

## FRANCE.

The *Courrier Francais* states, that Mr. Macaulay, one of the British Cabinet Ministers, had arrived at Paris, no doubt with the purpose of seeing with his own eyes the progress of the warlike preparations making throughout France. "The government," adds that journal, "is not doing anything secretly, but, on the contrary, it wishes every one to know, that though it accepts the position with regret to which it has been driven, it will prepare to defend itself with an unshaken resolution."

The Paris papers of Wednesday which have arrived this morning, are more moderate in their tone and less hostile to Great Britain. The *Journal des Debats* apologises for returning to the subject of the treaty of London, but excuses itself by saying that straightforwardness, justice, and disinterestedness are so evidently on the side of France, that they cannot sufficiently impress on the other powers the impossibility of France re-treating on this question. "It has been said," observes that journal, "that France was actuated by ambitious motives, and by a desire to possess Egypt. To this we reply that, on the contrary, she protects Mehemet Ali sincerely and without any interested motive, because the integrity of the Ottoman empire, of which every one speaks, and nobody but France wishes to uphold, can only be maintained by strengthening his empire." To annihilate Mehemet Ali the *Debats* declares would be, on the part of England and Russia, to commence a system of spoliation; and in that case France would be compelled to hoist another political flag, and in order to maintain her position amongst the great powers, she would endeavour to indemnify herself by compensations which would place her on an equality with her rivals. Then, and only then, France would recollect the treaties of 1815 and her mutilated frontier and her conquered colonies, and the moral influence which she had obtained throughout the world by the moderation which her triumphant revolution had observed during ten years. The *Courrier Francais* adds, that it cannot find terms sufficiently strong to contradict a report mentioned by a London journal, which was calculated to alarm English travellers—that the French government intended to precede a declaration of war by the arrest of all English residents and a confiscation of their property. The *Courrier Francais* adds, that those are measures never adopted by civilized governments, except as reprisals, and which public opinion would repel with indignation.

The *National* mentions a rumour of Marshal Vallee having received intelligence from government that in case of a war, the *Balcarick Islands* (Majorca, Minorca, &c.) would probably be occupied by a French force.

The *Echo des Halles* of the 18th Aug., states, that the result of the harvest throughout France is now generally known even in the least fertile departments the Crop will produce a fair average, but in other departments, particularly in the north, there is an absolute abundance. The consequence has

been, that Wheat had declined in all the markets, not only in the neighbourhood of Paris, but throughout the provinces.

The committee of the Chamber of Peers met on Wednesday, and ordered that M. Baccocchi and another of the Frenchmen in custody implicated in the affair of Prince Louis Napoleon, together with Captain Crowe and the crew (14 in number) of the City of Edinburgh steamer, be set at liberty. The captives would, however, be held liable to be called upon to give evidence on the trial of the Prince and his fellow-prisoners. Prince Louis Napoleon was, it is said, beginning to experience the effects of confinement, and to suffer from a tendency to plethoria. "He had," we are told, "been training himself in England for his campaign by riding ten leagues a-day, and now only taken a walk of an hour in the evening, without abridging or lightening the quality of his meals." The Court of Peers would re-assemble in the course of next month, and then appoint the day (in October) for the commencement of the trial.

## ITALY.

A letter from Leghorn of the 20th Aug. states, that the *Sphinx* steamer having been despatched from Toulon to Malta in quest of a personage of distinction compromised in the affair of Louis Bonaparte, and that personage having sought refuge in Tuscany, the steamer brought instructions to the French Consul to demand that he be given up, and returned to France on the 19th. The same letter adds, that the Russian government had freighted 80 transports for the purpose of conveying to Constantinople a portion of the army destined to protect the integrity of the Ottoman empire.

## NAPLES.

According to a note communicated by M. Luffite to the Paris journals, Prince Campo Franco and the Attorney-General of the Court of Accoints, appointed by the King of Naples to decide as arbitrators respecting the claims of the Sulphur Company, abolished by a royal decree of the 21st ult., were unanimous in admitting the justice and expediency of reimbursing to the company its capital, costs, and interest. A difference, however, arose between them on the subject of the indemnity to be awarded. The Prince contended that it was but fair the company should obtain some compensation for the loss of its privilege, whilst the Attorney General maintained that none was legally due. The King concurred in the opinion of Prince de Campo Franco, and on the 14th inst the latter and the Duke de Montebello, the ambassador of France, after consulting with the directors of the company, signed a convention, in virtue of which the company is to receive as an indemnity a sum equal to its supposed profits during three years. The Neapolitan government, moreover, agreed to purchase, at the rate of 36 carlins per cantaro, the stock of sulphur lying on hand, notwithstanding the depreciation undergone, by that article. The *Capitole* estimates at 560,000f. the

amount of the indemnity awarded to the company.

## IRELAND.

*Post Office Robbery. Dublin, Aug. 26.* A singular arrest was made at Berehaven, county of Cork, on Monday. It appears the nephew of the Post Master of Bantry was suspected of having purloined certain letters. He embarked in the *Dealy*, bound for New York, which sailed before suspicion was aroused; but the vessel could not quit the channel for want of wind. The Surveyor of the Post Office (Mr. Kendrick) got the coast guard boat, rowed out to sea, and found the vessel lying to for want of wind; went on board, and arrested the delinquent, who when brought on shore confessed his guilt to Lord Berehaven. He has been committed for trial at the next assizes.

*Liverpool, Aug. 27.*—We have perused, with anxious attention, the reports given of the crops in their respective localities by our provincial contemporaries, and we rejoice to find them concur in stating that the late heavy winds and rains, though they retarded the progress of the harvest, and laid the corn in some places, caused only temporary injury, which the recurrence of fine weather has remedied. On the other hand, the growing crops have derived vast benefit from the refreshing moisture which has so bountifully fallen on them.—*Mail.*

## MR. O'CONNELL—MR. NIGHTINGALE.

Mr. O'Connell is very sore about his reception, on Monday last, at Exeter-hall. He has addressed a whining letter on the subject to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and made plain by his own confession—what was previously to be inferred from circumstance only—that the committee of the anti-Slavery Society—knowing how obnoxious he has become to all parties in England—had actually repudiated his co-operation, and taken means to prevent his interference.

There are other intimations equally significant, which induce us to copy the letter into our columns. The object of excluding him, he insinuates, was to propitiate Sir Robert Peel and show him off to advantage in the presence of the Royal Consort. This would indicate the prevalent opinion that Sir Robert was shortly coming into power. And this is a point on which Mr. O'Connell is not likely to be mistaken through ignorance, or misled by affection.

Like the Scotch steward, who hanged one of his lord's dependants at one side of the great gate, to balance a culprit *sus. per col.* on the other, we are great lovers of uniformity; and, therefore, to balance Mr. O'Connell's letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, we give, as a companion-piece, a letter from Mr. Nightingale to Mr. O'Connell himself. If the honourable gentleman like not the song, he must like Strada's musician, thank himself for challenging the rivalry. The following is from the *Standard*:—

"Mr. O'Connell has written a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, upon the subject of his being muzzled last Monday—

"Yes, muzzled is the world, Sir John."

"Mr. O'Connell says that it was not his intention to speak; why, then, we ask did he disappoint his Dublin friends who were anxiously waiting to hear him in the Irish metropolis according to his promise? Mr. O'Connell may consider his person to be highly ornamental, but surely it was not worth the while to adorn Exeter-hall by its mute presence, when so many were expecting him at the other side of the channel. But Mr. O'Connell did intend to speak, and had a party present to force him to speak by a soft compulsion, had the illustrious chairman been less firm than he was, or the meeting less decided. The story of the affair we believe to be pretty much as follows:—While the gentlemen who arranged the

meeting were engaged in their latest preparations on Saturday, they received from Mr. O'Connell a note, claiming a ticket for the platform, in terms which suggested the probability that the applicant would make a speech. Compliance with this very unwelcome demand became the subject of debate; but it was at length determined that Mr. O'Connell should have the ticket, as all members of parliament had been invited to attend (not to speak); but that an engagement should be exacted from him that he would not disturb the meeting. Accordingly of the committee waited upon the leading agitator, and obtained from him the required promise of silence—a promise which, it is now clear Mr. O'Connell never intended to observe."

We have received the following melancholy intelligence from Sukkur to the 19th of May:—"That 3000 camels, escorted by 80 infantry and 40 horse, under the command of Lieut. Clarke, of the irregular horse, were returning to Lehree from Kahun, an outpost in the hills, when they were attacked by about 3000 men. Poor Clarke fell at the first onset, the whole of the camels were carried off, and it is supposed that the infantry were all cut up, as none had been heard of, though, as they were only 20 miles from Kahun, some might have escaped thither. The horsemen, disheartened by the fall of their leader, dispersed as fast as their beasts could carry them, and a few managed to reach Lehree, and are the authors of this story.—*Bombay Gazette.*"

## The Star.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1840.

Having determined upon removing our Establishment to St. John's, we take this opportunity to acquaint the friends and supporters of the STAR, that our Editorial labors in this Bay closes with the present issue. We beg however, with the utmost sincerity, to assure them, that we carry along with us the same desire for the prosperity of this populous District—the same anxiety for the general welfare of the Colony and the same untainted affection towards our happy Constitution, as we trust we have ever evinced during our residence among them.—In a word, the STAR will, in future, be conducted on principles precisely similar to those by which it has hitherto been distinguished; so that we indulge the hope that we shall experience from our Bay subscribers, friends, and contributors, a continuance of those favors, and of that liberality and confidence which we have all along been accustomed to enjoy.

It is now upwards of Six Years since we took upon ourself the responsibility of issuing this Journal; during this period—a period let it be remembered the most marked, troublous, and important in the annals of the Colony—we have endeavoured to press forward in the path of duty, through good and evil report, with a conscience (politically at least) void of offence toward God and man. Our remarks have not perhaps been always such as to insure an accession to our "list of friends"; yet it must not be forgotten that a mawkish and imprudent tenderness toward the disturbers of the public peace, is neither more nor less than a treacherous relaxation of those bonds which keep society together. It has, we believe, more than once been our lot to deal out justice with a stern and an unsparing hand; but then the lash has fallen upon the backs of unruly members who sadly required it; and we have reason to think that in the eyes of themselves and the public will benefit by the correction. A ring is put into the hog's snout and a log upon the neck of the dog, not for the abstract purpose of incommoding these animals, but to restrict their mischievous propensities within sufferable limits.

With private individuals, as such; or with personal affairs; or with the domestic altar, as it is called, we have never dared to meddle: our columns have been imperviously closed against all such communications, come from whence they may. With public men and public measures—with corruptions and long standing abuses on the one hand, and with the restless and irrequiescent spirit of innovation on the other, we have dealt firmly, honestly and to the best of our poor ability; not, most certainly, with that effectiveness we could wish, but with all the energy and sagacity that we could master upon the occasion: how far our efforts have been successful, it is not for us to declare.

Towards the interests of this now thriving and spirited Town we have always borne an affectionate regard. We mourned over her failures, her fires, and her misfortunes; but when at length a