

not be the case were the reports well-founded, that there is not more than three weeks' consumption in the town. No doubt the feeding exclusively upon this food and rice must cause a great inroad upon the stock in hand, but I trust there still remains enough for the subsistence of the army and the population to last a considerable time yet.—There is almost a fleet of ships with stores off the coast; and as the weather has moderated this morning, we may soon hope for a supply. The enemy will, I know, take every pains to prevent this, and mortars have been placed in both the Cabodello batteries with this view. There are, as nearly as may be, three-quarters of a mile from the landing place under the light-house, the Sampaio rather more than mile, and the Castel do Quejo at the other side on the beach three-quarters of a mile. There are no guns upon the Castro hill, the summit of which is about a third of a mile from the shore, nor do the enemy seem disposed to erect any works there, although they have a great number of men digging intrenchments to flank the valley, that must be crossed, to attack it, or the Quejo. Miguel's troops, in every respect save that of provisions, are infinitely worse off than those of Don Pedro. Except a few pet regiments, they are in a wretched plight as to clothes and shoes, while the troops here are well and warmly secured from the weather; and as to pay, the Miguelites have not received any for five months. They were, I have the best reason for believing, on the eve of open revolt, on this account, but I much fear the desertions, particularly of the English, and the evil reports which runways always give of their last quarters, may prevent any explosion from taking place.

On Saturday another and nearly a fatal mistake, to give it the mildest term, occurred. Captain Belcher, with one of the *End's* boats, landed at the Foz, and crossed to the light-house, for the purpose of endeavouring to put the officer, with his despatches, on board the *Rhadamanthus*, and to bring in, if possible, the mails left by the *Savage*. Having in vain attempted to effect their object, the party returned to their boat near the Foz, and were not agreeably surprised by three shots from the Sampaio battery, one of which went very close to the boat, and another barely cleared the heads of the men a midships. They stood immediately over to the battery, where Captain Belcher landed, and reproached the officer in command with the outrage which had been committed. A remonstrance was sent by the senior officer to General Lemos, but Santa Martha, although at the north side, anticipated the arrival of the complaint, as he sent a letter of apology, with a copy of the officers report from the battery, before he could have had Captain Glasscock's letter.—The sum of it was this—that a Brazilian boat had shortly before gone to the same place, at which they fired; that soon afterwards a boat under sail, and without any flags visible to them, came from the spot, and they fired to bring her to. This was reiterated by General Lemos the same evening, with the assurance that exclusive of good feeling there was nothing his King's Government took such pains to prevent as in any way compromising themselves with the British Government, and that it was not possible to distinguish whether there were any flags when they were rolled up or covered by a sail. The General went farther, in which, however, I don't agree with him, though I am sure he was sincere as to the policy, namely, that they had suffered rebel vessels to pass both in and out of the river sooner than hazard any species of dispute with the British Government. The real state of the matter I believe to have been pretty nearly as they gave it: a Brazilian boat did go down; the bar boat had not before carried sail, the flags were fasted to the leeches of the sails, and that they might not be perceptible to the people on the batteries. I can only say it was very lucky that there was no loss of life.

The list of sequestrations for the month of January amount to 158, and with those in December, make in all 254. The English 1st battalion has mutinied again to-day.

FEB. 5.—Desertion again from the English, and to a greater extent than on any previous occasion. So far has the practice gone, that the men openly tell their officers that they will go over. I suppose, in consequence of this, that the British are now on guard along the quay walls. The officers of the Scotch battalion have volunteered their services without pay. From the constant repetition of these mutinies the Government are at length exerting themselves seriously to clear off the arrears.—*Times*.

The *Montreal Herald*, in a paragraph mysteriously worded, says that an attempt of an extraordinary character is about to be made in the House of Assembly by a party there, who are carrying measures forward with a headstrong recklessness, that will produce the most alarming consequences.—The real question at issue, it is added, is, whether this party shall govern the province, or whether it shall be governed by the mother country, and that such an alteration in the constitution is contemplated.

Mr. Gulley, respecting whose probable retirement from parliament so much has been said, yesterday took the oaths and his seat; with no disposition to shrink from the honour which was so unexpectedly conferred upon him.

CARBONEAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1833.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications have been received, but are excluded for want of room.

By the kindness of Captain Ford of the brig Apollo, from Jersey to this place, we have been supplied with London Papers to the 19th February.

They contain information of a very interesting description; among the rest, an account of the opening of the Reformed Parliament by Commission, on the 29th of January. After the ceremony, the Commons proceeded to choose a Speaker—two gentlemen were proposed—the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, the late Speaker, and Mr. Littleton member for Staffordshire; after a lengthy discussion the former was elected by a large majority. During the debate the Right Hon. gentleman (to whom, on his retirement, at the death of the last Parliament, a grant of £4000 per ann. was made) declared that, in the event of his being again chosen to fill the chair, he would not accept the pension, believing that he had no claim to it until his *bona fide* retirement. The election of Mr. Manners Sutton was strongly opposed by the extreme reformers, headed by Mr. Hume, the proposer of Mr. Littleton, who declared that a supporter of principles opposed to a majority of the members of the House, and consequently to the majority of the people, was not a fitting person to preside over the debates of the House. The moderate reformers thought otherwise, and the Right Hon. gentleman was elected.

On the 5th of Feb. his Majesty opened the business of the Session in person. The whole of the speech is given in another part of our paper. Its principal features are, a determination, if possible, to maintain the peace of Europe; a desire to bring about a settlement of the Dutch and Belgian, and Portuguese differences; church reform; and a request to the Commons for means to use coercive measures for the maintenance of the laws in Ireland. In accordance with this request, Earl Grey introduced into the House of Lords, on the 15th, a bill, under the title of the "Ireland Coercive Bill," which, up to the 19th, had passed two readings, without a dissenting voice. The object of this Bill is to place the insubordinate districts, without the pale of the Constitution, by erecting *Courts-Martial*, for the trial of all offences not punishable with death. These Courts are to be composed of from 5 to 9 officers of not less than two years standing in the army, with a Sergeant-at-law Council, as Judge-Advocate; and the opinion of the majority to be the decision of the Court. Of the policy of pursuing the measures proposed to be enforced in the the above-named bill, towards this oppressed country, it may be considered presumption in us to hazard an opinion, we being too far removed from the seat of the evils, to be correctly informed of the circumstances which gave rise to it. This thing is however evident—coercive measures—military tyranny—have been tried, and in vain, to make the people of Ireland content, under the load of oppression heaped upon them by the British Government; how cruel and futile is it then to follow up a system so replete with misery, and destructive to all social ties; and which has been a disgrace to the nation and a precedent to be cited by the Russian Autocrat as an excuse for his conduct towards the Poles. Here we have a ministry, the professed champions of liberty—the contemners of despotism—about to deprive a portion of their fellow subjects of the benefits of a Constitution (the boast of all who live under it) because they will not tamely submit to be trodden to the dust—because they retaliate on their masters for injuries received. And what does Earl Grey advance as an excuse for the Bill?—"That lawless and violent associations, by night and by day, threaten and intimidate all loyal and peaceable men; they are directed not to public purposes only, but are also made the engines of private vengeance. They have not risen solely out of the tithe question—though no doubt the feeling in Ireland is strong enough against tithes, and unfortunate consequences have been produced by them, which consequences, had they been foreseen, might have led sooner to salutary regulations—but the disturbances are directed to other objects. The disturbers prescribe the terms on which land should be let, and any who disobey their orders are subject to have their property destroyed, and even their lives sacrificed. They dictate what persons should be employed, and by whom; forbidding labourers to work for obnoxious masters, and preventing masters from employing such as are obedient to their orders. They enforce their commands by acts of cruelty and outrage—by spoliation—

by murder—by attacks on houses, in the dead of night—by dragging the inmates out of their beds—by beating them sometimes to such an extent as to cause death—by inflicting evils scarcely inferior to death itself. This is the extent to which the system of outrage and violence prevails in the disturbed districts. The disturbances are conducted on a principle of organization, which is manifested by the manner in which the people assemble, and from the combined objects which they pursue. They assemble by signals—make concerted movements—watch the route of the military, and, by intelligence received, avoid them, so that they cannot be put down by the army."—All this is true—but what drove the people to resort to means, which no one can excuse—but which circumstance palliate? We answer mis-government. The *Times* says "we must allow that the primary cause of all the mischief remains untouched," and every man must respond to the expression. The primary cause is untouched and until that cause be removed its effects will be produced. Instead of attempting to do this—the cause is to be exaggerated—mis-rule is to be upheld by coercion; but by coercion will the victory over a determined and united people never be obtained. We must not be understood by our above remarks, as defending murder, incendiarism and all its concomitants, but as contending that blind policy, which produced the crisis now at hand. The Bill it is expected will meet with very determined opposition in the Commons, and that the Ministers will find some trouble in passing it.

The Reformed House appears to be going on rapidly in its labour of clearing the Augean Stable of its manifold impurities.—Among the Bills already brought in, are—one for an Investigation into the Abuses of Corporate Bodies; one for a Revision of the Law of Real Property; and another for Re-forming the Irish Church Establishment.

A motion made by Mr. Wynn, that Mr. Pease, a quaker, Member for South Durham, be allowed to take his seat in that House, was carried unanimously, with continued cheering. The hon. Gentleman "affirmed" and took his seat on the 15th Feb. This is the first quaker, that ever sat as a Member in the English House of Commons.

We see, by the "NEWFOUNDLANDER," of the 28th ult. That "An Act to establish and regulate Fire Companies in Harbour Grace," and "An Act to regulate the Streets of Harbour Grace," have been read a first time in the Council. The Marriage Bill passed the Assembly on the 20th ult.

The average temperature for the month of March, was 27.49, the highest degree observed, was on the morning of the 10th, when the mercury stood at 48, the lowest on the evening of the 7th when it sunk to 1½.

DEPARTURES.—Omitted in our last. In the *Mercury*, for London, the late Chief Justice R. A. Tucker, Esq., and the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

March 27.—Brig Caroline, Gyles, Lisbon.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

March 30.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Jersey, 800 bls. potatoes, 400 cwt. bread.

31.—Brig Dewsbury, Hardy, Lisbon; 110 mays salt 20 boxes oranges, 1 cask wine.

ST. JOHNS.

ENTERED.

March 19.—Brig Ambassador, Newton, Halifax, prov.

22.—Brig Abena, Kelly, Sydney, coals.

25.—Sch. Creole, Pickford, Halifax; rum, flour, &c.

American Schooner Live Oak, Humphreys, New-York; provisions.

Schooner Dove, White, Halifax; flour, molasses, &c.

26.—Schooner Caraboo, Doane, Halifax; pork, flour, and rice.

Brig London, Ball, Dantzic; bread, flour, and bricks

American Brig Columbo, Smith, Boston; flour, tobacco, pork, &c.

Brig Balclutha, Dick, Greenock; coals, potatoes, oatmeal, and sundries.

American Schooner Rice Plant, Selew, Boston; flour, pork, beef, &c.

27.—Brig Norval, Puntun, New York; flour, bread, pork, &c.

Brig Funchal, Picken, Greenock.

CLEARED.

March 18.—Brig Piscator, Kydd, Oporto.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the

PRINTING BUSINESS,

an intelligent YOUTH.—He will be treated as one of the Family.

Apply at the STAR Office.

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

ON SALE.

BY

COLLINGS & LEGG

50 Barrels American Flour
50 Barrels American Beef
30 Firkins Prime Butter
50 Boxes Raisins

And a general Assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

TO LET,

On Building Leases, for a Term of Years

A Piece of LAND, the Property of the Subscriber, extending from the House of Mr. Joseph Parsons, on the East, to the House of Mrs. Ann Howell, on the West, and running back from the South Side of the Street, to the Subscriber's House.

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 13, 1833.

NOTICES.

"Tis Education forms the tender mind
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

THE Inhabitants of CARBONEAR and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the Subscriber has opened SCHOOL in the House in which the late Mr. HENRY PARSONS resided, where he trusts by the most unremitting attention to the Pupils who may be intrusted to his care, to give satisfaction to their Parents and Friends.

TERMS

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, and Astronomy,—£4 4s annum, and 10s. Entrance. Terms, for Children commencing, to be learned at the School.

Mathematics, and the Languages an extra Charge.

N. B.—A separate apartment for Girls.

JOHN PHELAN.

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

BOOTS and SHOES!

BENJAMIN REES begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear, Harbour Grace, and their Vicinities, that he has taken the Shop, attached to Mr. McKee's House, where he intends carrying on

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

(Both Pegged and Sewed).

In all its various Branches, and, by strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. As none but the best Workmen will be employed, those favouring him with their custom, may depend on having their orders executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

PRICES:

Gentlemen's Wellington Boots @ 25s. 4s pair
Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. ..
Men's Shoes 10s to 11s. ..

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots @ 10s. 4s pair
Shoes 8s. ..

And all other work in proportion.

Mending and repairing Boots and Shoes will be strictly attended to.

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAKUES, Carbonear, Newfoundland, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned GEORGE EDWARD JAKUES. Witness our Hands, at Carbonear, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

SAMUEL PROWSE, JUN.

GEORGE EDWARD JAKUES.

THE Business hitherto carried on in this Town, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAKUES, will be continued by the Subscriber, from this date, in his own Name.

GEORGE EDWARD JAKUES.

Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.