

THE LAST OF THE MAMELUKES

The Pacha of Egypt, I believe in 1818, assembled together the whole corps of Mamelukes, as if for a feast; and having secured all egress except a steep and precipitous descent over the sides of the elevation, (the platform of the Citadel) he destroyed them with cannon and musketry. They came, according to custom, in their richest costume, with arms, and bearing with them their wealth. At a signal given by the pacha, death burst forth on all sides. Crossing and enfilading batteries poured forth their flame and iron, and men and horses were at once weltering in their blood. Many precipitated themselves from the summit of the Citadel and were destroyed in the abyss. Two, however, recovered themselves. At the first shock of the concussion both horses and riders were stunned; they trembled for an instant like equestrian riders, shaken by an earthquake, and then darted off with the rapidity of lightning; they passed the nearest gate, which fortunately was not closed, and found themselves out of Cairo. One of the fugitives took the road to El Azish, the other darted up the mountains; the pursuers divided, one half following each.

It was a fearful thing, that race for life and death! The steeds of the desert, let loose on the mountains, bounded from rock to rock, forded torrents, now along the edges of precipices. Three times the horse of one Mameluke fell breathless; three times, hearing the tramp of the pursuers, he arose and renewed his flight. He fell at length not to rise again. His master exhibited a touching instance of reciprocal fidelity; instead of gliding down the rocks into some defile, or gaining a peak inaccessible to cavalry, he seated himself by the side of his courser, threw the bridle over his arm, and waited the arrival of his executioners. They came up, and he fell beneath a score of sabres, without a motion of resistance, a word of complaint, or a prayer for mercy. The other Mameluke, more fortunate than his companion, traversed El Azish, gained the desert, escaped unhurt, and in time, became the Governor of Jerusalem.

**Royal Marriage**—Prince William Alexander of Orange, the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, and grandson of the King of the Netherlands, was married at Stuttgart, on the 18th instant, to the Princess Frederica Sophia Matilda, second daughter of the King of Wurtemberg. The young prince is in his 23rd year, and the princess in her 22nd year.

The coronation of the Empress of Austria as Queen of Hungary is stated by a letter of the 13th inst. from Vienna as likely to take place next autumn, the Diet having agreed to request it of the Emperor as a special favour.

The body of the late Lord W. Bentinck, after being embalmed, is to be conveyed to England to be buried in the family vault at Bulstrode.

There have been 60,300 hogs-heads of flax sowed this year in the north of Ireland.

One hundred and twenty-three tons of eggs were shipped from Derry for Liverpool on Friday week.

The naval armament of France for the ensuing year is to consist of 130 armed vessels, with 10,137 men.

Her Majesty's powers of mimicry are said to equal those of the late celebrated Charles Mathews.

According to the Parliamentary returns it appears that in the year 1838 foreign apples were imported into England to the value of 30,000*l*.

Her Majesty's ship *Grecian* arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 20th April, with the following prizes: The *Ganges* with 417 slaves, and the *Seal* with 364 slaves.

The usual range of expenditure in Switzerland, for persons living in what we should call easy circumstances, is from £100 to £300 per annum; and it is asserted that not a single individual in the whole of Switzerland, spends £1000 per annum.

A "Queen's letter" has been received in Dublin, constituting a new college, of which the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Rev. James Wilson, are to be the heads. The appointment of professors to rest with these three; and in case of their disagreement, with the Lord Lieutenant.

The clergy of the country of Limerick are receiving 25 per cent. by power of attorney upon the arrears of tithes.

LONDON August 6.

**Recruiting for the Army**—In the time of peace so much activity has never been known as is now displayed in this part of the service. The general examining depot in Duke-street, Westminster, is daily overwhelmed with the embryo soldiers, chiefly from the rural districts. A very large number of recruiting sergeants, cavalry and infantry, are constantly in the parks, especially at the time the guard is relieved, looking out for young and able-bodied men. Premiums of from 20*s*. to 20*s* are paid to those who bring acceptable recruits, and for the East India Company's service a bonus of 10*s*. is given for men of 5 feet 5 inches and under 30 years of age, and 15*s*. for those who are 5 feet 7 inches. The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been extremely successful in enlisting great numbers, chiefly fine healthy lads from the country, to whom the preference in all regiments is invariably given.

**From Mexico**, to the 25th July. Bustamente reached the capital on the 17th, and was received with every demonstration of gladness and respect. He immediately thereafter resumed the Presidential chair, and Santa Anna retired to his farm at Menga de Clova. At Tampico business was beginning to revive; but the heavy charges on the transportation of goods to the interior, hindered it from assuming much activity. Two conductas had arrived there with 2,500,000 do*l*s. Arista, by order of the Government, was using every exertion to obliterate every trace of the late revolution, by destroyed all the fortifications, etc. erected by the Federalists.

On the 24th July, the English packet sailed from Tampico, with upwards of half a million in specie on board.

**Convert from Popery**—The Bishop of London has lately ordained, as a minister of the Church of England, a gentleman who had been born and educated in the Church of Rome, and who had been studying at Rome, eight years to qualify himself as a minister of that church. His residence at Rome has led to his conviction of the errors of Popery, which he has in consequence renounced, and is now a zealous defender of the faith once delivered to the saints.

Intelligence has been received from India, stating that the British Army entered Condahar on the 21st of April. The difficulties which the army had experienced with respect to provisions had vanished, and they had been received with open arms. Private intelligence from Condahar to April 29, reports that Shah Sherja had been crowned with acclamation. The British army was to proceed forthwith to Dabool, which it is expected to reach in 22 days.

This gratifying intelligence had been received at Peshawar with great rejoicings. The city was illuminated for three days, and preparations were made for the immediate advance of the contingent army of Runjeet Sing, accompanied by the Shahzadah Timoor and Col. Wade, upon Cabool.

(From the Jamaica Despatches)

If the Anti-Slavery agitators of the British Colonies were really sincere in their professed abhorrence of the prevalence of the Slave trade, they would take a very different and efficient mode of conducting the increase of the human traffic, which, by their present course of action, they are stimulating to an augmented extent. Instead of coming to this free colony to excite idleness and disorder, and to draw from the pockets of the people money which ought to be sunk in developing the resources of the Island, they should have stayed in Great Britain to collect peace there for the furtherance of the free labour system in the British West Indies, to emigrate, to send out machinery, and to stimulate by every means in their power, the cultivation of our colonial staples, so as to discourage those of the slave working islands. This would have been, and is the only certain, and sure method to check the slave trade, or to induce other countries to follow the example of England, and we must look upon the parties who adopt the contrary course as either fraudulent, stupid, or mad. For, whilst they are leaving no stone unturned to blast the prosperity of this fine island, they are giving an impulse to foreign slave cultivation, more especially of sugar and coffee, which they never had before; and whilst they are paving the way to the destruction of British Agriculture and Commerce, they are putting arms into the hands of the enemy, to rivet the fetters of the slaves—Now, they are weakening the strength of Great Britain to a degree which may render her incapable of self-protection; and are thus doing their utmost to impoverish and enslave the people of their Native land, and to divest Victoria of the British cognomen—Sovereign of the Ocean! and Queen of the Seas!—What were the bulwarks of her strength and glory, when the ambition of Napoleon threatened her power, after having laid waste the dominions of her neighbours? Ships, Colonies, and Commerce, which kept the conqueror at bay, and defeated his attempts to subjugate her Empire.—Why did Nelson cruise in the Antillean Seas; but to protect us from foreign invasion? And who furnished the money and supplies to support his fleet, but the loyal British Colonies? Those very Colonists whom the Sundry Society are seeking to destroy and involve in one common ruin, by returning evil for good—ingratitude for concession, and the confiscation of their property and rights in return for negro emancipation. All other nations will scorn the people who have been made the victims of so despicable an intrigue, and will perceive that to the selfish avarice of a party our safety and welfare have been sacrificed.

Experience tells us that the only certain means of moral improvement and prosperity are to keep the mass of the population employed in useful action, and their minds engaged in labors and manufactures beneficial to the whole community. This is the grand preservation against that barbarism and brutality which ever attend an indolent and inactive stupidity. The due cultivation of practical manual arts in a country has a greater tendency to polish and harmonise mankind than mere speculative science, however refined or sublime it may be, for it often bewilders and confounds a weak intellect—nor can the wisest nation expect to thrive without agricultural industry.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1839.

To His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esq. C. B., Governor, &c. &c.

"We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Council of Newfoundland, in our Legislative capacity assembled, beg to approach your Excellency with some observations on the Speech which your Excellency was pleased to deliver to the Legislature on the occasion of your assenting to the Bill "to encourage the killing of Wolves in this colony."

"While Her Majesty's Council disclaim imputing to your Excellency any desire to dictate to them the course they should pursue, they cannot but feel that the mode of proceeding adopted in the present instance, and characterised by your Excellency as "an unusual one" may have the effect of interfering with that independence, the possession of which, by each branch of the Legislature, is so essential to the interests of the Colony.

"Her Majesty's Council therefore feel themselves compelled, respectfully, to protest against the proceeding in question;—at the same time assuring your Excellency that they will pursue the course they have always followed, of giving, to every matter that may be brought before them, the most dispassionate and careful consideration."

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED  
Sept. 26—Schooner *Smith*, Smith Tri-  
mud in Cuba, 113 puns, 23 tierces,  
13 bls. molasses.

Sept. 29, Schooner *Samuel Gould*,  
James Smith, Master, arrived at this port  
from Cuba, fell in with the American  
Schooner *Oneco* of Belfast, S. M., in lat.  
37, 20, N. long. 70, 45, W. dismasted,  
water-logged and abandoned.

CLEARED  
Sept. 27.—Will o' the Wisp, Stevens,  
Acrona, 2000 q*l*s. fish.

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED  
Sept. 13—Victoria, Power, Liverpool,  
merchandise.

CLEARED  
Sept. 4—John Romily, Kendall, Na-  
ples, 3,944 q*l*s. fish.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED  
Sep. 16.—Three Brothers, Chesney, No-  
vascotta, cattle.

Hugh Denoon, Brookman, Cape Breton,  
cattle.

Albion, Forest, Boston, bread, molasses,  
pork.

Nancy, Briand, Arichat, cattle.

Hunter, Pike, St. Peter's, Newfoundland,  
molasses.

Regulator, Haly, P. E. Island, cattle,  
sheep.

Abeona, Kuter, Novascotia, lumber.

Charles, Boudrot, Novascotia, cattle, but-  
ter.

Lavinia, Mara, Liverpool, coal, bread,  
merchandise.

20.—Lady Young, Kennedy, New Brun-  
swick, lumber.

Jane, Yonden, Greenock, cordage, and  
sundries.

Trial, Power, Sydney, coal.

21.—Jubilee, Percy, Novascotia, pork,  
molasses.

Emily, Davis, Hamburg, bread, butter,  
pork.

Uniacke, Landry, Novascotia, cattle.

23.—Antelope, Ebsary, Cape Breton,  
coal.

King William, Le Blanc, Cape Breton,  
cattle.

Great Britain, Boudrot, Boston, molas-  
ses.

Inverness, M'Donald, Cape Breton, cat-  
tle.

Richmond, Girroir, Boston, molasses,  
cordage.

Reward, Gaines, Cape Breton, cattle.

Borealis, Birnie, Cadiz, salt.

Spanish brig General La Borde, Mallo,  
Havanna, ballast.

Jabez, Tuzo, Barbadoes, ballast.

Iris, Prowse, Copenhagen, pork, flour,  
butter.

CLEARED  
Sep. 23.—Three Brothers, Chesney, No-  
vascotta, salt.

24.—Alexander, Keating, Novascotia,  
sundries.

25.—Ferois, Ryan, Novascotia, sun-  
dries.

Orion, Murphy, Novascotia, fish.

Spanish barque Bella Delores, Sandilis,  
Cofunna, fish.

Royal William, Hally, New York, seal  
skins.

Douglstown, Anderson, Greenock, oil.

WILLIAM SMITH  
AND SONS

HAVING returned to the city of Edinburgh, I have re-opened my regular branches of his junction with his Father, he may at any time be seen at my  
Harbor Grace,  
23d Sept. 1839.

'SAMUEL  
Captain Smith, from  
113 Puncheons  
23 Tierces  
12 Barrels

CHOICE  
Molasses  
By the  
FOR SALE  
RIDLEY, HAR

N. B. A  
Salm  
WANT

Harbor Grace,  
October 2, 1839

Not  
TEND

Will be received by

SATUR

The 5th day of

AT NO

From Persons who

TRACT for finish

ROA

from HARBOR

CROCKER'S COVE

A Specification

may be seen on app

THOMAS

Secretary to

Commissioner

and Fridge

Carbonear,

16th September, 18

PIDSLANE

IN obedience to a

Worshipful the

bearing date the 14th in

directed,

I hereby give Pu

That a GENERAL QU

ONS of the PRACE, will

Court-House, in HAR

On Thu

The Third day, of Oc

ensuing, at the hour of

forenoon, of the same

Keeper of Her Majesty's

Constable, and all other

Bailiff's within this D

mandated that they be

fulfil those things which

their Offices shall be to

Given under my H

Grace, in the No

Newfoundland, t

day of September

Our Lord 1839.

B. G