

a letter to his relations, praying them to raise the money, and to deposit in a certain field, as directed by the wretches who had him prisoner. So well laid are the plans of these miscreants, and so extensive are their connexions throughout the whole country, for so great is the terror of the inhabitants to fall under their displeasure and sanguinary revenge and so apathetic and powerless are the public authorities; that although large rewards were offered for the discovery of the retreat to which the above-mentioned gentleman had been conveyed, and numerous armed parties were sent through the country for that purpose by his family, yet it was impossible to find any trace of him or his abductors. So frequent have become these outrages, that a friend of mine, who resided on his estate only 3 miles from a considerable town, has been obliged to quit his house and to take one in the town, and he cannot go to his property, and still less sleep there even a single night, without being accompanied by a large escort. Last year, wishing to spend a short time there to superintend some works which were indispensable and important, he was obliged, as only means of ensuring his personal safety, to open a negotiation with the leaders of the band who were chiefly known to infest that part of the country, and to purchase their forbearance by a heavy bribe. Besides this, in order to gratify their vanity and and insure their good will, he was literally under the necessity of inviting them to a large dinner or feast during his stay there, and to welcome, receive at his table, and drink to the health of a whole gang of cut throats and highwaymen, most of whom were publicly known to have been guilty of innumerable murders, rapes, and of every other species of atrocity and crime.

Internal trade is, as you may suppose, almost entirely at an end; and if this desolating contest continues a few years longer, I expect that the farmers will cease to cultivate their land, and the vine-growers their vineyards, and that scarcity of food will be added to the present calamities of Spain. Where the queen's government still has sufficient authority these poor people have to be National Guards, and if necessary, to fight when the *fasciosos*, as the Carlists are called, come into their district; and in the case of Don Carlos is the strongest there, they are, with their sons and servants, pressed into his service. In either case they are plundered without mercy, and generally by both parties, their horses and mules being taken *sans ceremony* for their baggage train or cavalry pressed into the service and worked in conveying the baggage and provisions through their district; and their cattle, sheep, corn, and wine being appropriated to provision the army, and their forage the cavalry, whenever any of these things are wanted by either party. Sometimes, indeed the form of giving them a written order for payment is gone through, but one would think it intended as a mockery, and few of them are so foolish as to take the trouble of even presenting it. The consequence is, that the ground is not half tilled, every thing is neglected, and every farmer is being ruined. Again, either from real inability, or from taking advantage of this state of things to plead it hardly any farmer pays a farthing of his rent, and even large landed proprietors are starving if they have no other property, particularly as they are now obliged to take refuge in the towns, and are thus put to great additional expense.

Many people say that the influence of the clergy is greatly diminished in Spain; but unfortunately this has taken place in a way which has done much more harm than good. It is the influence of the quiet, peaceable pastors, who lived on good terms with their neighbours and did not meddle with politics, which has diminished; while that of the priests, who were violent fanatical bigots, and who also carry on the trade of political demagogues, is, I think, greater than ever. Then we have here our wild republican theorists, who only know how to shout for what they call "liberty," and whose heads are as empty and void of any notion of practical government as the red cap which forms their boasted emblem. What a lesson should the history of Continental Europe during the last fifty years teach the English nation! Heaven grant that she may be wise enough to enjoy the invaluable blessings she possesses, and to confine herself to those safe and practical improvements which will strengthen her institutions and increase her prosperity, instead of running after every wild theory with which unprincipled quacks and fortune-hunting demagogues or reckless heart-brained enthusiasts attempt to delude her people for the mere promotion of their own interested views or visionary schemes. There is another circumstance which I cannot refrain from alluding to while on

this subject. After nearly forty years of personal observation in Ireland, and in almost every part of the world, I have though most reluctantly, arrived at the settled conviction, that in catholic countries ninety-nine in one hundred of the inhabitants are either bigots, or persons who have no religion at all.

"The real state of Spain is this:—The great bulk of the people of all classes neither understand nor care a fig for any matters relating to politics, government, or public affairs. They are as indifferent about the Queen and her party as about Don Carlos and his. All they want is to be left quiet, to mind their own concerns, and to go on in their old jog-trot way. The only exception to this general rule are the republican theorists, and the political priests and their dupes, who I have already described, and the inhabitants of the Basque provinces, who support Don Carlos merely because he promised to respect and confirm their *fueros*. There is no energy, no enterprise, and neither public spirit nor public honesty, to be found in this country. Every man is either totally apathetic, or he only seeks to profit by the scramble and to take care of himself. This feeling also generally pervades the soldiers on both sides; they care not a jot for their country, their countrymen, or their party; plunder and revenge seem to be their only motives of action; and their presence is as much dreaded, or perhaps more, by those whom they call their friends as by their avowed enemies. Neither party has sufficient energy or strength to overcome the other, and I fear that matters have now come to that pass, that the present system of skirmishing and guerilla warfare may go on for a century, or until the whole country is devastated, and the people exterminated by fire, sword, famine, and other sufferings, unless the mediation of forcible interference (but in an *effectual* manner) of other nations puts an end to the contest.

I have no hesitation in saying, that the present state of things arises in a great measure from the absurd and vacillating policy of Lord Palmerston. He ought to have known, that with a people so jealous of foreign interference as the Spanish, England, which was not justified in the attempt to settle the Spanish differences by the only possible mode—namely, by a *coup-de-main*, or striking one *effectual* blow, and obliging both parties to desist—should not have interfered at all. Instead of this, Lord Palmerston played fast and loose, and gave rise to great hopes, which only ended in disappointment; the assistance afforded by that great warrior Evans, and his valiant Westminster Grenadiers, have been much on a par with the effect of Lord Palmerston's far-famed protocols in the Dutch and Belgian question. I am certain that the interference of England has been most mischievous, and has greatly tended to prolong and increase the contest. The promise of succour, and from so powerful an ally as Great Britain, prevented the Queen's party from acting with the energy and self-dependence which they might, and I am inclined to think would, have exercised, if they had only had their own resources to rely on; and while the assistance afforded was ridiculously inadequate to produce any effectual result, the interference was yet sufficient to excite national jealousy and dissatisfaction among the Spanish troops and people. I don't know how or whose fault it is, but the whole policy of your present ministers, whether at home or abroad, seems to be full of uncertainty, vacillation, and infirmity of purpose, saying one thing to-day and doing another to-morrow, at one moment seeming to court or berate one party, and in the next to lean towards another.

THE WESLEYANS.—A very gratifying circumstance has just occurred in Paris. It appears that the period fixed upon by the Wesleyan Conference for the departure of the Rev. Mr. Newstead, the head of the Wesleyan mission in the French metropolis has arrived, and in order to testify their respect for the Rev. gentleman, the Protestants generally, including Bishop Luscombe, subscribed for the purchase of a silver salver, which was presented last week at a public meeting.

CAN THE QUEEN MARRY A SUBJECT.—Certainly. The Royal Act of George III reserved the power of dispensation to the Crown in such cases. The Marriage Act states:—"That no descendant of his late Majesty King George II., male or female, (other than the issue of princesses who have married, or may hereafter marry, into foreign families) shall be capable of contracting matrimony, without the previous consent of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors, signified under the Great Seal, and declared in Council." Without this provision, such marriage is

declared to be null and void; but such permission the Queen has only to give herself, and she may, if she please, exalt to the dignity of king-consort any gentleman, being a protestant, whether a foreigner or a native of these realms.

It is said that the government of Queen Isabella of Spain has called upon the King of Sardinia for explanations of the armaments openly preparing in the harbours of Nice and Genoa in favor of Don Carlos. The interpolations are addressed under the protection of England. At Madrid they know the French government too well to pay it the compliment of consulting it at all.

The Duke of Orleans has taken under his protection the widow and two sons of General Courat, who lately fell at the head of the Foreign Legion in Spain.

The Madrid Journals of the 15th are devoid of interest. By a decree, dated the 13th, the Queen declares that General Evans and all the officers, as well Spaniards as others, belonging to the English Legion, have earned her praise and thanks by their conduct at the capture of Irun. She accordingly grants a gold medal to each of them, and a silver medal to the soldiers, who were engaged in the capture of that fortress.

Railroads occupy the last sittings of the French Chamber. They have just voted one from Alais, in the mountains of the Cevennes to Beaudaire on the Rhone, passing by Nismes. The government lends £24,000.

Among the items voted by Parliament are the following: £3,783 for the civil establishment of the Bahama Islands; £4,419 for the Bermudas; £3,070 for Prince Edward's Island; £12,140 for the ecclesiastical establishment of British North America.

The *Journal du Commerce* says, "It is most positively asserted that Baron Rothschild has signified his intention of discontinuing his transactions with the Spanish treasury, and, as a beginning, has made known that he will not, next month, pay the salaries of the Spanish legation at Paris."

The Channel Islands consume French beef and mutton to the amount of £2,000

THE STAR WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1837.

We have, lately, been a good deal amused, by contrasting in our mind, the difference in the workings of the liberal system in this Country and Canada. There, the liberal majority in the Assembly refuse to vote any supplies, here, the House of Assembly consisting altogether of Liberals vote away the contents of the chest. There, the Council would be glad to get a supply bill sent up to them; here, the Council have sent the supply bill back several times to the Assembly; and the long protracted session, is, at the present moment, likely to come to a close, without the passing of any one measure of necessity, or of utility to the Colony; leaving upwards of Thirty Thousand Pounds of the public money unappropriated, in the midst of a population without employment; and impoverished by an unsuccessful fishery. A vast responsibility will rest somewhere; as the season is now, too far advanced, for the appropriation of the money voted for Roads; and consequently for the employment of the people in a way, that would go far to provide for many of them; that will otherwise have to be provided for gratuitously. In Canada the Liberals exclaim against the Resolutions of Lord John Russell, as a violent infraction of constitutional principles; and the Liberal party in this country take every opportunity of echoing the sentiments of their brethren in Canada, whilst at the same time our Liberal House of Assembly have indirectly abandoned the same principle to the dictum of

Lord Glenelg, which is to be regretted, seeing that the patronage connected with the Customs in this Country is almost exclusively exercised in sending out strangers and foreigners to fill situations, for which sufficient persons of honesty and talent could be found in this country, this has very recently been exemplified in this Bay, where two persons have been discharged, without fault, that we know of from their situations in the Customs; and these have been sent from home to take their situations, for the paitry salary of One Hundred Pounds a-year. We wish to be understood on this subject. It is known that Lord Glenelg sent out directions to His Excellency the Governor, that he was not to give his sanction to any Supply Bill unless the Assembly voted a specified sum to the Collectors of the Customs, to defray the additional expense incurred by collecting the Colonial Revenue. The Assembly we understand, have voted a Hundred Pounds for the Collector; and some other sum, for some other Custom-House Officer; as a sop, or quietus, by which to get over the difficulty of having to contend with the mandate of the Colonial Secretary. So much for our Liberal's support of the principles they hold up to admiration as contended for by their brethren in Canada.

From the leanness and partiality of the reports of the Assembly's proceedings published in the "PATRIOT;" but more particularly from those "reports" being published a month behind the current date, we remain quite uninformed respecting the differences between the two Houses; but there are, we believe, two items in the Supply Bill that certainly appear objectionable. The first is, that Members of the House who vote away the public money, should as Commissioners of Roads, have the appropriation also, of the money, and for their conduct in that appropriation, be only accountable to themselves, and not even liable to be ridiculed as "burning daylight commissioners."

The second is the vote of Five Hundred Pounds to defray the expense of sending Delegates to England. This to say the least of it, is quite a party concern, and may suit the views of one party; but it is altogether foreign to the views of another party who contribute in taxes more than half of the funds of the colony. To prove this statement, who are the persons to be sent as grievance-mongers? will there be a single person among them whose principles approach to Conservatism? if not, it will certainly be a one-sided delegation; but if there is to be a delegation at all, we would opine that the Council should have the nomination of two of the four Delegates, who, would then, most probably, have a "fair" hearing in Downing Street—and as appearance, address, and tact are concerned; we do not know of many members in the House, who could vie with our much abused, "one of the four Bay Members," the very one, that the "PATRIOTERS" say is the least intelligent, (and God knows what else they say of him,) of the four.

We should like to get possession of sufficient data from which to draw a comparison of the difference in the expense to the country of the present House of Assembly, and the former House,

We know of some additional peace however; there Speaker's salary £200. GENL's as Chairman of the £50 besides the usual each of the Members; the enormous multiplicity of committees printed at the OT" office, including N. R. S.'s long-winded pamphlets principally composed of extracts "Select Cases," and "marks &c. 1828," "O. &c. 1823," "Rem. 1827," and other pamphlets proposed to be written by others, and referring to state of this country; or no reference to its present state there will be "claims" of the old O. House, and the claims on, and a "step" to the former House had. The persons in the Members into the present will have reason to be benefited that may come for the expense incurred Members, but how with the persons that who did not partic franchise; but who share of the reckoning standing; those that come to the scratch, ed it in the "PATRIOT"

FOR THE ST. TO ELIZ

The Northern light is a And Lann's face is a The taper from thy chin Tells thou art there a Perhaps, o'er thy lover's And pond ring on his Or in thy bosom fondly Thou hast dear maid be Is not thy heart its c For his, with thee, is Seeking thy love! And time is like a vapour And youth is like the The fates are their voice And he may rove! Then strike the chord, ing; And do not keep his Decide his fate by sin. Your hate; or love.

MARRI

On Monday last, 23 Mr. George Crane, son Esq. of Upper Island, Come, eldest daughter Moore, of St. John's.

SHIP

Port of Harb. ENTERED Oct. 23—Caroline burg, 510 bags butter, 180 lbs. p 3 pieces beef, 1 lbs peas, 45 cons oakum, 10.00 b Dove, M.D. and, 1 bber. Leveret, Dutchman salt. CLEAR Oct. 17.—Ann, ballast. 21.—Ringwood, S last. Elizabeth, Johnson tons salt, & sund

Port of S. ENTERED Oct. 12.—Spanish b Havanah, ballast. Lady of the Lake, T London Packet, H ter. Maria Louisa, H pork, bread. Mermaid, M'Clure, sea. Falcon, Haie, Liver paint. 13.—Hamilton, Snow Belfast, Burns, Jam Amity, Meagher, M lumber. Ellen, Kiely, Novas