

of Dublin, on the subject of their combination—the injustice of which, and its violation of all religious principles, he strongly denounces and deprecates.

Mr. O'Connell has experienced, in his own proper person, the evanescent character of popular favor. In consequence of his opposition to the combination system among the working tradesmen of Dublin, he has been hooted and abused by them in unmeasured terms and had to avail himself on one occasion of the protection of the Police.

On the 19th February in the House of Commons, on the motion being made for going into committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill, Mr. O'Connell moved an amendment, to put off the committee for 6 months—it being, in his opinion, a pernicious measure.—On a division only 25 voted with Mr. O'Connell against 277.

It is stated that Mr. Shiel is likely to be called to office.

An interesting discussion took place in the House of Lords 29th Jan., in reference to the Slave Trade still carried on under the Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian flags. The Speech of Lord Brougham discloses scenes of so horrid a description as to bring disgrace upon human nature. His Lordship subsequently gave notice of his intention to move a series of Resolutions pledging the government to a more active suppression of the Slave Trade—among other measures proposed to be adopted, are the declaring the Trade in Slaves to be Piracy, wherever carried on; the discontinuance of the present system of paying head-money to captors, and the substitution of a payment in proportion to the tonnage, guns, and crew of the vessels employed; and the issuing letters-of-marque to private individuals to enable them to fit out vessels for the suppression of the traffic; also the employment of a number of steamers for the same purpose, under command of Her Majesty's Cruisers.

The property under the will of the late Earl of Eldon has been sworn above two millions!

The coronation of the Queen will not take place until August next. The first Drawing-room will take place in April.

The government has taken the determination of sending out to Canada a naval steam force for service in the St. Lawrence, and Captain Austen, late of the Medea, steam-frigate, is appointed to superintend the equipment.

Among the latest appointments we observe that of Captain Sandon to command the armed flotilla on the Lakes of Canada.

Advices from Spain state that, on the 5th inst., General Sanz attacked the Carlists near Baeza, on the right bank of the Gaudalquivir, and completely routed them. The number of enemy's killed and wounded is not stated, but a Chief, twelve officers, and 469 soldiers, were taken prisoners. It is also stated that a number of the Carlists deserted to the Queen's standard.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

Severe gales were experienced last week on the Irish coast, and much damage sustained by the shipping. In the inland parts of the country heavy snow storms had prevailed, which, for a short time, almost entirely suspended inter-communication.—*Id.*

It is now currently reported that the expedition intended for Canada will fall very short of 10,000 men.

The venerable Earl of Eldon expired on the 15th January in the 87th year of his age.

COMBINATION—The Catholic Archbishop Murray has published an address to the operatives of Dublin. It commences thus:—It is now a matter of public and painful notoriety, that crimes of a most atrocious character have been openly imputed to certain sections (I believe small ones) of one of the most valuable classes of men of which our community is formed—the working tradesmen of

Dublin. Of this extensive and important class, composed of members of all religious persuasions, you are known to constitute a considerable portion. Whether or not those accusation can be fully sustained, or, if, so whether the infuriated individuals who would be capable of such atrocities, take the trouble of professing any outward form of religion, I do not now stop to examine; but the more possibility that any of you should be seduced, by persuasion or example, into a line of conduct that would be disgraceful to your religion, and ruinous to your salvation, has given a fresh impulse to my solicitude for your pappines, and moved me to caution you, with all the earnestness and affection of a parent, against giving the least countenance to any system (how advantageous soever it may appear) that would lead to crimes such as those to which public almsness has been made.

We have accounts from South Australia to the 12th, from Sydney to the 22d September, Hobert Town to the 7th of October, and from Launceston to the same date. They do not contain, however, any thing of much interest. The system of emigration generally had been much discussed by the Legislative Council of new South Wales, especially the question as to the propriety and advantage of encouraging the importation of Indians. A committee was afterwards appointed to report upon the subject who soon presented their opinion, which was to the effect, that in consequence of the demand for relief being so urgent, and the distress of the settlers so great they recommended that a bounty of £6 should be giving to every hill-labourer of Bengal who should be embarked on or before the 31st of December, 1835. The Legislative session had terminated.

The Barbadoes papers to the 23d of December contain the report of a trial in Trinidad of a novel and interesting description, of which the press of that island had not ventured to insert a report. It is stated that Sir G. F. Hill, the governor of that island, was indebted to Messrs Rundell and Bridge, presumed of this city, since the year 1825 on a bond for £381, 1s. 4d., with interest from the date which remaining unsatisfied; they sued his Excellency in the law courts of the island under his government. He pleaded his privilege in bar as not being subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. The plea, however, was overruled, and judgment recorded for the plaintiffs.—The report states that Sir George intended to appeal.

By the proclamation recently issued by the King of Hanover, and countersigned by his Prime Minister, Von Schele the General Assembly of the States is convoked conformably to the royal patent of the 7th December, 1819 promulgated by George IV. This assembly is summoned for the 20th of February, 1838, when a new constitution, with other important projects of law, will be submitted to the Chambers.—Herein his Majesty has fulfilled to the letter the declaration made to his subjects on his accession. Whatever may be said by the Liberals of Paris or the Radicals of London, there is the fullest confidence throughout the Hanoverian dominions that the paternal intentions of the Sovereign will be cordially carried into effect by the States now convened for the purpose of establishing the representation of the kingdom conformably to the wants and wishes of the nation.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SIR D. K. SANDFORD—The remains of this much-lamented gentleman and distinguished scholar were, on Friday morning, about 1 o'clock removed from Glasgow College, and borne in procession to the Broomielaw, whence the body was conveyed in a steam-vessel to the island of Bute for interment. The most marked feeling of public sympathy and respect were manifested on the occasion by all classes of

the community. Long before the gate was opened a large concourse of people was assembled in front of the College.—Along High Street, Troingate, Argyll Street the throng was continued, and a great number of people followed the mournful procession to the Broomielaw. The Lord Provost and Magistrates in carriages, the Ministers of the city in their gowns, including several clergymen of the Episcopal Church and the long train of students in their College gowns combined to give effect to the mournful scene.

MILITARY COLONIZATION OF CANADA.

(From the Standard.)

Captain Boldeo's motion for a return of the number of deserters from the British regiments in North America, from 1830 to 1837, was properly resisted, and prudently withdrawn; but it gave occasion to the hon. and gallant member to offer a suggestion of great value—a suggestion which will not, we hope, be lost sight of the military colonisation of our North American possessions. In the American war of 1774, the old soldiers who had settled in the provinces were found almost uniformly faithful to their mother country, and the principle of military fidelity was observed in many cases they have descended to the second and third generation. This is surely a hint that ought not to be lost sight of in the present state of affairs.

Should any additional troops be wanted for the North American service, would it not be both the wisest and the cheapest policy to raise levies especially for that service—regiments engaged only for a short period, or until their services in the field could be dispensed with when each soldier should be remunerated by a grant of land in the colony, and a sufficient outfit to commence its cultivation upon the sole condition of residence? The facility with which the unfortunate Spanish Legion was raised proves that the men would be easily forthcoming to any required number; and they would be of the best class for the formation, first, of soldiers, afterwards of farmers—agricultural labourers; the anomaly of a standing army continued beyond the moment of apparent necessity, would be obviated, and a permanent and increasing garrison for the colony of the most unexceptionable character would be provided. Ten thousand men would, probably, be all that could be wanted in the least favourable turn which events are likely to take; but 100,000 men could be had in three months upon such terms as were suggested by Captain Boldeo; and even 10,000 men trained up in a single campaign under British officers to military habits and to military fidelity, would as settlers, present an unconquerable force—a force that, multiplied as it would be in a few years by the

occasion of friends and connections from Europe, might we are thoroughly convinced, defy the whole power of the United States; while by presenting a point of rendezvous for the local Canadians, it would for ever render rebellion hopeless. Much, no doubt is said of the power of the United States—and we admit the defensive power of the commonwealth to very great-aggressive power of a thinly peopled country, more particularly if such a country is ruled by a democracy must be always in the inverse ratio of its defensive power. The very same extent of uncultivated territory, and the independent resistance every where which render it almost impossible to overrun such a country, also render impossible the concentration of its resources for any external enterprise. For fifty years to come if the democratical system prevail, so long, the United States cannot be a dangerous, though they may be a troublesome, neighbour. If, however, we are not less careful for posterity than our fathers—perhaps it would be more strictly just to say our ancestors, for little can be boasted of the political wisdom of the last two “liberal and enlightened” generations—we must look to the time when the northern states of the American Union shall possess a condensed population, and when they may adopt a more energetic and vigorous form of Government. A day, therefore, ought not to be lost in securing the naturally undefended possessions on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, by a close plantation of British Colonists, whose fidelity can be relied on.

The Inconstant frigate had returned to England from Halifax, to which place she was despatched with part of the 93d regt.—The Inconstant left Cork on the 7th January—and landed the troops in fine condition, at Halifax on the 29th; she sailed thence on the 7th Feb. and arrived at Plymouth on the 24th same month.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1838.

The weather proving favourable on Monday night last, we had a good view of the Lunar Eclipse; and it afforded us no little gratification to find that it corresponded with the prediction which we had been enabled to publish, in every particular.

There has been several vessels arrived at Carbonear from the Ice, they are all well fished, and bring very cheering accounts of the prospects of the fishery.

On Sunday last the Schooner *Joseph, George Geary* Master, belonging to Messrs. Codner & Jennings of St. John's, put in here to repair her bows which had been injured, she had about 200 seals on board. She sailed again on Monday last.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,—I was highly delighted, last evening, upon observing that the Eclipse of