

filled with the attendants of the Court and foreign visitors -Post.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday published the following telegraphic despatch from Bayonne :-

"Twenty five Carlist battalions have assembled in Biscay and the valley of Mena. numerous convoys are constantly being directed on Balmaceda, were Morota and Don Carlos were still on the 23d. The Carlists are apparently desirous of obtaining possession of Portugalette, the artillery and provisions of which have been just augmented. The garrison has received a reinforcement of 500 men from St. Sebastian. Espartero was on the 18th at Haro, and his troops, with the exception of eight battalions sent into Castile, were disposed *en echelon* from Santo Maria de Cuba to Ona."

**THE LATE DUEL.**--The unfortunate young men, *Webber* and *Young*--who were so foolish as to allow themselves to be drawn in to assist at the fatal and disgraceful duel at Wimbledon--have been found guilty of the wilful murder of *Mr. Mirfin*. This is a sad situation for young men to bring themselves into, by their imprudently associating with tavern-hunting and shooting-gallery practitioners. They have, we regret to say, brought themselves into the situation of convicted felons--they have forfeited all claim to property and civil rights, and might, if the law remained in the unmitigated ferocity which characterised it until lately, have been exposed to an ignominious death on the gallows; but we thank God that such extreme severity cannot now reach their offence, although it is one of a very grave nature: nevertheless their punishment will be severe, we understand, as the dignity of the laws which protect human life must be vindicated. We deeply pity these misled young men, and still more their families, who must feel the most poignant anguish at the very distressing circumstances in which they are now placed; for they thought of what is called respectable connexions and tolerable means, cannot claim, nor will they be allowed, any indulgence different from the most common incarcerated convict; and it would be considered injustice to the latter if it were otherwise.--*Herald*.

By *Mr. Scott* the murderous transaction was called a "fair duel," and we suppose it was quite as fair as three out of four of such barbarous affairs usually are. Yet what is the testimony of the same gentleman as to the equality of the parties in firing. He says "Mr. Eliot fired first but not until the signal was given, *Mr. Mirfin* was in the act of raising his pistol and bringing it to a level when he was shot. I saw the bullet from his pistol tear up the grass." So it appears that it is quite consistent with what called "fair duelling" for one man to shoot another through the heart before the other has brought his pistol to a level! According to *Scott's* testimony, *Mirfin* received his mortal wound before he had brought his pistol into a position to give him an equal advantage with his adversary. If this be fair duelling, did we not speak too favourably of the practice the other day, when we called it honourable assassination?.... From the surgeon's evidence, one of two conclusions must be drawn; either *Eliot* had such superior dexterity in the use of the pistol to the unfortunate *Mirfin* as enabled

him to fire with fatal precision before the other could raise his pistol and bring it to a level, or *Mr. Mirfin* must have been fuddled and confused from the drinking and debauchery of the preceding night, and in either case he had little chance with so practised a duellist as his antagonist has been described to be.

It is affirmed that serious dissatisfaction pervades the French army, which has been extensively tampered with by agents of *Louis Bonaparte*. Several soldiers, sub-officers, and even officers, have been arrested, and are imprisoned in Paris and Lyons, charged with participation in a plot to change the dynasty in France, and to place *Louis Bonaparte* on the throne. This is in some degree confirmed by the arrest in Switzerland of a sergeant of a French regiment who deserted his corps at Lyons, and was on his way to Arenberg, the residence of *Louis Napoleon Bonaparte*.

**Russia.**--The accounts of the great losses of the Russian navy on the coast of Circassia have been confirmed, and are more serious than were reported. The blockade of Circassia has been found out to be impracticable; eighty vessels arrived last year in spite of it. The chieftains of Circassia are determined not to yield a foot to the encroachments of Russia, and are well prepared for every contingency. Some idea of the difficulties of the contest may be gathered from the fact that the Russian forces, at the present moment in the Circassia, amount to 100,000 men.

The treaty of commerce, which was lately entered into between the Porte and England, and the abolition of monopolies throughout the Ottoman empire, is likely to bring to a crisis the question of the independence of the Pacha of Egypt. The abrogation of monopolies in that country would be the ruin of the Pacha, as, were it enforced, it would disband his army, lay up his fleet, and allow his power to evaporate,

The French have just constructed a new steam vessels of 250 horse power, upon such a principle that when the wind is favourable her paddles may be cleared away, and her mast and rigging set up, and within an hour's time she may be used either as a steam ship or as an ordinary sloop of war.

The Swiss question was beginning to assume an exceedingly serious aspect. That the French Government would be supported in its determination to coerce the cantons by the whole of the Powers known as the Holy Alliance remained unquestioned, but there arose a difficulty deserving of attention--namely, the inexpediency of placing *Louis Bonaparte* at the head of an army, which he would have in case the Swiss Government should refuse to compel him to leave the cantons.

**Portugal.** Letters from Lisbon state that though *Remechido*, the long-for-midable *Miguelite* chief, had been shot, the spirit of resistance to the Government was as vivacious as ever. The son of the deceased had taken his place at the head of the devoted guerillas, and maintained the success attending his name. He had ventured to give fight to a party of the troops, and obtained the advantage. some

wonder is expressed that the Government who are in an undoubted condition to suppress this rising effectually, do not proceed to do so. But the meshes of Portuguese policy are so complicated, that it is said the Queen bases her security upon the squabbles of both parties. The treasury is as empty as usual, and the Queen is said to be greatly distressed for money, to enable her to entertain the Queen-Dowager of England, who is about to pay her a visit upon her voyage out. The forthcoming elections occasion some uneasiness--the enemies of Government had been endeavouring to stir up tumults, in order to mar the views of the Government as to the candidates. Lisbon itself was tranquil.

(From the London Record, Sept. 20.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

It is not only in Ireland, it is also in the colonial dependencies of this mighty empire, that Popery has begun to operate in a manner the most alarming. We have already seen a rebellion in Lower Canada, which is doubtless in a great measure to be traced to the influence of popery which is there established. More recently we find, that in Newfoundland the Popish hierarchy are taking advantage of the present disposition of the O'Connell Government, and are doing all that in them lies to foment discontent, disorder, and ultimate rebellion. Like Lower Canada, Newfoundland is a half-Popish dependency, and it has also obtained a Reform Constitution and universal suffrage, by means of which, the priests are enabled to make their influence more formidable. A Representative Assembly is not in itself necessarily a blessing; and in Newfoundland, we doubt whether the more respectable portion of the inhabitants look back with any feelings of complacency on the boon they received five or six years ago, when they obtained a Constitution, which has given them a Representative Assembly elected by universal suffrage--the electors being, as is alleged, for the most part, papists of the lowest order, and not a few of them refugee Ribbonmen.

Possessed of these new powers, it became the object of the Popish priests to remove from the bench of justice a judge whose integrity no one has impeached, whose learning is undoubted, and whose chief fault seems to be that he is a warmly-attached Protestant.

*Mr. Chief Justice Boulton's* accusers were the popish bishop and the popish priests. With a Government like the present we cannot marvel that they have prevailed, and that the Chief Justice has been removed from the bench. The following is the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Mr. Boulton's* case:--

(COPY.)

"At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 5th day of July, 1838; present--the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Steward, Earl of Albermarle, Earl of Minto, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Howick, Lord Holland, Lord Hill, Lord Glenelg, Sir John Hobhouse, Bart., Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Report from the Right Honorable the Lords of a Committee of the Privy Council, dated this day in the words following, viz:--

"In reporting to your Majesty upon the memorial your Majesty has been pleased to refer to us from your Majesty's Commons of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, we think it right in the first place to state, that we have not found anything to justify the tone adopted in the prayer of the memorial, that your Majesty would be pleased to purify the bench of justice in Newfoundland by the removal of the Chief Justice, inasmuch as we have not found any ground for imputing to the Chief Justice any corrupt motive, or intentional deviation from his duty as a Judge; and we feel it incumbent upon us to express disapprobation at the language and conduct adopted towards the Chief Justice, as being unjust towards him personally, and inconsistent with the respect due to the high office he was filling. We regret, however, to be under the necessity of reporting, that we have found in some of the transactions brought under our consideration, so much of indiscretion in the conduct of the Chief Justice, and that he has permitted himself so much to participate in the strong feelings which appear, unfortunately, to have influenced the different parties in the colony (although we do not find that his judicial decisions have been affected thereby),

that we feel it our duty to state, that we think it will be inexpedient that he should be continued in the office of Chief Justice of Newfoundland."

"Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of what is therein recommended, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, do signify to Chief Justice Boulton, Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

(Signed) "C. GREVILLE.

It thus appears that the Chief Justice's judgments are declared to be sound, that he is pronounced upright in the discharge of his duties, that he has moreover been very shamefully attacked--but he is chargeable with a freedom from that Sadaucean lukewarmness in regard to Protestantism, which distinguishes the present Government. He is guilty of "a participation in strong feelings," and to gratify the Popish priests in Newfoundland, or rather to gratify the popish priests and popish party at home, the Chief Justice is deprived of his office.

When this news reached Newfoundland how was it received? *The popish bishop ordered a Te Deum* to be chanted, and the popish priests cursed the Chief Justice from the chapel altar, in the presence of his lady, who is a Roman Catholic. The whole story, with the affecting address of Mrs. Boulton, in vindication of her husband's honor, will be found in our extracts from the Newfoundland papers.

Such are the men for whose gratification Chief Justice Boulton is removed. It appears that this monstrous act of disrespect to the Bench has found imitators in the Newfoundland Assembly. It seems the Assembly first refused to grant any supply, unless it should be allowed to appropriate part of it to its own Members. In obedience to orders from Downing-street this point was conceded, and again the priests triumphed.

The next affair shows something of the tyranny of a democracy. A personal quarrel occurred between a member of the Assembly and the principal Medical gentleman in the colony, and the latter having, in answer to gross insult, applied strong language to the Deputy, the latter reported the case to the Assembly, who chose to consider this as an attack on the majesty of the people, and committed the Doctor to gaol! The latter applied for a *habeas corpus*, and his case was argued with consummate ability by a *Mr. Robinson*, before the junior *puisne* judge, *Mr. Lilly*, the senior absenting himself from *bodily* fear. A vote of censure was passed against *Mr. Robinson* for daring to assert the independence of the bar; and the Assembly refused to admit him into its presence. But there is more still. *Mr. Justice Lilly* granted the prisoner's discharge, and for doing so, this venerable upright magistrate was assaulted and thrown into prison by the Assembly, and the sheriff, who acted under his authority, sent to bear him company.

This was too much. The Governor prorogued the Assembly and dissolved their tyrannical power. For this he may possibly be dismissed as well as *Mr. Justice Lilly*.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1838.

We have been politely favoured with the loan of London dates to the 26th Sept. from which we have taken several extracts.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, has been pleased to make the following appointments--  
To be Commissioners of Pilots under the Act recently passed by the Colonial Legislature.

N. W. HOYLES, Esquire  
J. B. BULLY "  
THOS. WILLIAMS "  
PATK. MORRIS "  
EWEN STABB "  
To be a Commissioner for the Light-House at Harbor Grace Island,  
PETER BROWN, Esquire.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint JAMES POWER, Esquire, to be Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear, vice John Buckingham, retired.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
29th October, 1838

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.  
ENTERED  
Ann, Seager, Liverpool, general cargo.  
Samuel, Walters, Oporto, salt.  
John, Sandcombe, London, general cargo.  
Surprise, Harvey, Dartmouth, general cargo.

NOW LYING

THE 1  
And will be

THE FIN

Burthen per

Built at Harb  
best Materials,  
found in Anch  
Boats, &c.

Burthen per

Built in 1851.  
cipally of Oak  
Copper fasten  
sailing and be  
ly well adapte  
of this Island,  
be fitted out  
fling expense.

Inventories  
to the above  
plication to

THO

Harbor Grace

Nov. 7, 1838

AT 1

For C

THE U

GO

BREAD, fine  
FLOUR, fine  
PORK, BE  
BUTTER, 1st  
Holstein  
OATMEAL,  
MOLASSES,  
TEAS, Hyso  
Congo, &  
SOAP, CAN  
Snuff in bottle  
Glue, Pepper  
VINEGAR in  
Hams, Westp  
GENEVA in a  
Sugar Candy  
WINE, a few  
PORT an  
GUNPOWDE  
Sheet Lead  
Bolt, Bar, She  
Sheet COPPE  
Cabin STOV  
GRATES, Cha  
ANCHORS  
Iron round Po  
Rat Cages  
Axes, and a  
IRONMO

PITCH, Coal  
VARNISH  
CORDAGE, C  
BLOCKS, De  
Sheaves,  
COMBS, Brus  
HATS, Fur C  
Account Book  
BLANKETS,  
and Flus  
FLANNELS,  
BLANKETIN  
HOSIERY and  
Stays, Thread  
MERINOES,  
GALICOES, B  
Beaverteens  
BANDANA &  
Ribbons  
TABLE Carpet  
Ships Compass  
Half-hour & L  
ENSIGNS, Bu  
Coopers Rushe  
Signal Lanthor  
CANVAS, No.  
RUSSIA Duck  
DECK Boots,  
COALS and B  
EARTHENWA  
SPARS, 6 to 10  
Pipe PLANK  
Pine, Spruce, &

IRONMO

PITCH, Coal

VARNISH

CORDAGE, C

BLOCKS, De

Sheaves,

COMBS, Brus

HATS, Fur C

Account Book

BLANKETS,

and Flus

FLANNELS,

BLANKETIN

HOSIERY and

Stays, Thread

MERINOES,

GALICOES, B

Beaverteens

BANDANA &

Ribbons

TABLE Carpet

Ships Compass

Half-hour & L

ENSIGNS, Bu

Coopers Rushe

Signal Lanthor

CANVAS, No.

RUSSIA Duck

DECK Boots,

COALS and B

EARTHENWA

SPARS, 6 to 10

Pipe PLANK

Pine, Spruce, &

THOR

Harbor Grace,

October 31