

Carlos, have resolved to abandon all attempt against Bilbao. We are assured that a serious engagement has taken place in the environs of Estella, but have no details. A letter from the frontier of Aragon of the 17th inst. says:—Fifty insurgents, belonging to the army of Guerne were made prisoners, with arms and baggage, by the Urbans of the valley of Broto. Desertion continues from the Carlist ranks in Catalonia. Bands of 50 or 60 abandon the ranks at the same time and take the direction of Navarre. A column under the orders of Don Eulogio Verdugo, Colonel of the provincial regiment of Burgos, has beaten the rebels under Quilez at Orcajo."

HURRAH FOR OLD ENGLAND! Reader, look at this:

Letters from Smyrna announce a serious affair at the Port Suda, in Crete, between the CHILDERS, Sloop, 16 guns, the Hon. Captain Keppell, commander, and two Egyptian Brigs. It appears that one of the Lieutenants of the Childers having been assassinated by one of the Commanders of the Egyptian Brigs, the immediate punishment of the offender was insisted upon; and having refused, Capt. Keppell turned his broadside on both vessels, until he sunk them.

The following are the only details of the affair which have as yet transpired.—Several letters from Smyrna make mention of a highly tragic occurrence, reported to have taken place in the Port of Suda, in Candia. A dispute having arisen between some sailors of the English Brig of War, Childers, and men forming part of the crew of two Egyptian Brigs, who had been sent on shore to fetch water, an officer was sent to request the Egyptian commander to inquire into the matter, and to punish the aggressors. A warm altercation arose, during which one of the commanders drew his pistol, and killed the English officer on the spot. Exasperated by so outrageous and barbarous an act, the commanding officer of the Childers ordered his men to prepare for action, and sent notice to the Egyptian Brigs, that if, within a quarter of an hour, the individual who had killed his lieutenant was not handed, he would treat them as enemies. This delay having expired without the satisfaction claimed being given, he ordered—"Fire!" Our brave tars directed their shots with so much skill and precision that within an hour both Brigs sunk amidst their huzzas.—The Childers is said to have suffered considerably during the action, and also from the fire of the fortress while getting through the mouth of the harbour, that it will be difficult for her to reach Malta.

It is acts of such prompt and terrible retribution as this which have rendered the British Navy at once feared and honoured in all quarters of the world. We sincerely hope that the murderous ruffian in whose brutality this calamitous affair originated, was not allowed to escape.—United Service Gaz., Oct. 3.

THE WHALE FISHERY.—It is generally understood that there is very little, if any Whale Oil at present in first hands, and from the following accounts of the vessels that have been heard of, many of which may be daily expected to arrive, this year's supply will not be adequate to the demand. By these accounts, it will be perceived that 145 fish only have been taken as yet by 71 ships; as every fish yields upon an average 15 tuns, the gross measure will be of the present state of the fishing 2175 tons imperial measure, equal to 2610 tons old. The years 1832 and 1833 were very successful, and yielded a surplus for 1834 which produced 8234 tuns only, a quantity barely sufficient for one year's consumption; and such being the case, we may reasonably conclude, that the straits this year will not yield enough for consumption, till the arrival of the whalers in 1839:—Hull, 23 ships, and 24½ fish. Whitby, 2 ships, 10 fish. Newcastle, 3 ships, 4½ fish. Berwick, 1 ship, 1 fish. Burntisland, 2 ships, 5 fish. Kirkcaldy, 7 ships, 13 fish. Leith, 5 ships, 12 fish. Dundee, 9 ships, 17 fish. Montrose, 2 ships, 4 fish. Aberdeen, 5 ships, 12 fish. Peterhead, 11 ships, 42 fish. Total 71 ships, and 145 fish.

Mr O'Connell, in his speeches at, L.

merick and Dublin, has declared strongly in favour of the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland. We are glad of this. Mun Charity it is said, covers a multitude of sins; and if Mr O'Connell will but agitate for the repeal of the Union, he will be sure to carry his point, and by doing so will atone for a host of errors, and establish a new and a powerful claim on the gratitude of his countrymen.—The Irish poor have long been, and still are at this instant, treated worse than were ever the helots of Lacedæmon, or the slaves of the West Indies. The landlords have dealt with their cottiers and tenants much in the way that the man of the law deals with sponges. They allowed them to squat on their estates, and to parcel them into potatoe gardens, so long as they could squeeze exorbitant rents out of them: but whenever they fall in this, or some new caprice strikes them, they turn out the miserable wretches with no choice but death, or enlistment under the banners of Captain-Rock. Such a state of things is a disgrace, not to Ireland merely, but to the English Government, and in fact, to the civilized world. What can be expected from such a system, but insecurity, murder and fire? Is it not to be supposed, whatever may be said to the contrary, that men will submit to die like cast off spaniels, by the way side, without laying violent hands on the perpetrators of their crime? But the landlords had better care. There is such a thing as overshooting the mark. By grasping at too much they may lose all. Great as the endurance of the Irish, even in their manners, dress it may be overpowered; and a day may come when it may neither be possible to recover the rent nor to get the tenant ejected. Such an occurrence can only be averted by raising a rampart between the poor, and absolute want; and by adopting a system that will compel the most selfish and inconsiderate landlords to set their faces against the endless subdivisions of the land and to look to something else in the management of their estates besides the rent that may be promised to them. Mr O'Connell can do more than any one else to bring about this desirable result. By agitating and obtaining poor laws for Ireland, he will confer an infinitely greater boon on his countrymen than he did by carrying Catholic Emancipation.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN SCOTLAND.—The public ought to be aware, that by an Act passed last Session of Parliament, no imprisonment for debt can take place in Scotland from and after the first of January next for any civil debt not exceeding £8 6s. 8d. sterling, exclusive of interest and expenses thereon incurred or contracted from and since the passing of the said Act; and further, that no imprisonment can take place in Scotland, from and after the first day of January, 1840, for debts not exceeding the same amount, incurred, or which may become due under contracts made before the passing of said Act, on ninth day of September current, that being the date when the said Act received the Royal Assent and thus became law. The Act contains an exception in favour of His Majesty, or his officers, or fiscals of courts of law, or others, to imprison him as formerly; and it is declared not to affect taxes or penalties due to the revenue, or fines, or forfeitures, or poor rates, or local taxation, or sums decreed for alimony.—Greenock Advertiser.

DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF FIELD ROCKETS.—A twelve-pounder rocket laid on the ground and discharged without a tube by simply applying a match to the vent, will run along the ground four or five hundred yards, seldom arising higher than a man's head, and then, alternately rising and falling, will continue its course with such effect, as after ranging 1,200 yards to pierce through twenty feet of turf, and explode on the other side, scattering the seventy-two carbine balls with which it is loaded in all directions. At the first assault of Oporto, two six-pounder rockets threw the troops of Don Miguel into confusion, after musketry and artillery had alike failed in checking their advance.

Upwards of one hundred Architects are expected to compete with their designs for the new building of the Houses of Lords and Commons. The style is intended to be of the Gothic order of the

time in favour of the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland. We are glad of this. Mun Charity it is said, covers a multitude of sins; and if Mr O'Connell will but agitate for the repeal of the Union, he will be sure to carry his point, and by doing so will atone for a host of errors, and establish a new and a powerful claim on the gratitude of his countrymen.—The Irish poor have long been, and still are at this instant, treated worse than were ever the helots of Lacedæmon, or the slaves of the West Indies. The landlords have dealt with their cottiers and tenants much in the way that the man of the law deals with sponges. They allowed them to squat on their estates, and to parcel them into potatoe gardens, so long as they could squeeze exorbitant rents out of them: but whenever they fall in this, or some new caprice strikes them, they turn out the miserable wretches with no choice but death, or enlistment under the banners of Captain-Rock. Such a state of things is a disgrace, not to Ireland merely, but to the English Government, and in fact, to the civilized world. What can be expected from such a system, but insecurity, murder and fire? Is it not to be supposed, whatever may be said to the contrary, that men will submit to die like cast off spaniels, by the way side, without laying violent hands on the perpetrators of their crime? But the landlords had better care. There is such a thing as overshooting the mark. By grasping at too much they may lose all. Great as the endurance of the Irish, even in their manners, dress it may be overpowered; and a day may come when it may neither be possible to recover the rent nor to get the tenant ejected. Such an occurrence can only be averted by raising a rampart between the poor, and absolute want; and by adopting a system that will compel the most selfish and inconsiderate landlords to set their faces against the endless subdivisions of the land and to look to something else in the management of their estates besides the rent that may be promised to them. Mr O'Connell can do more than any one else to bring about this desirable result. By agitating and obtaining poor laws for Ireland, he will confer an infinitely greater boon on his countrymen than he did by carrying Catholic Emancipation.

According to all accounts the reception which Lord Durham met with from the Sultan, on his visit to Constantinople, has been flattering in the extreme. The interview took place on the 11th ult., and was described by the Astrologers as auspicious, and his Lordship's speech is said to have been both courteously composed and impressively delivered. On the Sultan pressing his Lordship to remain some time longer at the capital, adding that he would put fully at his disposal the means of gratifying his curiosity, Lord Durham, with true diplomatic politeness, replied that he had been so taken up in admiring the vast changes which his Highness had wrought in the military institutions of his people, and in their manners, dress and opinions, that he had forgotten there existed at Constantinople any other objects worthy a stranger's notice. This compliment to the Sultan's hobby was well received. After having visited the various officers of state, and some of the most remarkable objects of the Turkish Capital, his Lordship left on the 15th and sailed for the Black Sea.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND REFORM.—The inhabitants of Plymouth and adjacent towns have presented a numerous address to Lord John Russell, in reply to which his Lordship observes:—I earnestly recommend you to look for the triumph of farther measures of reform, rather to the effect of public opinion enlightened and matured by knowledge and discussion, than to organic changes, which cannot be proposed without causing division, nor carried without risk of convulsion; and which even if carried, would be of very dubious benefit indeed to the popular cause, but of unquestionable danger to the monarchy. For my own part, in my address to you upon taking office, I declared my resolution with respect to such fundamental alterations. To the great landmarks of our liberties I must steadily adhere; of the principles which pervade our primitive institutions I am an ardent admirer; to the constitution of the country, in all its branches, I stand pledged by feeling, by opinion and by duty."

THE STAR. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1835.

A good deal of excitement and uneasiness has been shewn by the community of this place, during the last fortnight, in consequence of the small-pox having been brought from St. John's, by one of the crew of a schooner called the *Ambrose*, belonging to Mr GEORGE FORWARD. As there appeared to be no public officer, whose duty it was, to put the vessel in quarantine, she was moored to the wharf, and some of the crew had gone on shore to their homes, before it was discovered that she had a man on board sick in the small-pox.

There were one or two meetings of the Magistrates, and some of the other inhabitants; but, as none of those persons considered themselves authorised to order the vessel to perform quarantine, she was still suffered to remain at the wharf, with the sick man on board, as well as two other men belonging to the crew. No communication was, however, allowed with the sick man, except through the medium of the other two, who were ordered to remain on board, for the purpose of taking care of the sick man, and of preventing any infection, being, by their means, communicated to others. The sick man died—was put into his

to quiet the public fears, and allay the public clamour, have, hitherto done what they conceived would best effect these purposes; but, we do not conceive that they have any authority, under the quarantine Bill. There were Health Wardens sworn to perform certain duties under that Bill; and the whole tenor of the Bill, would induce us to think, that in the absence of any other duly appointed Quarantine officer, the duty would devolve upon the Officer of the Customs, who would be subject to a forfeiture of his office, and be also subject to a fine of £200 if he neglected his duty under the Quarantine Bill. We conceive, however, in the stage of the business, as it respects the schooner *Ambrose*, that the Health Wardens, whoever they are, are bound to see, that the vessel be properly cleaned, fumigated, disinfected, &c. &c.

We are tired of reiterating our regrets that the Colonial Laws should be a dead letter, for the want of means of carrying them into execution. It may be said, as it respects the Quarantine Law, that there is now no fear of the cholera; but, in a community like this, where, from the prejudices of the people, or the more blameable neglect of the Medical Practitioners, no general vaccination has ever been practised; and where there are families, who, for two or three generations have not been vaccinated, or subjected to the small-pox, this disease, would be almost as fatal as the cholera; and this is the case in every part of the island, except at St. John's, where the small-pox has appeared at different periods, and frightened the people into the practice of vaccination, as they were prepared for it, as they are not at present, the people were of the least; and rather be subjected to the small-pox, they got through it, could by inoculation; and the medical men by a spurious matter, as they are at present, lessened the public faith in the efficacy of the cow-pock, instead of increasing it.

We do not know that there is a particle of genuine *vaccine virus*, or cow-pock matter, at present in this Bay; and we doubt, if there has been much in St. John's, although the small-pox has there been going through all those of the population, who could be subject to it.—And to guard our friends and the public from being deceived, by the appearance of any sore that may be called the cow-pock, we give them herewith, a description of the genuine cow-pock, in the different stages of that infection, and without which appearances, it cannot be considered genuine. On the third day, (the day of inoculation being reckoned the first,) a small red spot, like the bite of a goat, appears on the infected part. In six days, a small vesicle will be formed, which on the eighth, becomes circular, and surrounded by a circle of a reddish colour. On the ninth day, the vesicle is as large as a pea, and surrounded by a red ring. On the eleventh, the vesicle begins to scab, grows dry, and turns black in the middle, and the ring becomes more extended. On the fifteenth day, the pock becomes a scab, of a blackish or dark mahogany colour, and the red ring or margin disappears. On the twentieth day, the scab falls off, and a cicatrix or horny comb appearance, remains in its place. The use of the vaccine inoculation, which effects such a change in the constitution, as to render it incapable of taking the small-pox, has removed altogether the possibility of danger. This is a fact now so fully established, that, although some persons, under the influence of early prejudice, are still sceptical on that point, the age is too enlightened to require from the practitioners of the pre-