

These fellows were pounced upon by the police, and fined and imprisoned on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences; having guaranteed a cure in all cases, and prescribing the same remedy. Quackery is essentially swindling, though it may be said, *qui vult decipi, decipiatur*. The credulous ought to be placed under the protection of the law, and every compounder of an universal medicine should be punished as a swindler.

It is a fact, that owing to the late prevalence of dry weather, and the absence of the land waters, to meet the flowing tide in the Thames, together with the lofty spring tides of the past week, the water in the pool has become so brackish, as high up the river as Bermondsey, that the inhabitants, who obtain their supply from the Thames, have been put to considerable inconvenience. At Rotherhithe, where mains are laid on to the river, the water for several days was unfit for the usual domestic purposes, and the householders were obliged to fill their cisterns from another source. It is seldom that the water of the Thames is salt above Blackwall. There were unusually high tides for four days, ending on Sunday last.

County Longford.

At a recent meeting of the Liberal Club of Longford, it was resolved as follows:—"That whilst we are pleased with the general conduct of the Irish government, we cannot refrain from expressing our bitter regret that our strenuous efforts to support that government have been wholly unrequited."

THE BUTCHERY IN SPAIN.

(From the Morning Chronicle)

The news conveyed by our Madrid letter of the 6th is indeed afflicting. Cabrera, on entering Villanueva the other day, brought out the garrison, consisting of 55 soldiers, and shot them. The Valencians instantly brought out 55 Carlist prisoners and shot them. Cabrera threatens in consequence to shoot every liberal of every town he enters; and he no doubt, will do so. These continued massacres by the monster who represents Don Carlos in Arragon are, we have no doubt, the result of cold calculation on his part, to produce terror in the region through which he roams, and to excite troubles in the towns, which, not being able to conquer, he hopes to subvert by producing anarchy and sedition. The inevitable effect of this deeds is to give power in the great towns to the decidedly democratic party. The Moderates even the moderate liberals, cannot hold the reins when the deep passion that such sanguinary cruelty must excite are awake. The results are fearful, lamentable, but cannot be without some profit to the constitutional cause in calling forth that spirit which its miserable statesmen and guides have laboured but too successfully to extinguish. Another consequence of the wholesale massacres of the butcher who is the appointed lieutenant and Viceroy of Don Carlos is the utter impossibility of any accord ever taking place between the Liberals and the Pretender. His cause is steeped in blood, his hands are imbued in it, his wedding garments dabbled in it; and it is with them, dripping in gore, that Carlos presents himself to the Spanish nation and to Europe. England thank God! has washed her hands and shaken off all participation in, even tolerating such horrors. It offered France free and full co-operation in putting an end to these horrors. The King of France would not, for what reason his own bosom best can tell; and to that bosom must he now reconcile the tolerance of the horrors that he coldly sees committed within a march of his frontier, and which a word of his could prevent. Austria, too abets Don Carlos; it is said, even pays him. Yet the Emperor of Austria has shown himself a humane and enlightened prince. Surely he must see that the gold sent to Don Carlos has proved but a whetstone whereon the butcher's knife of Cabrera is whetted. Is Spain still to be the theatre on which the gold of absolutist Europe is to struggle against the wish, the happiness, the moderate desires for liberty of all the enlightened, and even of a majority of the unenlightened mass of Spaniards, let the suborners of this war require as a condition of their support that it be applied to fair and manly war, not to the purposes of vile, horrible, and bestial butchery. The acts of Cabrera cry shame on civilized Europe. They do more than cry shame—they throw a share of their guilt on the countries, the monarchs, and the statesmen who support, and even tolerate such monstrosity. The representative assemblies of Spain, France, and England are now about to open, and European attention will again be drawn to this question. It must come forward on higher grounds than that of policy, and can no longer be set aside, or blinked, or cheated, in a society animated by Christian feeling and humanity.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

From the Morning Herald, Dec. 5.

This is a tender topic for most of the Whig

journals. They have exhibited a most creditable unwillingness to handle it. They are, unquestionably, ashamed of the meanness of their patrons in shrinking from their posts, at a time, when if ministers possessed the slightest spark of courage, or of pride, they would call together the great council of the nation—render an account of their stewardship—and defy all their accusers—or, finding themselves unaided for the prais of their position, resign! Unpleasant, however, as is the theme, the ministerial journals have, at last, been compelled to make it the subject of criticism. The following *morceau* is a sort of joint stock contribution on the topic, by the *Chronicle* and *Courier*. The latter journal observes:

"But there is a great deal of justice, nevertheless, in the reflection which the *Chronicle* this morning makes; and we, too, are disposed to regard it as a fortunate circumstance that from the postponement of the meeting of parliament till Feb., the patience of the Canadians has not been exposed to the severe trial of hearing some of the wicked and mischievous speeches which would assuredly have been delivered by some of the Lords, if their natures have not been changed by some miracle."

"Prevent the peers from assembling, and the revolt will die a natural death. Their speech might breathe anew a fiery spirit in the dead body of rebellion. Their doings in August did not, we admit, create the flame, but their sayings just now might help more than anything to keep it alive."

How ingenious, how manly, how lofty in tone, is this defence of ministerial skulking! What have the "reforming" ministers, the "philosophical" ministers, the ministers in whom alone the English nation (if wise) will place its trust—have these invaluable servants of the Queen, and of the country, no more effective species for putting down rebellion in Canada, than is contained in the profound device of gagging "the peers" for two months to come! What harm, let us ask our ministerial contemporaries, could "the peers," the "tory lords" do, with "their factious whisperings?" Would not ministers, at once open their budget of "philosophy," and of facts—and prove to the benighted world, that whig policy is the only true policy for consolidating our colonial empire,—and that while tory peers had been recklessly tampering with the foundations of England's strength, they, the recipients of official pay, they, the ever watchful and energetic occupants of Downing-street—they, the patriotic and lofty-minded advisers of the Queen—had contrived, in the strength of their own wisdom, and of the wisdom of their dearly beloved ex-Governor-General of the Canadas, to render further Colonial rebellions, impossible, by rooting out the last germinating principle of disaffection? Of course, our respectable whig ministers could do all these creditable things! Why, then, should *Chronicle* and *Courier* conspire to make their Downing-street deities appear like men, whose policy would not withstand the battering of a few "factious" tory speeches? Call you that, a backing of your friends?

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1839.

SEAL FISHERY.—It seems to be now generally understood that the outfit for the seal fishery from this port for the ensuing spring, will be unprecedentedly short, as compared with the last twelve or fifteen years. There were 110 vessels employed in this branch of our trade in 1838, taking 2826 men, and outfits for the four years preceding do not exhibit any material difference. We have ascertained pretty correctly that the present year's outfit will not exceed sixty vessels of an average size not greater than that of the past years—and supposing that the number of men employed will be in an equal ratio—upwards of thirteen hundred men of those who prosecuted the last year's fishery will be unprovided for. We are not desirous of awakening any unnecessary alarm; but the prospect of having so large a number of our industrious fishing population without the means of obtaining their accustomed employment, has in it nothing cheering or encouraging, and is calculated to excite any other than pleasing anticipations as to the effects which such a state of things will probably bring about. In Brigus there will, we believe, be no diminution, and the same may apply to Harbor Grace; but Carbonear will, as well as St. John's, show a very material deficiency, and we fear that on the whole, nearly two thousand men will be unemployed, to whom this fishery has hitherto afforded occupation. The falling off arises in some degree from the scarcity of tonnage and consequent high rates of freight, which has induced the employment of many sealing vessels in the carrying trade; but it is principally owing to the want of success that has attended the prosecution of the seal fishery for some years back.—*New foundlander*, Jan. 10.

From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal, November 17.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

"To the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, Principal Secretary of State for Her Majesty's Colonies, &c. &c."

"The undersigned Memorial of Merchants and others resident in Bristol, trading to, and connected with, the Island of Newfoundland,

"HUMBLY SHewETH,

"That your Memorialists, many of whom are possessed of property in the said Island, are all of them deeply interested in its prosperity and welfare."

"That your Memorialists have frequently had to lament the numerous evils and disturbances that have taken place in this Colony more particularly since the institution of a Colonial Legislature, whereby the trade of the Island has been seriously prejudiced and the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects placed in imminent peril."

"That by recent advices received by your Memorialists from the Town of St. John's, in the said Island, they have heard with extreme regret the arrest of a gentleman of high respectability, for an alleged breach of privilege, by order of the House of Assembly; and that upon his being subsequently released by the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the High Sheriff of the Island, in the exercise of their judicial functions, those gentlemen were themselves taken into custody by a similar order from the House."

"That your Memorialists without wishing to make any unnecessary comment upon those proceedings, cannot but regard them with unfeigned sorrow as indications of the continuance of a most unhappy state of affairs in the said Island, unless it shall please Her Majesty's Government to take prompt and effectual measures for the restoration of peace, and for the future prevention of those internal animosities by which the Colony is at present so lamentably distracted."

"That your Memorialists in addressing your Lordship, are not in the most remote degree actuated by party or political feeling, being purely desirous, for their own sakes, as well as for that of their numerous connections in Newfoundland, that order and good government should be permanently established."

"Having the utmost confidence in the peaceable disposition of the greater part of the inhabitants, your Memorialists would venture to suggest the importance of an early investigation on the part of Her Majesty's Government into the nature of the elective franchise by which the House of Assembly is constituted, and to which, in the opinion of your Memorialists, very many of the evils complained of are to be attributed."

"Your Memorialists would, therefore, venture earnestly to hope that such measures may be adopted for the restoration of tranquillity, as Her Majesty's Government in its wisdom may see fit; and that before the winter be too far advanced additional troops may be sent out for the more effectual protection of life and property throughout the Island."

"And your Memorialists, &c."

To which the following reply from Sir George Grey has been received—
Downing street, 12th November, 1838.

"Sir,—I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge your letter of the 24th ultimo, forwarding a Memorial from the Merchants of Bristol, engaged in the trade of Newfoundland, in which they call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to political dissensions in that Colony, and urge the necessity of sending there an additional military force, for the security of life and property."

"Your will have the goodness to inform the Memorialists, that previously to the receipt of their communication, his Lordship had taken all the measures which it is in the power of Her Majesty's Executive Government to adopt, for giving effect to wishes of the memorialists."

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE GREY."

DEPARTURES.—In the St. Patrick, for Liverpool Mr. & Mrs. Soper, Miss Sydney Montgomery.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED.

Jan. 14.—Brig Margaret Ann, Hartery, Lisbon, 130 tons salt, 5 cwt. cork-wood.

CLEARED.

Dec. 10.—Brig St. Patrick, Evill, Liverpool, 70 tons cod oil, 93 salted hides, 26 qts fish 27 cwt oil junk.

On Sale

Just Landed

Er Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master.

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess FOKK

Bread

Flour

Oatmeal

Pear

Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear.

Jan. 9, 1839.

The following Valuable Mercantile and Fishing Establishments situate at St. Mary's, belonging to the Insolvent Estate of Slade, Biddle & Co., of Carbonear.

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's.)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RIDDOUT'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING HOUSE, with COUNTING HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM—consisting of one DWELLING HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, Extensive MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

That Eligible Room known as CHRISTOPHER'S ROOM—consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, FISH STORE, STAGE, FLAKES, BEACH, GARDEN, and MEADOWS.

Also,

10 FISHING BOATS, carrying from 16 to 30 qts Round Fish.

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c. Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr. Lush, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear,

9th Jan., 1839.

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

WHEREAS some evil disposed Person or persons did on the night of the 12th instant, or early on the morning of the 13th instant, break open the door of the STABLE on the Premises of SLADE, BIDDLE & Co. and STOLE herefrom a

MILCH COW,

Any Person giving information of the offender or offenders, so that he or they may be brought to Justice, shall receive the above Reward

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

offered to any person who will give information of the Persons by whom the Meadow and other FENCES belonging to said Estate, have been destroyed

JOHN W. MARTIN,

Agent

Carbonear,

December 10, 1838.