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The German papers state that another fleet has been sent to Albania by the Porte, and it is hoped that the insurrection there will soon be put down. The state of Syria is described as being very melancholy, and the Syrians look to the Sultan for relief. He, however, declines to interfere against Mehemet Ali as long as the Pacha pays his tribute, and fulfills the engagements of his treaty.

A treaty for the free navigation of the Dauro has been concluded by Portugal with Spain, so that on the payment of a moderate transit duty, Spanish grain &c. will come to Oporto for shipment to the eastern Spanish provinces, and sometimes even to Seville and Cadiz.

Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., of Reenlongan, county of Cork, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate for Dominica, and has proceeded thither within the last few days to enter upon the duties of his office.

There is a report in the City that the King of Holland is going to abdicate in favour of his son, the Prince of Orange.

The Emperor Nicholas has released from Siberia that unfortunate young man, Prince Alexander Lieven, the godson of the late Sovereign.

A cypress is now growing in the full vigour of youthful vegetation near Mexico, which had attained its full growth when Montezuma was on the throne in 1520.

The Dublin Evening Mail says "that the Earl of Kenmare has resigned his Lieutenancy of the county of Kerry, and that all the respectable Roman Catholic Magistrates in the county mean to follow his Lordship's example. Our informant further goes to say, that Mr. John O'Connell is to be the successor of Lord Kenmare."

We have heard that Lord Spencer has been applied to by Lord Melbourne to come forward and take office and that he refused to have anything to do with O'Connell.

Mr O'Loglen the Whig Radical Attorney General for Ireland, was sworn in as Privy Councillor on Wednesday last, so that Mr O'Connell now fills by deputy, the four important offices of Lord Lieutenant, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Privy Councillor.

Some of the Mercantile Club at Lisbon have signed a petition requesting the Queen not to renew the commercial treaty with Great Britain. This is attributed to the jealousy between the Lisbon and Oporto merchants.

Advices from Mexico state that great interest was excited there at the subject under discussion, as to whether the executive power shall devolve on Santa Anna alone, or upon a union of two others with him.

It is a singular fact, and may account in no small degree for the Agitator's bitterness, that during his long and now repeated residences in London, that he has never found himself the guest at the table of any English gentleman.

The civil war in Persia is, it seems, still raging with great fury on both sides.

AMERICAN ASSASSINS.—Will it be believed in Christian Europe that the society that ever held the world in thrall through ages happily passed away, is once more revived in Republican America, under the title of the "Lynch Club?" We could smile at the vanity, we could pity the ignorance of our trans-Atlantic brethren, but we shrink with horror from their atrocious dabbling in human blood. Where is General Jackson? Where is the law of America? Or are we to presume that the system has already reached a point at which it is inaccessible to attack? Has it so far poisoned the moral feelings of the people as to render it a matter of personal danger to the Executive to arrest its career? We have seen enough lately in the American Papers to perceive that society was almost resolved into its first elements, but we were by no means prepared for the following "CARD!" issued by the Lynch Club of America.

"A CARD.—Persons unfriendly to the Lynch Club are in the habit of writing letters to individuals, threatening them with violence, and ordering them away, much to their disquietude and uneasiness. It is also reported that a great number of persons are under the ban of the club; and persons have been mentioned as being on the list of proscription, whose names were never spoken of by them at any time. To correct all these unfounded rumours, and to disabuse the public mind on the subject, it is made known that no one will be ordered off but the most dissolute and abandoned, and a written notice will be first served personally on all required to depart. It is further notified that any person not going away as ordered, will be Lynched; and if any member of the Club in the enforcement of the orders of the Club, be wounded or severely injured, the person so offending shall forthwith be hung up as a public example. By order."

We understand that the Duke and Duchess of Gordon, now travelling on the Continent, were received with the most marked attention and hospitality by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia. His Grace had the honour of dining with both the Monarchs; and the Emperor in presenting him to the Empress, introduced him as the person "who for 19 years had constituted the happiness of his life." The domestic circles of those illustrious Princes are described as presenting a picture of simplicity and mutual affectionate intercourse, which could not be exceeded in the family of any nobleman in Britain. Seven of the King of Prussia's family, all married, were present at the detached camp, which consisted of 40,000 men.

CHANGE IN TURKISH FASHIONS.—A change which was at first regarded as a most alarming innovation has recently occurred in Constantinople—namely, the adoption of the European costume by the Turkish ladies, at the instance of Sultan Mahmoud, the great Turkish Reformer. The proposal at first met with the most strenuous opposition in the harem, but the prejudices of the fair inmates having been once overcome, the very objects of predilection, and European spencers, gignots, tippets, ribbands, flowers, stockings, gloves, and French shoes, are in common use among the fashionables; and some of the Sultanas have carried the new fashions to such an extreme as to wear their bonnets, and cloaks within doors.

(From the Standard.)

Less than twenty years ago, Sir Francis Burdett was considered the representative of the most liberal opinions that then obtained in Great Britain—and we believe justly so considered. So much more than a Whig was he, as lately as the years 1818 and 1819, that the Whigs were the objects of his daily annunciation; and were everywhere chased with mud upon their hats, and brickbats at their heels, from the presence of his adherents. The right hon. baronet has not, that we are aware, changed a single political opinion of his life. He certainly has not made a speech, nor given a vote, from which any such change can be inferred. And yet he is called a Conservative; so called by the faction who have deserted him in their race for revolution; and by the infinitely baser faction of Whigs who, to save their own consistency, have allied themselves to the Revolution faction.

We come now to that ground for the charge of inconsistency which we have reserved to be considered the last, because it is the most plausible, and most likely, if left unexposed, to exercise a mischievous influence. Nothing, in fact, can be more dangerous than the doctrine that a man is bound through life by the opinions of his youth, and nothing can be more unjust. In early life we all view objects through a very different medium from that which experience proves to be the true and undeceiving one. We all begin with an implicit reliance upon the general virtue of mankind. We distrust no individual until we find him dishonest; and nothing short of painful proof can satisfy us that men, acting in masses, are commonly worse than the worst individuals. The earliest impression with a thinking youth is, therefore, nearly always republican, and favourable to an agrarian equality. He sees the offensive anomaly of a distinction of ranks, and of an unequal distribution of wealth and power; but he does not see the infinitely greater evils of ignorant and anarchical misrule which those offensive anomalies are the substitutes, and against which they are the only sufficient guards. Every thoughtful youth, therefore, naturally sets out a republican; and education, in proportion to its literary extent, only enlists his passions on the side of the hasty judgment thus naturally formed. The orators of Greece and of Rome—the pupils of republican poets in the one country, their teachers in the other—the orators of Greece and of Rome, and the poets of their several countries were, by position generally, the rivals and enemies of monarchs, and of the monarchial principle. Their villains are all tyrants, the heroes whom they delight to deck with the attractive ornaments of virtue are republicans; and thus the intuitive theory of our youth is, in a manner, verified by the only historical record that very seriously engages attention. Hence it occurs that republicanism is, if we may so speak, an infantile disease of the intelligent and ardent mind, analogous to the measles and

the small-pox. Nor does the analogy stop here: it is our firm conviction, a conviction founded upon the remembrance that no case of relapse ever occurs, that the republicanism of a man's youth, if abandoned in mature age, is, like the early suffering from measles or small-pox, the best security against his ever again falling into unsound principles.—This early republicanism proves thoughtfulness and sincerity, and generally presumes education; and these are the great requisites for forming sound political opinions. As, at the Life Insurance offices, one of the routine questions is,—have you had the small-pox?—so should we be very much disposed to ask the claimant for Conservative confidence,—have you ever been a republican? and to determine favourably or otherwise, according as the answer should be affirmative or negative. Doubtless there are happy constitutions, or persons so happily educated, as never to have required any prophylactic suffering to protect them either from republicanism or small-pox; doubtless there are others indelibly marked through life with the hideous seams of both ailments in early life. But these are exceptions; and the general rule is, that it is a good thing to have been a republican and to have had the small pox in youth, because the diseases will never return; and because in youth they are much less dangerous than at a more advanced period of life. Let no young man then, suppose for a moment, that any shame attends his abandonment of republican-ism in this country, and time, they are called Radical opinions upon the discovery of their unsoundness. The shame is no greater than that of recovering from any other loathsome and dangerous disease, through which, by a necessity of our nature, all must pass. It is not wisdom, but folly, to look for sunset to the east, because in our morning the sun shot its rays from the eastward. And what must we say to those who make it a subject for reproach, if others will continue to wander in the errors of infancy and youth? We must postpone the second topic of last night's debate.

SPAIN.—Letters from the frontiers of Catalonia state that the burning of the convents, the death of the sub governor, the massacre of the monks, the destruction of the manufactories, and the pillage of property in Catalonia, mark the first page of a new history of that province, which will end in declaring itself independent of every Spanish government, and will maintain that independence. The agents of the Queen have been overthrown. The juntas have been named by the insurrectionists. The address to the Queen has demanded a constitution. The Queen has replied that she will see what is to be done when the proper moment shall have arrived. In Spain, as in France, there are signs of a general breaking up of society, and of all existing institutions.

A few days ago, Dr McCulloch, author of several works, particularly "A Tour in the Highlands of Scotland," met with a melancholy accident at Penzance. It seems he was proceeding in a gig to visit a friend, when the horse, from some unexplained cause took fright, and the unfortunate gentleman attempting to escape his foot caught in the wheel, by which