

EXPEDITION TO THE TAGUS.—Orders have been received at Woolwich for one Major three Captains, six Lieutenants, 15 Serjeant 15 corporals, 9 drummers, and 200 privates of the Royal Marines, to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board a steamer to the dock-yard, and to proceed from thence to the squadron at Plymouth. This addition to the number of Marines already embarked will make them amount to about one thousand strong. Major John Wright, K. H., who many years gave such general satisfaction to the corps in the situation he held as Assistant Adjutant-General, is, we understand, to take the command. A detachment of 200 men of the Royal Marines left Woolwich yesterday morning, to embark for Portugal. Ammunition, &c., will be immediately set out to the Queen's aid.

THE QUEEN.—We feel that we should be deficient in the duty and loyalty which we owe and most sincerely entertain towards the person and virtue of our illustrious Protestant Queen, did we not on this occasion, in an especial manner, record our grateful sense of that beneficent kindness which has prompted her Majesty to identify her Royal name, her interest, and the best wishes of her heart, with the success of our protestant schools. We are not the mere panegyrists of rank and station, even the most elevated in this land, for the mere sake of panegyric. Entertaining a becoming share of veneration towards the Queen of England in her elevated station, we yet view pre-eminently the more exalted situation she fills without ostentation as the "nursing mother" of our Church in "this our day and generation," and tender to her Majesty accordingly the unaffected homage of respect, certain, as we are, that it will be most gratifying to her Majesty when she learns that her munificent condescension and example has been mainly instrumental in realizing the object so long sought for with regard to the sum necessary for the completion of the school of St. John the Baptist, at Toxteth Park. It is not merely the intrinsic value of the present of *our work*, made by a Queen of England, to this object, although that present alone produced *one hundred pounds*, but it is the happy association of her name and her influence with that object to which we attach great and merited importance. *Liverpool Standard.*

The ambition that led Louis Philip to cover the "throne of the barricades," does not appear to be productive to him of much happiness. If he had not more enjoyment of private life than a crown seems to bring to his troubled spirit, his domestic gods must, indeed, have been of malignant aspect. Afraid to show himself to the people, of whom he used to be represented as the idol, except under the protection of strong bodies of military and police, he sees, or fancies he sees, in "young France," an enemy against whose machinations for his ruin it requires perpetual vigilance to guard. It is a fact no less remarkable than true, that of all the Sovereigns of Europe, the "Citizen King" is the one that is most afraid to trust his life among the people!

What a contrast is the position of Louis Philip that of William IV. The former, suspicious of every subject that approaches him—living in continued alarm of plots for his destruction, concealing himself in the recesses of his palace, or, when he does go abroad, changing place with the suddenness and surprise of one who would elude some meditated blow; the latter performing the functions of a King with the frankness, the kindness, and affability of the father and friend of his people—apprehensive of no plots, disturbed by no dread of ambushed enemies, haunted by no apparitions of air-drawn daggers, wanting no guard, except for ornament, requiring no triple row of bayonets to hedge in his sovereignty from the sudden or the premeditated explosions of "patriotic" violence—he can say, with confidence, like his illustrious predecessor, Elizabeth, pointing to the assembled people, "Behold the guards of the crown of England!"

Now William IV. is a hereditary King, and Louis Philip is a Sovereign who has no claim to the sceptre which he wields by birth-right, but has been called to the throne by what our Republican philosophers consider a high title—the popular will which destroyed the hereditary Peerage of France, and William IV. is called on by desperate and profligate politicians to destroy the hereditary Peerage of England; but he knows that Peerage to be not merely an ornament to the fabric of the Constitution—not merely a bulwark to the throne, but a protection to the people themselves, who, deprived of that protection, would soon, as in the gloomy days of the long Parliament, groan under the iron tyranny of rapacious and blood-thirsty democrats, from whose grinding persecution they would be glad to escape, as they were formerly, to the shelter of a military despotism, relieved by somewhat of the lustre of loftier intellect and more elevated ambition.

The sneers of the "philosophers" who deal out their trite and common-place sarcasms against hereditary Kings and heredi-

ary legislators cannot apply to Louis Philip and his Chamber of Peers—the one being an elected Monarch, the other having only a mere interest in their titles and honors. Yet one fears that every collection of the people conceals the lair of the regicide, prepared to make his tiger-spring, and the other the pliant instruments of any tyrant project of the Ministers of the Crown from the mockery of judicial proceedings by the abominable *propos monstré* of the *Doevinaire* cabinet to the masking of *Fieschi* laws to the tinguish those liberties that survived the finances of Charles X.

The recent visit of the King of the French to Compiègne is stated in some of the French Papers to have been undertaken for the purpose of demonstrating that the King would show himself in public, and in the presence of a large portion of the army.—What a position must a Citizen King be in to make such an act necessary!—Have, then, those examples of the guidance which Louis Philip exhibited as a monarch, been wholly without effect, or, rather, have they not multiplied to his alarm, the images of terror which they were intended to suppress? Our gracious Sovereign, William IV., does not boast of his eloquence, but he practises it. The King of the French, on the other hand, the Press had been instrumental in raising him to the throne; but he only arms public opinion with stronger will and greater power to create those vexations of which his sensitive humanity is so apprehensive. William IV. fears not the fullest expression of the opinions of a free people. Attached to that ancient and inalienable Constitution which is the palladium of the people's rights and liberties, he doubts not the love and gratitude of an enlightened nation. Let the pseudo-reformers, and those who put faith in them—who would have us exchange our own ancestral institutions for new-fangled foreign schemes of Government, look on this picture, and on that.—*Morning Herald.*

DEATH OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock, died, after a severe illness of three weeks, the Rev. George Rowley, D. D., Master of the University College, and Vice-Chancellor of this University. He was elected Head of this College in 1821, and took the degree of D. D. June 15, in the same year. Was appointed Vice-Chancellor just before Michaelmas term, 1822, and as the office is usually held for four years, that period would have expired at the end of the present week. With the exception of Dr. Richards, who died in 1803, there has not occurred a death of a Vice-Chancellor here for upwards of 50 years. Dr. Gilbert, Principal of Brasenose College, stands next in rotation for this office.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—Twelve massive iron columns are now erected in Berners-street. They are intended to support the iron bridge, which we hear is on the road from the foundry. The whole of the rails from the Deptford station to the London end are laid, and every preparation is making for the grand opening on the 1st November.

Mr. O'Connell tells the people of Kilkenny that if they differ from him he is ready to resign his seat; inferring, that "if they condemn him he must be in the wrong."—What humbug is this! Why Mr. O'Connell is condemned by hundreds of constituencies, as well informed, and as fit to judge of his conduct as the people of Kilkenny, and still he thinks himself right.

We understand the Conservatives of West Kent have it in contemplation to give a dinner to Sir William Grey, Bart. He is expected to take place at Maidstone, in the magnificent market room, which has been recently built by subscription, and which is capable as we are informed, of accommodating a thousand persons.

The *Gazette of Augsburg* contains the following letter from Rome, dated Sept. 15, 1836:—

The latest accounts from Ancona state that the cholera has considerably subsided in that town, and as the malady has not extended itself to the neighbouring country, we hope that it will soon cease its ravages altogether. The conduct shown by the French in that town was most praiseworthy. Several of the troops of the garrison offered to attend the sick; and although several of them were attacked by the complaint, it did not at all dissuade their comrades from continuing their laudable office.

INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED BY EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS.

From Switzerland we learn that the grand council of Bern has, after a debate of eleven hours, and by a majority of 183 to 80, instructed the deputies to the extraordinary diet to vote for such conciliatory measures as may put an end to the discussion with France. Several of the members gave the assembly some remarkable information as to the affair of Conseil, and some voted for

energetic measures against the French Government.

The *MONITEUR*'s news of the defeat of the Carlist brigade of Ortafa, in Catalonia, is confirmed; that General has been killed, as well as his son and about 100 men. Gen. Maroto, who had sought a refuge in the French territory, was apprehended at Lyma on the night of the 5th, and conducted, with the Lieutenant, Labadero, two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, a captain and nine men, who accompanied him to Mount-Louis, where the French authorities imprisoned them.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1836

By the arrival of the Brig CORNHILL from the Port of Carbonear, we have been favoured with Liverpool dates of the 15th ult.

By the arrival of the INTREPID last night from Liverpool, we have kindly favoured with papers 3 days later, from which we have taken copious extracts.

SHIP NEWS.

Custom-House, Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED.
Nov. 25.—Brig Louisa & Frederick, Stevenson, Hamburg, 100 bbls. pork, 220 fiddens butter, 400 bbls. flour, 620 bags bread, 10 bbls. peas, 10 bbls. oatmeal, 20 Westphalia hams, 1 cask vinegar, 66 coils cordage.

CLEARED.
Nov. 28.—Brig Caroline, Coombs, Spain or Portugal, 2500 qtls. fish.

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED.
Nov. 19.—Brig Mary, Martin, Hamburg & St. John's, 420 bags bread, 92 bbls. flour, 82 bbls. pork, 150 fiddens butter, 20 kegs peas, 20 sacks oats, 1 bale canvas, 5 coils cordage, 4 bbls. pitch, 4 bbls. tar, 1 case glassware.
23.—Brig Cornhill, Meadus, Poole, 23 bales woollens, 38 packages tanned leather, 11 casks tinware, 12 grinding stones, 20 boxes candles, 87 coils cordage, 100 bbls. rushes, 1 roll sheet lead, 36 bbls. oakum, 70 kegs gunpowder, 50 bbls. hoops, 65 cheese, and sundries.

Brig Eggardon Castle, Warland, Lisbon, 190 tons salt, 4 qr.-casks wine, 1 box raisins, 3 boxes oranges, 7 doz. mats.

24.—Brig Triumvirate, Green, Liverpool, 13 casks hardware, 20 boxes currants, 79 bags nails, 10 bags pepper, 1 cask olive oil, 1 hhd. brandy, 1 hhd. geneva, 4 bags coffee, 31 chests tea, 62 bbls. tar, 1 hhd. loaf sugar, 150 tons coal, 39 packages painters' colors, 2 bbls. raisins, 47 bbls. pitch, 40 kegs gunpowder, 3 casks leatherware, 122 boxes soap, 7 crates earthenware, 4 hampers cheese, 25 boxes candles, 1 hhd. fine salt, 1 bbl. steel, 8 tons wrot. & cast iron, and sundries.

Schooner Agenoria, Hanrahan, Sydney, 65 tons coal.

Custom-House, Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.
Nov. 16.—Brig Dirk, Hattarick, Salmon, P. E. Island, oats, potatoes.
17.—Schr. Marv, Anderson, P. E. Island, potatoes.
18.—Brig Enphemia, Cambel, Copenhagen, bread, pork.
Ann Johnson, Corbin, Lisbon, salt.
Schr. Harriet Elizabeth, Cooper, Cape Breton, coal.
American Schr. Neptune, Raymond, Boston, pitch, tar.
Br. Roche, Liverpool, coal.
19.—Brig Maria Louisa, Henley, Hamburg via Harbor Grace, bread, butter.
21.—Gull, Lanzel, Oporto, salt.
Nimrod, Barron, Vienna, salt.
Schr. Margaret, Wainright, Trinidad and Bermuda.
23.—Brig Sir J. T. Duckworth, Spencer, Grenada, rum.
Schr. Dart, Sanders, P. E. Island, potatoes, cats.
Catherine Ann, McDonald, P. E. Island, potatoes.
Brilliant, Young, Bermuda, rum.
Brig Avalon, Ritchie, Liverpool, coal, salt, gunpowder.
Lady Turner, George, Cadiz, salt.

LOADING.
Nov. 16.—Fruchal, Picken, Demerara.
17.—Solima, Hayes, West Indies.
Phoenix, Mortimer, England.
19.—Blandford, Hutchings, Cork.
Dingwell, Graham, Portugal.
Pillhead, —, Waterford & Cork.
21.—Allison, Forest, Nova Scotia.
Eliza, Hally, Boston.
Margaret, Wainright, West Indies.
Cordelia, Jones, Boston.
22.—President, Odell, Nova Scotia.
John Stuart, Campbell, Portugal.
Charlotte, Furneaux, Falmouth.

On Sale

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

THE CARD OF

The Brig LOUISA & FREDERICK, Captain STEVENSON, from HAMBURG.

100 Barrels Prime PORK
220 Fiddens BUTTER
400 Barrels FLOUR
620 Bags BREAD
10 Barrels PEAS
10 Barrels OATMEAL
20 Westphalia HAMS
1 Cask VINEGAR
66 Coils CORDAGE.

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.

Harbor Grace.

Nov. 30, 1836.

THOMAS RIDLEY & Co

ARE LANDING

Ex Brig Maria, from Liverpool,

AND WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF

MANUFACTURED GOODS

(Extensive and well assorted to suit the Season.)

With a large stock of IRON MONGARY Bar and Bolt Iron, Steel Cabin Stoves, Sheet Copper Sheet Lead, Nails, Grind Stones Linseed Oil, Pitch and Tar 50 Barrels Prime Pork Loaf Sugar, Bottled London Porter Mould and Dpt Candles, Pepper 80 Tons best Household Coals, &c. &c.

ALSO ON SALE,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.

Harbour Grace.

G. W. GILL

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per Lark from Liverpool,

PART OF HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

MANCHESTER

GOODS,

Which having been selected by himself, he recommends as being of the best quality. Carbonear.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

SEVENTEEN YEARS UNEXPIRED LEASEHOLD.

Of these desirable *MERCANTILE PREMISES*, situate at CARBONEAR, and lately in the occupation of MR. WILLIAM BENNETT, consisting of a DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, COUNTING HOUSE, FOUR STORES, a commodious WHARF, and Two OIL VATS sufficient to contain about 8000 Seals.

For particulars, apply to

BULLLEY, JOB & Co. John's, June 28, 1836.

Notice

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S which will not be forwarded until the POSTAGE is paid.

HARBOR GRACE.

Thomas Foley—care Patrick Morris, Esq., St. John's.
John Cartey—care Thos. Foley, Harbour Grace.

From John Jewel, seaman on board H.M.S. Talevara, To James Jewell at Mr. Soper's Harbour Grace.

Mr Joseph Woods.

Thomas Murphy—care of Wm. Bailie.
Thos Hyde, Bay-de-Verds—care of C. F. Bennett, St. John's.

Patrick Strapp, Harbour Main—care Pat. Welsh, St. John's.
Thos. O'Hara.

Miss Ann Maria Ford, Cubits.

CARBONEAR

W. Bennett, junr.—care Gosse, Pack, and Fryer.

Thos. Lock—care John White, South side.

Wm. Benister, merchant.

Joseph Peters, a paper.

S. SOLOMAN P. M.

St. John's, Nov. 23, 1836.

I Will not be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the crew of the Brig COLUMBIA under my command.

ROBERT BINCE.

Harbor Grace,

November 16, 1836.