

branches of administration, and general morality which are the most essential to the well-being of a nation. It must not be omitted to state that the tables in question give the population to the 1st January, 1835, at 4,165,959 souls: the superficies of the soil at 3,429,570 hectares (each 2¼ acres), of which 381,470 hectares, or about one-tenth, are cultivated, not including more than 100,000 hectares, 1½, of roads and canals. In France, the uncultivated land, out of a superficies of 52,570,000 hectares, amounts to 9,000,000, or one-sixth; and the roads, canals, streets, &c., to 1,216,764, or one-fifth; both of which show a remarkable balance in favour of Belgium.

All Europe has lately seen how admirably the Russian government has "divided" this country on the subject of the "Greek loan." But who can wonder at this or any other humiliating proof of the servile sacrifices of British interests to Russian ascendancy, seeing that our transactions with the Court of St. Petersburg are managed by two such incapables as Lord Palmerston and Lord Durham, the one as chief of our foreign policy, the other as representative of the Majesty of England at the Court of the Czar?

It would indeed be difficult to say whether the "juvenile Whig" or the "Aristocratic Radical" has on all occasions exhibited more of that insouciant credulity of disposition and neck-and-carpenter's temper which invites the practice of Russian frauds and infliction of Russian insults. When the whigs basely abandoned the Polish nation to their fate, whose wrongs were the fertile theme of their generous declamation while out of office—when they refused even to make a manly remonstrance on behalf of that oppressed people to the haughty Czar, they were not satisfied with allowing the treaty of Vienna to be cancelled by the extinction of Poland. This was not sufficient evidence of their pusillanimous subservience to the will of the insolent Autocrat; so, under the guidance of Lord Palmerston, as the genius of our foreign policy, the Whig Ministers extracted from the pockets of the over-taxed people of this country, some millions sterling, under pretence of a compact, which, by the severance of Belgium and Holland, had "ceased and determined," in order to recruit the nearly exhausted Exchequer of a government which has, ever since the subversion of Napoleon's power, been indefinitely engaged in endeavouring to supplant the influence, and damage the interests of Great Britain, by all the treacherous arts of an insidious policy. That disgraceful transaction of the Russian-Dutch loan job, which enabled the Muscovite tyrant to give the last blow to the liberties of Poland, was denounced at the time that it was under discussion in the legislature; and when many of the "Liberal" members of the Commons, who have since affected great sympathy with the Poles, were assisting to sacrifice that ill-fated people at the altar of Russian ambition, in order to gratify the recreant Whig Ministers of the crown, one of whom—the "candidate" Lord Althorp—intimated that even if Russia had no right to the money it was politic to bribe her to maintain a pacific course of policy. Thus, England, that vanquished, under a former government, the mighty Napoleon with the resources of genius and civilization at his command, has been brought to such a depth of political debasement by our Whig rulers as to purchase with gold the treacherous friendship of the chief of the barbarians of the North. Whenever Russia raises a monument to her political benefactors, above the names of her own diplomatists, statesmen, generals, and admirals, she should inscribe those of Lord Palmerston and the Whig colleagues.

Nor, indeed, upon the pillar of Russian ascendancy should the name of Lord Durham be omitted. The insults which he bore with on his voyage to St. Petersburg, by way of Constantinople, have been soothed by abundant cajolery since. The good terms on which he stands with himself and the Imperial oppressor of the Poles may be collected from the panegyric upon his servile submission to the ambitious barbarian, with which his friends have, favoured the public through that press which the ultra-liberal statesman vainly attempted to gag by criminal information:—"Notwithstanding his ultra-liberal politics, Lord Durham is personally very acceptable to his Imperial Majesty (of Russia), who is said to be charmed (so it appears the autocrat does not 'close his ears to the voice of the charmer,') as well as his august consort (how sentimental!) by the soft and conciliatory manner of the noble lord, which no one can more happily assume when he pleases, than the chief of the house of Lambert." If he could assume the tone of a manly and energetic representative of England, it might be less pleasing to the Czar, and his "august consort," but it would be better for the dignity and interests of England, nor should this great nation be so readily befooled in Turkish affairs, or defrauded in regard to the "Greek loan."—*Morning Herald.*

The Liverpool Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture which opened on Monday 1st, contained 679 works of art.

FRANCE.  
(Private Correspondence of the Standard)  
PARIS, SEPT. 6.  
THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

Slow and sullen is the movement, and the composition of a new ministry encounters a host of difficulties. We are told at last, indeed, that the ministry has been formed, and that to-morrow it will appear in the *Moniteur*. This is partly true, and partly false. Marshal Soult had not arrived last night, and had not given his *ultimatum*. Until he does so, everything is provisional; and when he even has done so all is provisional still. The ministry which is forming cannot last. The more decidedly *Doctrinaire* it is, the greater will be the resistance which will be opposed to it. It is quite impossible that a *Doctrinaire* Cabinet can hold long in France. The following was published in the *Gazette de France*:

"Count Molé, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President; Marshal Soult, Minister of War [in the interim, General Dode de la Brunerie to officiate for the Marshal]; M. Gasparin, Minister of Interior, with M. de Remusat as Secretary; M. Persil, Minister of Justice; M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Dumon, Minister of Commerce and Public Works; M. Vice Admiral Rosamel, Minister of Marine; and M. Douchet, Minister of Finance."

To-day the *Journal des Debats* publishes the following article:—

"The ministerial crisis touches its termination. It is stated decidedly this evening, that the names of the members of the new Cabinet will appear on Wednesday in the *Moniteur*."

"According to the list given this morning by some journals, and confirmed by the evening papers, the ministry will be composed of Messrs. Molé, Guizot, Duchatel, Persil, Gasparin and Rosamel. [The names of Dumon and Soult are not mentioned by the *Debats*—Correspondent of the *Standard*.] There are in this list—which is, however, incomplete, but which is composed of men of talent and heart, and made to inspire the country with entire confidence—one name wanting, and this is the name of M. de Montalivet. We regret it the more, because M. de Montalivet was not at all bound by the engagement he had made to the last Cabinet on the special question of intervention in Spain. It will be difficult to replace M. de Montalivet in the post of Minister of the Interior, where he had given proofs of capacity, of courage, and of devotion to the true interests of the country. All France recollects that at the epoch of the terrible prosecution of the Ministers of Charles X., it was Mr. de Montalivet who directed the department of the Interior. All France knows that it was M. de Montalivet who was Minister of the Interior when the insurrection of the 5th and 6th of June broke out, and no one has forgotten how on those great occasions he fulfilled the difficult but glorious duties imposed upon him. Casimir Perier associated M. de Montalivet with him because he knew his energy, and because he foresaw that he would become a statesman. In these latter days also called on to form part of the Ministry of the 22d Feb., M. de Montalivet has loyally assisted in maintaining in tact the policy of common sense, of moderation, and of firmness, to which France owes her safety. These are the acts which will always recommend M. de Montalivet to the public esteem and confidence. We will add, that if M. de Montalivet has had political adversaries, all parties are over-willing to render justice to the loyalty of his character. M. de Montalivet has the art of making himself loved and respected by all the world. His name would have been, we do not doubt, a new element of strength to the new ministry."

It is evident from the foregoing article, that the resignation of M. de Montalivet has greatly annoyed the *Doctrinaires*. M. de Montalivet is not a *Doctrinaire*. His attachment to the House of Orleans is known to all France. To have had him a member of the new Cabinet would have had a good effect on the public mind; to have his name left out will do the new ministry an irreparable injury. The return of M. Persil to office will, above all, excite the anger of the press, and we may expect to see a new war commence between the journals and the government.

**Reduction in the Dock Dues of Liverpool.**—The reduction in the dock dues at Liverpool will take place almost immediately, and will be nearly as follows: 1st. The dock dues on produce brought coastwise are to be entirely removed. The remission applies to all produce from the different ports of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. Amongst the articles affected by it, are iron, copper, slate, and agricultural produce of all kinds (including the immense importations of corn and cattle from Ireland), lime, potter's clay, salmon and other fish, together with a vast variety of other articles, many of them of great importance to the trade of the port and the comfort of the inhabitants. The effect of

this remission will also be to free the port of Liverpool from all apprehension of rivalry from Runcorn and other ports in the river Mersey, in case of a future application to parliament, the dues of which they particularly complained being thus repeated, and Liverpool being placed on as good a footing as they would have been, even if they had obtained the exemption which they claimed and almost obtained, last session. 2d. The dues on produce, from all parts of the world are to be reduced one third. This, of course applies to cotton, sugar, coffee, wool, dry wares, silk, oil, fruit, and to every article not brought coastwise. 3d. The dock dues on all ships entering the port are to be reduced one fourth; and 4th. The dues on several articles which now pay a disproportionately high rate of duty are at once to be reduced. They are as follow:—East India cottons, silks, jute, oranges, lemons, nuts, and a few other articles. The total remission of dues will amount to upwards of 60,000 pounds per annum.

The commercial world, whose prosperity can only be assumed by the supply of a steady circulating medium, to enable them to discount their paper, which is the representative of their legitimate transactions, are becoming seriously alarmed at the present aspect of the Money Market. The determination of the great Pawn establishment in Threadneedle-street to throw out legitimate bills, in order nullify their own blunders, sent at first to Lancashire, and then to Scotland, from London, for discount, had the effect of raising the rate in both those portions of the United Kingdom. Ireland was next resorted to, and, as a natural consequence, we learn by the letters received from Dublin this morning, that the Bank of Ireland had determined to raise the rate of interest, commencing from this day (Friday). On Irish paper, which had previously been discounted at 3½ per cent., it was to be raised to 4½ per cent.; on English bills, which previously have been done at 3½, it was to be raised to 4 per cent. This raising of the rate of interest throughout the empire may, and must check enterprise of the strictest legitimate character; but the question is, whether the Bank of England is prepared to meet the results.

(From the Morning Post.)

An evening ministerial paper is so ingenious and acute as to discover a testimony in favour of the voluntary principle in a quarter from which such testimony could scarcely have been expected. The reformed corporation of Liverpool having determined that all the institutions for the education of youth that are supported by their funds shall be conducted upon the system of the Irish Education Commissioners, the members of the Church of England in that town, who happen to entertain a vulgar prejudice in favour of the unutilized and ungarbled Scripture, have determined to establish seminaries by voluntary subscription from which the Bible in its integrity, shall not be excluded. This, according to the reasoning of our ministerial contemporary, is to render homage to the voluntary principle. The Churchmen of Liverpool will we imagine, be a little surprised when they learn, if they should ever learn, the construction which has been put upon their benevolent and meritorious enterprise. The establishment and endowment of schools, or even of churches and chapels, by voluntary subscription, does not, we own, appear to us quite conclusive evidence that those who contribute to such objects in the present day would overthrow the Church Establishment, or abolish ecclesiastical endowments which their ancestors voluntarily instituted. The object of the contributors to the Bible Schools at Liverpool, or at least one of their main objects, is to strengthen and support the Established church. The meaning of the voluntary principle as it is generally understood, is the abolition of all religious establishments, leaving the public services of religion to depend wholly upon the voluntary contributions of those who partake of their advantages. A confusion of things so essentially different, by one of the most zealous of the administration, in order to patch up the materials of a sophism or a sneer against the Established Church, is characteristic and instructive. It shows how sincere and honest that administration and its adherents are, when they proclaim themselves, as they never fail to do, on the introduction of every new project of innovation, the only zealous and enlightened friends of the national Establishment for the maintenance of religion.

It appears from the New York Papers that there is an idea in the United States of abolishing altogether the coinage of copper, and substituting in place of it a less ponderous and less dirty metal, formed by alloying silver with a certain proportion of copper, as is the case in many countries of Europe. The inconvenience of the existing copper coinage in the United States is much dwelt upon, and it is so strongly felt, owing to the long journeys which all persons, from the nature of the country, are constantly called upon to make, that nothing but the absolute want of some other representative of the smaller de-

terminations of value, makes them submit to it. The change suggested seems to be urgently pressed upon the government.

A recent statement of the number of suicides in Paris during the last year, goes to show that out of 229 instances, 78 of the number were females. Suffocation caused by the fumes of charcoal is the most general one used. Indeed from the whole account, it would appear that drowning, hanging, poisoning or any other means, is preferred to that of inflicting a wound with any sharp instrument or weapon which would cause death.

FRANCE.—The trial of 15 persons charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's advocate, in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organised.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1836.

A Public Meeting of Electors took place at CARBONAR on Friday last: the Meeting had been adjourned from the preceding day in consequence, (it was thought,) of the wet weather having prevented persons from attending. The Meeting on Friday was, however, but very small. ROBERT PACK, Esq. presided as Chairman.

The Meeting proposed that ROBERT PACK, Esq., and JAMES POWER, Esq., be requested to offer themselves as Candidates to represent this District in the coming Election.—Both those gentlemen distinctly and positively assured the Meeting that they could not accept the nomination, and that they did not by any means intend to become Candidates for again sitting in the House of Assembly. Several other persons were then proposed, but none of them are likely to become Candidates.

We think, however, that a sufficient number of Candidates will be found in the Bay to cause a contested Election, so as that the Constituency throughout the District, may have an opportunity of exercising their franchise, as well as an opportunity of choosing their Representatives; if they do not, they cannot be fairly represented.—We call upon the ELECTORS to use their FRANCHISE, and use it with discretion.—THEIR CIVIL LIBERTY—their RELIGIOUS LIBERTY—and their LIVES depend upon the manner in which they exercise their franchise, which they ought to look upon as their dearest and most valuable privilege.

It is said that his Holiness, the Head of the Catholic Church, has defined the liberalism of the present day, as being *indifference in Religion and revolution in Politics*: this definition bears the marks of having truth for its basis, if we may judge from the acts of the movement party on the Continent of Europe, who are evidently striving to raise Democratical and Republican Institutions on the ruins of Revealed Religion.

We hope the Voters of this Bay will beware of wolves in sheep's clothing, and doubt the liberalism of any Candidate who, says that he cares not what a man's Creed is. ELECTORS! give your Votes to the Candidate of any Christian Creed, whom you think sincere and honest in his religious professions, and who will be likely to discharge his duty conscientiously,—more from fear of God than of man.

There appears to us, to be a perversion in this Country, of the terms *Whig* and *Tory*. The *Tories* of the present day should be called *Whigs*; and those of the present day who call themselves *Whigs*, should be called *Ultra-Radicals*.

VOTERS! Beware of any Candidates who pledge themselves to any particular line of Politics: they are SLAVES—unworthy of your confidence—not fit to Legislate. If you have a knowledge of the previous character of Candidates, sufficient to induce you to trust your liberties to their keeping, give them your confidence—give them your votes;—but, beware of the slaves; the *pseudo-Liberals*.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN! NATIVES OF NEWFOUNDLAND!! The Polling place is the place of your LIBERTIES. Throw off that supineness and indifference evinced by you at the last Election: you may say that you do not want a House of Assembly; that you would be better without it; but now that you have gotten it and must have it, do not leave your LIVES, your PROPERTY, your LIBERTY, and the FUTURE WELFARE OF YOUR CHILDREN to depend upon the