours which fortune continues to shower upon the house of Coburg, and which in less than twenty years has raised its members from a situation of poverty to the highest alliances and positions to which the ambition of men can aspire; thus placing crowns upon the heads of some, and intimately connecting the whole with what is most powerful in Europe. In due course of time the reigning Duke of Coburg, who is still in the prime of life, will find himself uncle to the Queens of England and Portugal, brother to the King of Belgium, and thence nearly allied to the families of France, England, and Braganza; and, by his own marriage, with that of Wirtemberg.

(From the Constitutionnel.)

The Constitutional Junta of Grenada, since its installation on the 31st August, until the 6th instant, displayed the utmost activity. The following enumeration of its proceedings will prove that it fully justified the confidence placed in it by the people.

1. The Junta opened a correspondence with that of Malaga, and those of the other provinces, claiming their participation in consolidating the Constitutional Throne.
2. It reformed many public functionaries.
3. It ordered the Royal Court to sit permanently, in order to terminate, without delay, all pending suits and trials, and cause its sentences to be executed.
4. It reduced by one-fourth the duties on articles entering the city.
5. It formed an Ecclesiastical Junta of five members, which proposed the dismissal of all clergymen of the province unworthy of public confidence.
6. It decided that the said Junta should administer the ecclesiastical revenues.
7. It ordered all convents to be closed.
8. It placed at its own disposal all public money.
9. It ordered the enrolment into the National Militia of all young men disposed to take arms for the Constitutional cause.
10. It suppressed the police.
11. It caused all the funds belonging to the Tithe Junta to be registered, and directed that no payment should be made without an express order from that Junta.
12. It decreed that all the arrears of the taxes be forthwith paid.
- 13.—It ordered that the Commanders of the Royalist Volunteers should give up the arms that still remained in their possession.
14. It obliged General Campana and Don Jose Maria to account for the funds they had administered; that General was besides arrested, and will, in all probability, be brought to trial for the numerous victims of the Liberal party he immolated in Cadiz.
15. It compelled Count Ximera and Don Manuel Romero Saavedra to furnish returns of the sums exacted by them, from the National Militia, for their armament.

16. It caused an inventory of all the property belonging to the monasteries and the province to be made out.

17.—It also decreed that a return of all the arms in the province to be drawn up, and made an appeal to all the citizens of Grenada to enrol themselves into the National Militia.

(From the Journal des Debats.)

The Junta of Cadiz, in reply to the manifesto published in the Madrid Gazette under the auspices of M. Toreno, declared that Minister guilty of the crime of high treason.

We have received, at the same time, a manifesto of the Junto of Aragon. The following extract from that document will give an idea of the confusion of ideas prevailing in Spain at the present moment:

"The legitimate throne of our beloved Queen Isabel II. shall be saved by her faithful subjects, composing the majority of the nation, from the abyss in which it was intended to precipitate it. The imprescriptible rights of the people shall be established on an indestructible basis, by a wise combination of legal liberty with the essential prerogatives of the Crown; but opinions are divided respecting the mode by which that desired end is to be attained; some wish the Cortes to be convoked agreeably to the electoral system of the constitution of 1812; but that system offers great difficulties, as the partisans of the Pretender might avail themselves of it to return a factious majority, which would compel us to have recourse to a second insurrection. Others insist on the necessity of proclaiming at once the Constitution; but the danger would be the same, since a new election is indispensable.

"According to the same system, a third party proposes to restore the state of things existing in 1823. They require that the Deputies returned at that period shall resume their legislative functions, and that the provincial electors shall specially empower them to effect the called-for political reforms. The Junta will examine that point with the attention it deserves, and communicate its observations to the other Juntas, in order that they may all agree on a general programme, calculated to secure the regeneration of the country.

"Isabel II. is the Constitutional Queen of Spain. Her name is identified with liberty, and on that basis we shall found a code of laws worthy of the nation.

The Carlists are showing much activity and are determined to prevent a junction between the garrison of Bilbao and Cordova. In my last I stated that Don Carlos was at Murgia, and that Cordova occupied Puente Larra, Espeja, and Barberena. On the 18th Don Carlos quitted Murgio, determined on driving the Christians from their positions. His manoeuvre completely succeeded, and Cordova retreated from before the enemy. The headquarters of Don Carlos, on the 19th was at Barberena; the same day he intended leaving that place.

The Carlists are in hopes that the Queenites, becoming desperate, will soon leave Bilbao, and once more meet them in the field. It was reported that Espartero had taken the direction of Balmaseda. I have reasons for disbelieving it.—A very few days will give us some important news.

I have seen letters from Bilbao of the 19th. All was quiet. The English had no intention of quitting that place.

The Carlists are forming four new battalions—one from each province. Each battalion is to consist of 1000 men.

General Iturralde and General Eguia are in the neighbourhood of Puente Larra, on the Ebro. Villareal and Moreno are with Don Carlos. Marotto is before Bilbao.

The Carlists have 4000 men before the city of Teruel, situated in Aragon, on the frontiers of Valencia.

The Carlist chief Cabellero, at the head of 400, was at Alp on the 18th.

The Privates belonging to the French Foreign Legion desert daily. Upwards of fifty have already gone over to the Carlists.

I am positively assured Espartero has quitted Bilbao. This will explain the movements of Don Carlos.

The Carlists have succeeded in dragging from the river near Bilbao upwards of nine hundred muskets, which had

been thrown there by the Christians in their retreat on the 18th.

Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., the new Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, is appointed in the room of Sir Charles Vaughan (brother of Sir Henry Hallford), who is recalled at his own request, after a diplomatic service of more than ten years at Washington. Mr. Fox is only son of the late Hon. General Fox, and cousin to Lord Holland.

By accounts from New Orleans it is stated that a treaty was negotiated between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was to be ceded to the former, and that, to avoid all expenses and controversy hereafter, a certain payment of money is to be made to the Mexican Government by the United States, and the Rio del Norte fixed as the dividing line between the two Republicans.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A file of Cape of Good Hope papers, coming down to the 23rd of July, were received yesterday at the North and South American Coffee house. No affair of any importance had taken place with the hostile tribes of Caffres on the eastern frontier; and the Governor, Sir B. D'Urban, was indefatigably occupied in completing arrangements to provide against any future irruption. Amongst other regulations, strict orders had been issued to the military posts along the boundary line to prevent the transmission of gunpowder to the hostile tribes of Caffres. It appears that the small parties lately fallen in with, adjacent to the Kei River, had many of them possession of fire-arms, but had no ammunition. From this fact the importance of the foregoing regulation will be obvious. The settlers round Graham's Town were resuming their usual avocations; and as there was still time for putting the seed in the ground to secure a crop, the inconvenience of the inroad would be less felt than it was imagined.

ANNIVERSARY OF SLAVE EMANCIPATION IN HAYTI.—On the first of August, the Governor-General of the Arondissement of the city of St. Domingo, gave a grand fete to the English, to the principal naval, military, and civil officers, and to all the respectable foreigners residing there, in honour of Great Britain's emancipating all the slaves in her colonial possessions. After dinner the first toast was, "The King of Great Britain," ("the President of Hayti" having been drunk before dinner), with a full band playing "God save the King," and a royal salute from all the forts, accompanied with a sudden display of brilliant fire-works. All the guests joined in admiring the gentlemanly attention and hospitality of the General, and the entertainment passed off with the greatest eclat and enthusiasm.

MEXICO.—The latest advices from Mexico state, that General Santa Anna was at his country seat, Maugas de Clavo a few miles from Vera Cruz, where he was daily receiving visits from his friends. The general impression was, that there was some important political movement in agitation, as Santa Anna's retiring to the privacy of his country residence, was usual the prelude to some sudden changes. The Government had taken possession of the rentes of the mines of Zacatecas, which formerly went into the Treasury of that State. The effect of this would be to prevent any revolutionary movements among the Zacatecans, by depriving them of the means of supplying and supporting troops.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1835.

[FOR THE STAR.] PORT-DE-GRAVE.—The Congregations continue small and discouraging; and the general character of the inhabitants presents a lamentable scene of poverty and ignorance, profanity, and a deep rooted aversion to true godliness.—Wesleyan Methodist Report for 1835.

The above, Mr Editor, is the account given of the people of PORT-DE-GRAVE, by a Society, whose servants have laboured for upwards of twenty years to reclaim them from the error of their ways; and really, it is so unqualified in its expression, and so general in its bearing, that

one requires a more than usual degree of courage to question the intention of the writer or the accuracy of his statement.

It would be hard, perhaps, to charge upon the Wesleyan Society the misrepresentations of any individual whose duty room of Sir Charles Vaughan (brother of Sir Henry Hallford), who is recalled at his own request, after a diplomatic service of more than ten years at Washington. Mr. Fox is only son of the late Hon. General Fox, and cousin to Lord Holland.

Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies. Though it would be no difficult task to place the character and conduct of the people of Port-de-Grave in a fair and honorable light, I am not called upon to prove that they are more holy, or less profane than others: the Report broadly insinuates that they are distinguished for their iniquity, and determined so to continue; and it will be quite sufficient to my purpose if I can so place a few facts before the public, as to disabuse them of an opinion formed upon the "ipse scripsit" of a disappointed man.

Our late active, intelligent, and independent Governor, Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, has frequently expressed his satisfaction at the proper deportment of the inhabitants of Port-de-Grave, and in answer to the address, which they presented him on his departure from a government he had so long, and so faithfully administered, he has left it upon record, that they are, in his estimation, "a good and moral people." If, again, we may quote the authority of the "Mercury," we have a magistracy by no means neglectful of duty, or inclined lightly to pass by the delinquencies of those around them; and yet, during the whole experience of our honourable Judges, they have never known a man, arraigned for, or a woman convicted of, a crime committed in Port-de-Grave. The murder of Snow was not perpetrated in the Mission, nor in the electoral division of Port-de-Grave. We have here, it is true a sort of gaol, sometimes dignified with the title of "the Court," but more generally, and more aptly termed a "Lock-up-house;" and were it never used but for the reception of prisoners, its door would seldom grate upon its hinges, or the "white-end" smoke upon its hearth. Now the Wesleyans rightly hold that, without religious principle, morality must decline; whence then spring, amongst the "ignorant and profane" of Port-de-Grave, that honesty and that obedience to the laws, which are so generally observed amongst them? Or how is it, that the Church is thronged by a people, who have a "deep-rooted aversion to true godliness?" Or upon what principle have these "profane" ones, Churchmen and Methodists, from the Minister of the Establishment to the hard-working shamen in the fishery, contributed to the funds of Wesleyanism? Why have these godless ones, members of the Church, and members of the Meeting, opened their doors and their hearts to feed and fatten the doubtfully-commissioned laborers in the Lord's vineyard? It would puzzle a wiser man than the impugner of our faith and feelings, to reconcile this conduct of a people with the stigma he has attempted to fix upon them; but it does not baffle a man of common observation to account for the daring and unchristian charge, which a greater "aversion to true godliness" than characterizes the inhabitants of Port-de-Grave has hurried on a mean and heartless calumniator to trumpet through the land. I am not disposed, Mr Editor, in this communication, to throw the onus of responsibility on the broad shoulders of the vile penman, who has traduced us, so heavily as my strength will admit, and therefore though I know the man, I will confine myself to the motive.

It is, then, to the facts that the congregations are discouraging, and that the "collections" are small and decreasing, that we must ascribe the language of the "Report;" for a threat, the Conference would withdraw its Missionaries, unless greater exertions were made, has heretofore been held out, in the hope that the shillings of Port-de-Grave would become dollars, and its dollars be converted into pounds. That hope has been disappointed, and upon "this ignorant" people the Chairman's oratory made no impression.

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