

Mrs. Belzoni, widow of the celebrated traveller, who has for some time resided at Brussels, has just placed in the Museum of the city a fine Egyptian mummy and other valuable articles. Mrs. Belzoni intends to return to Africa, to undertake another journey for the promotion of science.—*Belgian Paper.* The lady above-mentioned, who shared the toils and dangers of the enterprising Belzoni in those adventurous researches in the desert sands and among the mighty monuments of ancient Egypt, was described some time ago by Sir Arthur B. Faulkner, in his book of travels, as residing in Brussels—a reproach to English generosity—in a state of neglected indigence and blindness. We then wrote one or two articles, bringing her melancholy case under the notice of Government and the public. There are numerous names of females upon the pension list whose claims upon a public provision except their connection with great men or great families, nobody can tell; but the claims of the widowed partner of the ill-fated Belzoni's labours in the cause of learning and science were indeed, as strong as the national neglect of them was disgraceful. Since then we heard that her case had been brought under the notice of the King, and that his Majesty promptly, and with his accustomed beneficence, settled on her a pension out of the privy purse, but to what amount we cannot say. If the circumstances mentioned in the Belgian Paper be true, Mrs. Belzoni is now in a comparatively comfortable condition. She has, it appears, the means of travelling for the promotion of science, and has, we presume, recovered her sight to enable her to make her travelling available to such an object.—*Morning Herald.*

A division took place during last week amongst the Wesleyan Methodists at Norwich. A great many of the leaders and preachers have attached themselves to the New Connection. The cause of the separation is said to be the leaning of the Old Connection towards the Church of England, as was shown by the expulsion of the Rev. R. J. Stephens, of Ashton-under-Lyne, from the ministry for attending meetings to petition the Legislature for a separation of Church and State. It is also said that the ministers assumed too much influence in the management of the Connection. The Rev. G. Beaumont has resigned the ministry of the Ebenezer chapel, at Norwich, to the New Connection, and the Rev. T. Jackson, of Cambridge, has been appointed. The local preachers are to be employed in the villages as heretofore.—*Morning Herald, November 11.*

On Sunday last, the Epiatary Chapel in the Rue d'Anjou, (St. Honore) was re-opened: the arrangements for placing on its pedestal the statue of—who do you think?—Maria Antonette the unfortunate and unhappy consort of the ill-fated Louis XIV, being completed, and in fact, as I lately mentioned, the statue was placed on its pedestal! Here then you have a step forward made by the King which requires not to be dwelt on. Now take an extract from GALINANI'S MESSENGER of this day, and say after reading it is not the King a bold man.

"Preparations are making, in the Court of the Palace of Versailles for erecting a pedestal to receive the statue of Louis XIV! The first stone of which was laid a few days ago by—the King!"

In addition, let me tell you, that at the same Palace all the lilies which in former days figured so profusely among the ornaments of that Royal Residence are in progress of restoration. Similar orders have been given in respect of Fontainebleau. As yet the mobocracy admitted to the Tuilleries have not had their eyeballs seared with the aspect of the lily within that chateau, but it will come and they must—they will learn it until the Fauboucier—

Bah! Here again was I on the point of setting a possible limit to the duration of the present system. To return therefore.

To the proofs I have just referred to I could add 50 others, were they necessary to establish my position, that the King is a bold man. He is more, he is apparently a desperate man. He not only does what he likes but he has the resolution to say to the Parisians, without articulating the words it is true, "I not only do this to please myself, but in spite of you. Behold, I do it, and you do not—you dare not—and you will attempt to prevent it. I re-establish the emblems of my family, prescribed as they were by you and me—by your fathers and mine—and I obliterate (what you once dared to prohibit) all the marks of your three days' conflict."

TRAGALIA! as your quondam fellow republicans Martinez de la Rosa and Count Toreno now my humble servants, used to sing. See what you have gained by your levelling and your Jacobinical revolutions! Of what use was it that your fathers and mine cut the throats of Louis XVI, his wife, and their unhappy sister? The statues of those illustrious persons shall raise their heads o'er the bed of their rest. Will you dare say nay? Your fathers, mothers, sisters, and aunts dragged from their chateau

of Versailles those unhappy Royal persons, and destroyed every vestige of Royalty therein, and now I restore what was then demolished, and will add to infinitude other Bourbon insignia to what was originally there and you will acquiesce, admire and applaud.

It were to fritter away any strength that may have been in my original observations were I to press this matter further. The spirit which formerly animated or infuriated the Parisian mob has been laid.

Absolutism, (I will not call it despotism) has been substituted alike for the mild chimerical republic of 1794, and for the limited constitutional Monarchy contemplated by the victorious people of July, 1830. As respects the destruction of the Jacobins, and of the principles professed by them, there is much to be rejoiced at; but it is a pity that the very moderate liberalism and constitutionalism of the men of 1830 should have been so ill repaid and so unproductive of benefit to the country as it has been.

The King appears to derive new spirits as he progresses in his career. Having overthrown, or at least defeated, the factions for the moment, he menaces the whole of the Jacobinical recollections and prejudices of the Parisians with annihilation. He is building churches, arming bishops, erecting statues of his remote ancestors and relatives, and even, with how much expediency we shall see, restoring the hated Bourbon emblem, the fleur-de-lys. These are bold proceedings, and argue great confidence. In minor matters he is returning to all the pomp of the old regime. For example, (a specimen at which the Parisians sneer,) he and all the Royal family signed, on Friday last, the marriage contract of a M. Benazet, a Jew, the son of the farmer of the bells of Paris. The Queen had subscribed for 30 copies of a M. Guilleroz's Memorial to the Chamber of Peers, in favour of amnesty.

CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

VALCARLOS, Nov. 2.

The long expected crisis in the affairs of Spain, is fast approaching. Mina, the uncompromising hero of 1810, the valiant chief of the Catalonian liberals, of 1823, the hardy adventurer of 1830, the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of Isabella, of 1834, has at length planted his standard in Spain, after ten years of exile—ten years of sufferings. He has entered Pampluna, though weak in body, firm in his resolution to accomplish the object of his mission, or conquered, retire from the field of action, with unstained honour, and unblemished reputation. His task is difficult, his success more than doubtful. I might with safety almost say, his defeat is certain. Yet no blame can attach to him, even on his retreat. Called in at the eleventh hour to remedy the defects of the JUSTE MILIEU Sarsfield, the vacillating Valdez, the negotiating Quesada, the tyrant Rodil, he may fall, but he will not lose his noble, his well-deserved reputation. Mina cannot, he dare not hesitate; as chief of the liberals, he must conquer or succumb. His enmity must be as great against the partisans of the JUSTE MILIEU system, as against those attached to despotic principles; or in plainer language, he must be the firm opposer of the pernicious doctrine of the present rulers of Madrid, and the decided enemy of clerical domination.

I mentioned in my last that the Republican party in France, had forwarded for the use of Mina, a considerable sum of money and much winter clothing. I have not been as yet, enabled to gather any further positive intelligence, excepting that the articles and money are consigned to a mercantile house at Pau, by a Committee formed at Paris and Lyons. I shall be on the alert.

Louis Philip I am inclined to believe, is acting a double part with England, and is playing false with the Northern Powers. I am positively assured, that owing to strong remonstrances the barricade Monarch pledged his Royal parole to Russia and Austria that he would not interfere in the affairs of Spain, but leave the nation the liberty of deciding by whom it should be governed.—Notwithstanding this engagement, I am inclined to think that at the present hour, Louis Philip actually meditates crossing the frontiers. Within the last eight days, waggons laden with ammunition &c., left Bayonne at dusk for Marac, about half a league from that city. At 11 o'clock at night, the ammunition, packed in flour-casks, is placed in waggons, and escorted by a disguised gens d'armes, is conducted to the foot of a mountain, about a league on the road leading to the frontiers of Spain. Here it is unloaded again, and placed on waggons dragged by oxen, having second gens d'armes disguised and directs its course towards the frontiers. I have not been able to trace it further, but expect in my next to give you more full particulars of this mysterious affair. It is improbable that the ammunition can be destined for the Queen's troops; there would be no necessity of the great secrecy—the transporting by night—the disguise of the gens d'armes &c. It is more than likely

that Louis Philip alarmed at Mina's popularity with the exalted, and fearing a revolution, is preparing to interfere, and will risk excusing himself with England and the Northern Powers, under the specious pretext of destroying the agitating republican party in Spain, the success of which might endanger the repose of Europe. You will hear more of this.

BRUSSELS.—A discovery has recently been made here which is likely to excite no ordinary degree of interest in the literary world. M. Gasebard, the keeper of the archives of Belgium, while looking over some old MSS. in the course of last week, found an unedited work from the pen of the Emperor Charles V. It is an account of the taking of Algiers, and is addressed by the Emperor to his sister, Mary, Queen Dowager of Hungary, and Regent-General of the Low Countries. I am informed that several of the details it gives are extremely curious. The work is to be printed forthwith, and, pursuant to the expressed intention of Charles V., copies of it will be sent to all the principal towns in Belgium. It is dated July 23, 1535. The only wonder is, that it was not published either while the puissant Monarch was in the zenith of his imperial power, or shortly after he became a cloistered recluse.

M. Dupin, the celebrated French Advocate, on opening the Session of the Court of Cassation, on Tuesday last, in Paris, concluded his address by alluding to the destruction of the two Houses of Parliament in England, and expressed his deep regret at the loss of that venerable edifice, which served as a double temple to Justice and the Laws. "There," he said, "were collected, by an uninterrupted series of traditions, all the precedents of power and liberty. There may be said to have been breathed the history of Old England, containing sources of inspiration to the orators whose voices resounded within its walls. Under the same roof, by the side of the Parliamentary Forum, sometimes so full of storm, were seated, in all the dignity of the most profound calmness, the antique Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, and Common Pleas; that immortal Jury, so severely rigid in protecting liberty; and, on the throne of Justice, those Magistrates, so great in power, in doctrine, and in consideration—each of whom alone represents the Majesty of a Court, delivering their judgments, surrounded by the respect of the citizens, in the presence of a learned and vigilant Bar." The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Turkish Ambassador and suite were present on this interesting occasion.

A very important question for the commerce of this country was decided a few days ago before the Tribunal de Commerce, at Paris. It was an action brought by an English firm extensively connected with iron foundries in Cornwall, Messrs. Hunt & Co., against an Englishman named Radcliff, who carries on business at Paris, as an engineer and iron-founder. It appeared that in 1830 Mr. Radcliff gave directions to Mess. Hunt & Co. to send him a quantity of iron and implements used in his business, which could not be procured in France, and which were accordingly delivered, to the amount of £184 but in spite of repeated applications for payment, Messrs. Hunt & Co. could not get the money, and they at length came to the determination of trying the question before the French Tribunal de Commerce.—The Court, in its judgment, stated that as it had been proved that Mr. Radcliff carried on business in the French dominions, and had received the goods there, he was answerable to the French law upon the subject, and he was ordered to pay the money, or to be imprisoned until it should be paid.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.

The indictment found against Mr Irwin, the barrister, is still the common topic of conversation. He has published a letter requesting the public to suspend their judgment until the cause comes on for trial. He has not however yet surrendered. It is now said that a lady is implicated in the affair and in vindication of his fame he will produce her on the trial.

The opposition to the payment of rent in the county Tipperary and other parts of the South, is increasing, and Lord Gleugall is exerting his influence with the Executive to have the Coercion Act extended to that county; if not it is much feared that more atrocious butcheries will be committed during the winter. The great number of noblemen and gentlemen who have so generously taken upon themselves the payment of tithes, has completely disconcerted the plans of the Liberator and his press now, denounce them as the "tithes proctoring landlords," by which title every fresh list of names is headed.

Extract of a letter of the 25th Oct. from Leghorn:—"Almost all the Italian States have issued orders that all ships coming from the coast of France shall perform quarantine, and our Government has followed the example. The pretext is the cholera, but the real motive is the fear entertained of accelerated communications with France, and the frequent arrival of Frenchmen. In fact, the other day, a Frenchman was sent

away without having any other reason given him than that there were too many of his countrymen at Leghorn."

A negotiation is spoken of between France and Rome, relative to the Episcopal Establishment of the former country, which is deemed necessary to diminish in number.—*Le Temps.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1834.

Notice.

WE advertise our Friends, and the Public generally, that we have REMOVED our

Printing Establishment

to the House occupied by Mr. JOHN EALES, TAILOR, and opposite to the Premises of Messrs. COLLING & LEGG.—Where all orders in the PRINTING line will be thankfully received, and neatly and expeditiously executed. We take the present opportunity of returning many thanks to our Friends and a liberal Public, for their past support, and solicit a continuance of their favours. Carbonear, Dec. 24, 1834.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"The well fed, well paid, hypocritical knave."—MERCURY.

We refer our respected readers to a spirited editorial in last week's MERCURY. Ball's quondam editor seemed to feel a good deal moved with his subject, and his argument goes to prove that the Circuit Courts are popular, efficient, and useful establishments; but, with all due deference to the better judgement of our readers, we think, that his arguments are stark nought.

The communication sent us last week, and signed "An inhabitant of Carbonear" has had our mature consideration. In the first place, we cannot publish such communication, unless we get the name of the real author. But other considerations operate in hindering us from publishing the one we have referred to. We consider that every subject of this Government is bound to obey the laws that have been enacted by the Legislature. If such laws should be found to be oppressive or injurious, after they are carried into operation, the only legal and constitutional mode of getting them abrogated, altered, or amended, is that of petitioning the Legislature. If the legislature should not listen to respectful and numerous signed petitions, from the people, representing a real and substantial grievance, so that the people should thereby lose the confidence they had placed in their representatives, the course for the people to pursue, would be for them to petition the Executive for a dissolution of the representative body. But, representations such as that of "An Inhabitant," made to the Executive is bound to see the law carried into effect, and has no power to alter or amend them.

The road bill has not yet been carried into operation, in this neighborhood; when it is, it may be found to work more satisfactorily, than many persons at present contemplate. The working of it has been satisfactory in other parts of the island, and we think, that it is quite time enough to complain of it, after it has been tried here. We should be sorry to advocate the adoption of any harsh or unnecessary measures, such as would militate against the well being of any class of persons in society; and more, our columns shall always be open to the legal and constitutional representations of any real and substantial grievances that may be felt, either by individuals, or by the people generally. Even the "PATRIOT" newspaper, opposed as it has been to nearly all the acts of our Colonial Parliament, yet it advocated the usefulness of the road bill, and the applicability of statue labour, to