MISS VANDENHOFF—appeared for the first time on the London boards, in the part of *Juliet*, on Monday night last.—She is pronounced by the Metropolitan critics as an unquestionably clever girl; and their opinion is that, when the natural timidity which almost invariably seizes the young *debutant* shall have subsided, she will be unquestionably a clever actress.

The Pacha of Egypt has announced his intention to abolish the monopoly of silk which he had established in Syria in July last, and generally to facilitate, in every respect, the commercial transactions of British subjects in his dominions.

The Prince of Capua (Prince Charles of Naples) with his bride (late Miss Smyth) and suite, arrived at Mivart's Hotel on Sunday.

We are informed that the active and wealthy interests connecting Liverpool with the West Indies, have determined upon immediately establishing a branch bank at Kingston, Jamaica, either through the Commercial or Royal Bank of Liverpool, and also of establishing a steam communication between those places; and that vessels of superior construction and power are in contemplation of being laid down at two of the principal yards on the river Mersey.

DON MIGUEL'S GALLANTRY — The *Bons Seus* has the following:—"As the public are almost entirely occupied with the rumoured passage of Don Miguel through Paris, it is *a propos* to relate a recent anecdote, which is said to have precipitated the departure of the ex-king from Rome. He was lately present at one of those religious ceremonies in which all the pomp of the Vatican is displayed, and was placed in an enclosed seat reserved for the Roman Nobility, and next to the beautiful Princess Aldobridini Borghesse, late Miss Talbot.—Here forgetting the sacred place in which he was, his gallantry led him to pay attentions to his fair neighbour of a description which induced the prince, her husband the next day to send the Pretender a challenge. He however refused to accept it, as he would not expose his adversary to the sin of committing sacrilege on a crowned head! This excuse however, was not admitted, and nothing less than the interference of the Pope himself was sufficient to save the adventurous monarch from the vengeance of the husband."

BALLOONING.—Dr. Ayme, in a recent essay which he read at the Institute, endeavours to prove, that it is possible to obtain such a hold on the upper atmosphere as to be able to direct a balloon with all the steadiness and certainty of a boat moving on the waters. This he proposes to accomplish by means of oars or levers to be attached to the car, and which are to be made of oiled skin, or cloth, capable of containing an adequate quantity of hydrogen gas, the specific gravity of which being lighter than the air, would obtain a hold on the natural fluid, as they would meet with the same resistance as the balloon does itself.—*French Paper.*

FRONTIERS OF GUIPUZCOA, APRIL 19.

I will give an extract from the speech of Brigadier Burrio Ayuso, an officer of some merit, and an honest conscientious Liberal—*it will go far to balance my account up to the present day*, and give me an additional claim to the confidence of the public.

The Hon. Member thus speaks of the state of the country:—

"I have been as a civic authority nearly two years in Pampeluna and Vittoria. I have traced the misfortunes of my country to their source, and I am bound to state they are very serious."

In noticing the flaming reports of the supporters of the Ministers he says—

"Let them go into Navarre—I went into that kingdom full of enthusiasm—I have returned careless and cold! The conduct of the Government is like the man who beautifies his home with fine pictures and flowers, whilst at the same time its destruction is menaced at each corner."

Alluding to Navarre he continues—

"Every day fresh misfortunes—the most brave fall—and, ere long, social order will be in peril No one knows the state of the inefficiency of the army; I have been obliged to quit my civic duties and take up a musket. We have had sent amongst us a Litany of Generals—each bringing his plan, but no one doing anything."

In speaking of the civil war he says—

"The *position of other provinces is highly critical*, and if we neglect them as we did Navarre, we shall give the enemy the time to become imposing."

The Hon. Procurador thus speaks of the Carlists:—

"It is said that the *facciosos* of Navarre ought to be despised. Despised forsooth! Their opinions ought to be despised, but in the field they are imposing, and frequently bewilder us and drive us mad."

He then complains of the want of unanimity among the Liberals in the following terms:—

"I do not find in Madrid three persons of the same opinion."

His description of the resources of the opposing armies is well drawn:—

"The Carlists, on a plot of ground which might be covered by a finger, have from 20,000 to 30,000 men, well provisioned, well clad, and possessing arms; whilst our army, with nearly the whole of Spain as a reserve, endures great privations."

The Quadruple Alliance is thus alluded to:—

"It is more urgent that assistance should be held from the Carlists and given to us. It is not from foreign nations that the Carlists receive succour, but from the smugglers of that infernal city Bayonne. There the Liberals, for gain, furnish the Carlists with every thing they want"

The following sentence, in a few words, gives the real position and the state of the country, and ought to be read by Lord Palmerston with the most serious attention:—

"*The revolution at its commencement might have been extinguished with a glass of water; now it will require all the waters of the Thames and Seine.*"

The Honourable Member thus concludes:—

"No one is more proud of being a Spaniard than myself, but if the waters rise to the chin, and we are afraid of sinking, not only would I receive succour from our ally the French, but from the Bedouins—the Cossacks—the devil himself." (Great cheers).

The patriotism of a Spanish Liberal and his notions of national honor may be now estimated at their true value!!

The following extraordinary extract of a speech stated to have been delivered by the Emperor Nicholas, has been published in the *Journal de Commerce*, on the authority of a letter from St. Petersburg:—"England will not intervene in Spain. We shall imitate it by (qy? not) intervening in Turkey. If it (England) attacks on *principles* we attack its *commerce*. It could not remain in the Peninsula; as for us, if we once entered Constantinople we should remain there" This language is rather explicit. There is nothing about it of the obscurity and no-meaning of a Palmerston protocol.—It confirms all that we have ever written of the designs of Russia in the East, where, thanks to the incapacity of our Foreign Minister, she is prepared, whenever she pleases, to annihilate our commerce as she has already done our influence. The French journal adds the following note:—"If England does intervene, however, we shall see what will follow." What will the Autocrat say as to the 700 British marines that are about to be smuggled into Spain to *support* the principle of "non-intervention."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—Colonel Webber Smith, of the Artillery, Serjeant Innerdale, of the Engineers, Mr. Kertland, the chemist, and some other individuals, were this day examined by the Magistrates of College-street Police Office respecting the means used in destroying the statue of King William, in College-green. They have all arrived at the conclusion that gunpowder was not employed in the affair; and Mr. Kertland is of opinion that the fulminating silver discovered by Dr. Fordyce, or Howards fulminating mercury, was the medium used to effect the explosion. No positive information has been yet obtained that can lead to the discovery of the persons concerned in the outrage. Several proposals have been made to the Corporation for replacing it, but many think it would be better to substitute a figure of bronze, and to place it on a much higher pedestal than that on which the horse now stands.

It is satisfactory to state that the resolutions of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland for dissolving their institution have been complied with by a great majority of the members. There are still, however, several dissentients, some of whom belong to the Dublin district, and others to districts in various parts of Munster.

Lord Melbourne's declaration in the discussion on the Irish Constabulary Bill that no efficient officers at present in being would be removed, has given very general satisfaction to all classes, except the place-hunting adherents of O'Connell, who, for the last two months, have been boasting that there would be a clean sweep out of all the present officers, whose places were to be supplied by the aforesaid worshippers of Dan.

A supplemental TRIBUTE to defray the expences of Mr. O'Connell in defending his seat is spoken of; but the proposers have met with rather a cool reception from many of the persons whom they addressed on the subject. Mr. West deserves immortal honor for the immense sacrifices he has made in following up the petition; and I trust the Conservative body at large will adopt some means to reimburse him for his great losses.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT, MANCHESTER.—*Upsetting of a whole train of Carriages with Passengers*—Last night (Sunday) as a train of carriages, the first class train, was approaching Manchester from Liverpool (at a quick speed, supposed to be at the rate of 30 miles an hour,) when on the high embankment between Winton and Chat-moss, an axis of the first carriage suddenly snapped asunder.—From the great speed the carriages were moving at, and the collision produced by the breaking of the axis, the consequence was that the engine carriage, as well as all the other carriages, with the exception of two, were capsized and thrown down the embankment, which is about 20 feet high It is very fortunate that no one was severely injured, except one lady, who was much lacerated. The alarm was beyond description; the passengers were necessarily turned topsy-turvy and thrown one upon another, and without the least chance for some time of any being extricated from the vehicles. Numbers were slightly cut, and otherwise slightly injured, in attempting prematurely to get out. There were about 120 passengers. Perhaps the directors will now seriously set about doing that which all persons, but especially such as are in the habit of travelling much on this line, have long wished to see done, a strong earthen mound raised, some six feet high, along this and other equally dangerous embankments on the line; the public safety requires it.

POLICY OF RUSSIA.—Mr. P. Stewart's motion for to-day is as follows:—"That an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to order a diplomatic agent to be forthwith sent to the free and independent state of Cracow; and that His Majesty will also be graciously pleased to take such steps as to His Majesty may seem best adapted to protect and extend the commercial interests of Great Britain in Turkey and the Euxine."

BRAZIL.

We have intelligence from Rio Grande, by which we learn that the differences there had been arranged, and that the new President had been recognised by the Republican party, and that all differences had ceased, for the present at least. An address to the National Guards had been made by their Commander, Colonel Benito Garcilazo de Silva, in which he states that he was perfectly satisfied with the intentions of the new President, and those of the Imperial Government, and as he was one of the chief of the malcontents: this had had great influence. The Premier Legislative Assembly had also expressed similar sentiments.

Commodore Taylor, the Commander of the Imperial force off Para, had been suspended, and his successor had left Rio Janeiro to take the command.

The following was yesterday received at Lloyd's:—

"GENOA, April 11.

"Having read in the Official Gazette of this city, dated the 9th instant, that as in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, cotton wool is immediately admitted to free pratique, proceeding from the United States of America, although, at the time of its departure, the yellow fever was raging there, the Board of Health here has determined that all derivations from the said Kingdom, which may have cotton wool on board, originally proceeding from the said United States, shall be subject to a quarantine, and obliged to land the said the article into the lazaretto, in order to be purged, unless it is proved by authentic certificates that the said cottons, on their arrival in England, underwent the aforesaid purgasion, or arrived there on board ships with a clean bill of health."—Signed by the Agents.

The Queen of Madagascar has, by an edict, suppressed the profession of Christianity among her subjects, and strictly prohibited, on the head of religion, any departure from the customs of her ancestors.

Since the order for increasing the navy, there is a deficiency in obtaining men for merchant vessels. The Hon. Company's ships Thames and Inglis have been detained at Gravesend for several days for want of hands.

DON MIGUEL.—Letters of the 10th instant from Rome, state that Don Miguel has lately received despatches from London, including a letter of credit for 25,000 Roman crowns from an eminent banking house. It was one of the Miguelite agents at London that took charge of this correspondence, and proceeded to Rome by Genoa and Florence.

A letter from Rome of the 5th instant states that the festival at Easter was celebrated with great solemnity The King of Naples was expected but did not come Don Miguel went to a convent, and with his own hands washed the feet of the pilgrims; he also distributed orders and titles to the friends surrounding him.

The Wirtemburg papers occupy themselves much about experiments made with a percussion gun, of the invention of Duke Henry, by means of which an able soldier can fire eight or ten shots in a minute.

The Russian Government has established at St. Petersburg, courses of lectures for teaching the Sanscrit.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1836.

A horrible act of barbarity was perpetrated at *Harbour Grace*, on the night of Friday last. It appears, that —— WALSH, Master of the Brig *Manly*, lying in that Port, had been spending the evening at the house of Mr J. P. JILLARD—that, in the course of the evening, some disagreement had taken place between him and Mr JILLARD, and that WALSH having become rather violent and threatening in his manner, Mr JILLARD had left WALSH at his (Jillard's) house, and had gone to get one of his neighbours to come with him, for the purpose of persuading WALSH to go on board his vessel. Mr JILLARD had succeeded in getting some person to return home with him for that purpose, and had reached as far as his own shop door, when, (horrible to relate,) he was met by a blow in the face which brought him to the floor, apparently lifeless. The blow had been inflicted by means of one of the long handled frying pans, which Mr Jillard has for sale in his shop. The person who inflicted the blow must have held it by the handle, and directed the sharp edge of the pan at the head of Mr JILLARD, and, if it had been directed one inch more forward, would have ended his life and his sufferings on the spot.—It fell short of his skull; but cut off his nose and part of his cheek down to his mouth. His sufferings have been excessive, and his life is considered in danger —— WALSH, Master of the Brig *Manly*, has been committed to prison. The crime committed on Mr JILLARD, is, by "the 22nd and 23d, *Car.* 2, *cap.* 1, (commonly called the Coventry Act,) made felony without benefit of Clergy: being occasioned by an assault on SIR JOHN COVENTRY in the street, and slitting his nose, in revenge (as was supposed) for some obnoxious words uttered by him in Parliament. The bare intent to murder