

to support him. The voters did not venture on defying him, as they did in the department of the Sarthe. Troubles of the same nature are said to have occurred at Roubaix.

The free transport of corn has been again established at Mans, where the first troubles broke out.

The *Commerce* asserts, that Messrs. *Rothschild* have definitively accepted the protested bills of the United States Bank on Messrs. Hottinger, under the guarantee of Mr. Jaudon.

A grand subscription dinner of reconciliation was to have been given at Paris, on Monday, on the invitation of the Spanish Consul, M. Bustamante, to his countrymen. Numerous Christiano gentlemen had subscribed, but none of the Carlists had set down their names.

SPAIN.

The accounts from the north of Spain are not favourable to the speedy tranquillity of the Provinces, and in Aragon and Valencia the Carlist partisans are more mischievous than ever. Liagostera has burned the town of Calamocha eight leagues from Daroca, on the road from Saragossa and Valencia. Cabrera has appeared in Chelva with a large force, and marched upon Muela del Chulilla. Balmaseda and Forcadel have commenced a mountain warfare. In short, the frontier papers are filled with outrages and excesses committed by roving partisans who will not lay down their arms. Emigration goes on from Spain, but several Christiano families, who left the Basque Provinces during the Carlist ascendancy, have returned into the Provinces. The frontier is thrown open by the French government, and the merchants of Bayonne, and the towns of the vicinity, are taking advantage of that liberty to inundate the provinces with manufactured goods, to be hereafter smuggled across the Ebro. Bordeaux and Bayonne letters repeat that a republican movement will certainly take place at Madrid.

Bayonne, Sept. 21.

Espartero has gone to Pampelona, where a brilliant reception has been prepared for him. He has left a brigade in the valley of the valley of the Bastan. Urdax and Vera are occupied. The inhabitants remain, and many of the soldiers have returned home and taken to their ordinary labours. Estella and Allo are still occupied by Carlists, who have declared they will only submit to Espartero in person.

Letters from Cabrera have been received at Paris. He appears determined not to recognise the convention of Maroto, and is resolved by some extraordinary act to repair the injury which has been done to the royalist cause by the treason of the Basque generals. On the other hand it is stated that offers are made to Cabrera, which he is expected to accept, but our private letter says that Cabrera himself had made up his mind to die in the field or restore a cause which, in his opinion, is not so desperate now as in the early days of Zumalacaregui. If Cabrera holds out he will have the whole of Espartero's and O'Donnell's force to contend with.

Apprehension of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. At the late assizes for the southern division of this coun-

ty, a true bill was found against Mr. Feargus O'Connor and others for a seditious conspiracy, unlawful assembly, and seditious speeches, at Manchester; and Mr. Justice Colman issued his warrant for Mr. O'Connor's apprehension. This warrant was placed in the hands of the Manchester Borough Police, and in the course of the week was forwarded to the chief officer of Police at Leeds. It happened, however, that on Friday Mr. O'Connor called at the borough police office for the purpose of tendering bail on behalf of one of the Chartists implicated in the disturbances of the 12th of Aug., when he was informed that there was a bench-warrant issued for his apprehension. Not being desirous to put him to any inconvenience, the head constable took Mr. O'Connor's promise that he would be forthcoming at the borough court on Saturday morning. About 11 o'clock, Mr. O'Connor entered the court, the Mayor being the only magistrate on the bench, and took his seat at the table usually appropriated to the counsel, solicitors, &c. The mayor, addressing Mr. O'Connor, said—Mr. O'Connor, I hold in my hand a warrant directed against you, and signed by Sir Thomas Colman; it is, I believe, what is commonly called a bench-warrant, and the offence with which you are charged is for a seditious conspiracy, seditious speeches, and unlawful assembly. Mr. O'Connor objected to the sufficiency of the document; but the mayor held that the warrant was good, and said that Mr. O'Connor would be required to give bail—himself in £300, and two sureties in £150 each. Mr. O'Connor then tendered Mr. Abel Heywood, of Oldham-street, Manchester, Lookseller, and the Rev. James Schofield, of Every-street. The sureties were declared to be satisfactory, and the parties withdrew.

Exportation of Irish Girls to France. Some of the Ulster journals express alarm for the Irish linen trade, in consequence of arrangements made by an Irish company, who have recently established an extensive manufactory in France, for bringing over a great number of Irish girls, employed in spinning mills in the north, to teach the peasantry in the neighbourhood of the new establishment.

The London *Courier* newspaper, which has hitherto supported the *O'Connell Cabinet*, has found it necessary, for the sake of its character, to abandon them and enrol itself in the constitutional ranks. The fact was announced in Wednesday's publication. The *Courier* declares, that it supported the Reform Act in order to obtain good government, not to revolutionise all our institutions and that it now sees it necessary to stop somewhere. This is a significant sign of the times.

Strange Seat. A more striking conjunction of civilization and barbarism could hardly be given than by the fact related in the following anecdote. An *English lady* lately passing to Constantinople in a steam vessel, was about to sit down on a convenient-looking basket which stood on the deck, when, to her utter astonishment, she was warned by the commander not to do so, as it contained the head of the Governor of the *Dardanelles*, on its way to be fixed up before the gates of the seraglio!!

Paris, Sept. 23. *Unthreatened Scarcity of Provisions.* It was not without reason that I have dwelt at some length on this important subject, not only as regards foreign countries, but especially France. The scarcity of corn is still felt, and the crisis becomes more alarming from day to day. Sad reminiscences are connected with this calamity, and the terrible scarcity of corn previous to the revolution of 1789, the guillotining of Louis XVI., and other scenes of the reign of terror, give rise to fearful anticipations.

Unfortunately the corn riots continue, and are extending to the north and several other quarters. There is no longer any doubt that it was the government which gave orders for the purchase and accumulation of corn in the department of La Sarthe. The cabinet no doubt, saw the necessity of securing provisions for the large towns, and acted in the exercise of its right, but the government agents did the business so awkwardly by a sudden and almost instantaneous removal of the corn which came to market, that the people saw nothing but famine before their eyes.

It is also well known that large purchases of corn have been made for the English market, to be delivered in the months of October & November. This fact has not escaped the attention of the corn merchants here, and they act accordingly; all parties apprehend some calamity, and endeavour to provide against it.

The people cry out against England, and exclaim that their food was taken from them to feed the English.

Mr. Jas. Rothschild has not yet arrived in Paris, but he has signified his approval of the acceptance of the Bills of the United States Bank upon the guarantees offered by Mr. Jaudon, and it is to be hoped that this timely aid will restore confidence in the Paris and London money markets. A favorable effect has already been produced at the Bourse by the resolution of Mr. Rothschild, and the purchases for account of the Sinking Fund, and money is more plentiful. It is expected that the arrival of Mr. Rothschild will cause a further rise in the Three per cents.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The rapid growth of the opium trade between India and China is, perhaps, unparalleled in the annals of commercial speculation. The following table may give to the general reader some idea of the extent and ratio of its progression:

Account of the quantity and value of Indian opium imported into China during the ten years ending with 1836-7.

Table with columns: Season, Chests, Value. Rows: 1827-28, 1828-29, 1829-30, 1830-31, 1831-32, 1832-33, 1833-34, 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37.

N. B. For the year 1838-39, the quantity would, but for the late proceedings at Canton, have amounted to 40,000 chests.

In the *Calcutta Christian Observer* for 1838, there is a valuable paper upon the progress of the opium traffic, which is the production of one who wrote from actual observation. The trade, which, till a recent period, had been confined to the store-ships stationary at Lintin, was then, the writer asserts, actively prosecuted, by means of eighteen square-rigged vessels, along the whole coast of China, from the island of Chusan, on the north-

east, to the island of Hainan, on the south-west. The stationary ships at Lintin had also been increased in number. Besides these, there were thirty-two European schooners daily engaged in carrying the article through the very mouth of the Bogue, up to Whampoa and Canton. Twelve months before no one supposed that it could have been introduced, at least so soon, within the Bogue; but the experiments made upon that point had turned out so successful, that even the foreign passage boats, which had been engaged in plying between Macao and Canton, had all abandoned their legitimate employment, and were then exclusively occupied in smuggling opium on the river. Several of the merchant-ships, proceeding to Whampoa for their regular cargoes, had lately taken with them from Lintin opium to a large amount, and disposal of it at an enormous profit. Nay (a fact hitherto unprecedented in the trade), a number of Europeans had themselves lately become personal smugglers in the contraband commodity, and had actually succeeded in delivering several chests, by means of small boats, seven or eight miles up the country, and above the city of Canton.—*Bombay Times*, May 29.

Mortality in the 76th Regiment, at Demerara.—It appears, by recent accounts from Demerara, that the mortality among the 76th regiment, stationed at Demerara, has been frightful. Only two officers were fit for duty, the colonel, major, captain, paymaster, sergeant, sergeant-major, and doctor having been carried off. A letter from one of the surviving officers says, "We hardly got coffins, fast enough. There are not enough of men to inter the dead, and black troops are employed for that purpose." The mortality has been caused by the yellow fever.

It is currently reported and accredited at Cambridge that George Pryme, Esq. M. P., has accepted the situation of one of the rural police magistrates, by which his seat will, of course, be vacated. Mr. Pryme is quite right; the late election showed his fate, and a snug salary of £300 per annum is much better than being beaten by the conservatives a larva Gibson.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

We are happy to observe (and we doubt not that many of our readers will do so too) that the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, have at length turned their particular attention to the Spiritual wants of this Colony, and that they have already demonstrated their earnestness by sending four additional Episcopalian Ministers among us. It adds to our gratitude that one has been appointed for Carbonear; because the absence of such has been long felt and deplored in that settlement, besides the incessant demands upon the services of our respected Rector (the Revd. J. BURT) in this town rendered such an appointment absolutely indispensable.

We have pleasure in announcing that four Clergymen of the Church of England have arrived from Britain during the past week to strengthen the bands of our Communion in this island. We annex the names of the Rev. gentlemen and the places where they are to be located:— Rev. Mr. BOWMAN—Ferryland. Rev. Mr. ADDISON—Carbonear. Rev. Mr. VICARS—Port de Grave. Rev. Mr. BOONE—Assistant to Rev. C. BLACKMAN, St. John's.—*Times*, Nov. 13.

From the Royal Gazette, November 12.

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint WILLIAM STIRLING, Esquire, to be one of the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges in and about the Town of Harbour-Grace (under Act. 2d. Vict. cap. 3) in the room of Mr. GEORGE THORNE, absent from the Colony.

Secretary's Office, Nov. 6, 1839.

By a Proclamation in another column, the Legislature is summoned to meet, for the despatch of business, on the 3d January next.—*Ibid.*

Halifax on the 13th

Several very extensive Philadelphia and N. and 5th October. fifty-two buildings, wholesale Establish—loss estimated. Forty six buildings New York—loss a doles.

A most alarming flagration broke out mines, on the 1. latest see units the ly, notwithstanding. Teen turned into perished.

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November 6—

- Justitia, Tyden, reporter, brewer. 7.—Speculation coal. 8.—Madonna, 100 tons, coal br. Ellen Highfield, coal, soap, 9.—Raidolph, bread, flour. Orion, Muffin, Harriet Elizabeth molasses, app. Geran, Mills, J. Reaver, Biddy George, Mori, general car. Four brothers, bread, butter, peas. Fanny, H. B. Carter, oatmeal. Carretta, W. H.—Lady of the Compass, milk. Liberty, Hill, Globe, horse, hat, tobacco.

Tenders

MEMBERS of the 31st day of Persons willing to be of

Four To

Light Houses

Of the best size Light Houses to be erected in the article which willing to furnish for Oil of a lamp accepted.

The Contract for Two Tons of Lime, and the Tons, not later August, 1840.

The Oil to be Casks, in size of 100 gallons—and to be sent place in St. John's. Contractors pay other expenses.

Payment for same on its delivery the terms here. (By order of Light Houses)

St. John's November 3, 1839.

ALL Persons Estate of Harbor Grace requested to furnish attested to the Sons indebted to immediate payment

St. John's November 19

WILLIAM STIRLING

And

HAVING received his Friends, that he is rent branches of junction with his Harbour Grace 23d Sept., 1839