

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

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Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days. Terms as usual.

April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving ST. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper.
Carbonear, July 1, 1834.

CAP. XXIV.

An Act to declare the legality of the collection of certain Duties by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament of this Island, passed in the Fourth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Duties on all Wines, and on all Brandy, Rum, Gin, and other Spirituous Liquors imported into this Island and its Dependencies," certain Duties in the said Act specified were imposed on all Wines therein mentioned, and a Duty of sixpence per gallon was also imposed on all Brandy, Gin, Rum, and other Spirituous Liquors imported into Newfoundland over and above and in addition to the Duty or Duties then raised, levied and collected, on the same articles under and by virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," or by any other Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament then in force. And whereas the said Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His Late Majesty, hath been repealed; and by a certain Act passed in the Imperial Parliament, in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," the like Duties which were imposed by the said Act, passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His said Late Majesty, on all Wines and Spirits imported into this Island, are continued and directed to be raised levied and collected.—And whereas since the passing and promulgation in this Colony of the said last in part recited Act of the Imperial Parliament, the Collector and Sub-Collectors of His Majesty's Customs in Newfoundland have continued to levy, collect, and receive the full amount of the Duties imposed and intended to be imposed by the said Act of the Legislature of this Island, and a large sum of money on account of the same now remains in the hands of the Collector. And whereas doubts have arisen whether the full amount of the Duties so levied, collected and received as aforesaid, were liable to be so levied: and whereas it is just and equitable that the said Collector should be authorized to retain and pay over to the Treasurer of the Colony the said several Duties or sums of money so remaining in his hands as aforesaid.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the full amount of all Duties which have been levied, exacted or received by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs, or His Sub-Collectors in this Island on all such Wines and Spirits imported into this Island, whether under the before recited Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, or under the aforesaid Colonial Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty or under either or any of the said Acts shall be deemed to have been, and are hereby declared to be, duly and legally levied and collected, and that the produce of the same shall be paid over to the Treasurer of this Colony, and be applied to such uses as the Legislature of this Island shall direct.

CAP. XXV.

An Act for appropriating the supplies granted to His Majesty during the present Session of the Colonial Parliament.

[12th June, 1834.]

WE His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of His Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, having freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant to His Majesty a supply to defray certain charges for the administration of Justice and the support of the Civil Government of this Island do humbly beseech your Excellency that it may be enacted, and Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority

of the same, that from and out of such monies as from time to time shall be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the sum of eleven thousand, eight hundred and ninety four pounds, eighteen shillings and four pence sterling, which said sum shall be applied in payment of the following charges for the year commencing on the first day of April one thousand, eight hundred and thirty four, and ending on the thirty first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, inclusive, that is to say;

The sum of two hundred pounds towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of the Council.

And a further sum of four hundred pounds towards defraying the salaries of two Clerks in the Secretary's Office.

And a further sum of Sixty pounds towards defraying the salary of the Office-Keeper of the Secretary's Office.

And a further sum of forty five pounds towards defraying the salary of the messenger in the Secretary's Office.

And a further sum of four hundred pounds towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

And a further sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of the Central Circuit Court.

And a further sum of two hundred pounds towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of the Northern Circuit Court.

And a further sum of two hundred pounds towards defraying the salary of the Clerk of the Southern Circuit Court.

And a further sum of sixty pounds towards defraying the salary of the Crier of the Supreme Court and Tipstaff.

And a further sum of five hundred and thirteen pounds and five shillings towards defraying the salary of the High Sheriff.

And a further sum of thirty six pounds towards defraying the salary of the Goaler of the Goal at St. John's.

And a further sum of three hundred and sixty pounds towards defraying the salary of the Chief Magistrate of St. John's.

And a further sum of three hundred and twenty pounds towards defraying the salaries of two Police Magistrates at Saint John's.

And a further sum of three hundred and twenty pounds thirteen shillings and four pence towards defraying the salaries of nine police constables at St. Johns.

And a further sum of four hundred and thirty pounds towards defraying the salary of the colonial treasurer, to be in lieu of all other emoluments and as a compensation for office rent and stationery.

And a further sum of fifty pounds towards defraying the pension granted by His Majesty to William Armstrong late Marshall of the Supreme Court.

And a further sum of five hundred pounds towards defraying the expense of Civil and Judicial printing, stationery, advertising, binding, and contingent expenses.

And a further sum of six hundred pounds towards defraying the expenses of His Majesty's Gaols throughout the Island.

And a further sum of one hundred and forty pounds towards defraying the expenses of the Coroners throughout the Island.

And a further sum of two hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the fees of His Majesty's Attorney General.

And a further sum of five hundred pounds towards defraying the expense of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.

And a further sum of one thousand seven hundred and twenty five pounds towards the relief of the poor of this Island.

And a further sum of one hundred and fifty pounds towards defraying the expenses of the postages of the various departments—Flags for Public Buildings—Sweeping Chimneys—Removing Snow from the Roofs of Government Buildings and the roads to them, and other unforeseen contingencies.

And a further sum of three hundred and forty pounds towards defraying the expense of repairs to Government Buildings.

And a further sum of two hundred and fifteen pounds for fuel and light for Public buildings (exclusive of the Surveyor General's Office.)

And a further sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty two pounds towards defraying the salaries of Magistrates Gaolers and Constables in the out ports and for defraying the expense of repairs to the Gaols in the out ports.

And a further sum of forty three pounds six shillings and eight pence, towards compensating Henry P. Thomas for his services in opening and making a Public Road.

And a further sum of five hundred pounds towards opening and making Roads in the Northern and Southern Districts of this Island to be apportioned as follows, that is to say;

One hundred pounds on a line of road from Renew towards St. John's.—One hundred pounds on a line of Road from Placentia towards St. John's.—One hundred pounds to connect Fortune Bay with Burin in Placentia Bay.—One hundred pounds on a line of Road from Conception Bay to Trinity Bay.—One hundred pounds on a line of Road from Trinity Bay to Bonavista Bay.

And a further sum of Four hundred pounds towards the repairs of Roads and Bridges in the District of St. John's whereof One hundred and fifty pounds shall be expended on the Road leading from St. John's to Topsail.

And a further sum of fifty six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence towards opening a line of Road between St. John's and Salmonier in St. Mary's Bay.

And a further sum of Eighteen pounds towards compensating Thomas Fitzgibbon Moore for his services in serving an order of the House of Assembly on William Brown Esquire.

And a further sum of ninety pounds in addition to the salary of Peter Weston Carter Esquire as Police Magistrate.

And a further sum of One thousand two hundred pounds to be appropriated by his Excellency the Governor in the purchase of seed potatoes to be distributed among such poor and indigent persons in the various parts of the Island, as may have land suitable for cultivation and no means of procuring seed.

II.—And be it further enacted, that the money hereby granted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall be issued by the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being in favor of any person or Persons to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

III.—And be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council to nominate and appoint fit and proper persons for the expenditure of each sum of money voted during the present session for the making and repairing of roads and bridges—such persons to act as Commissioners and Trustees for the purpose of superintending and directing the making building or repairing such Roads and Bridges within each county or District as shall have been directed to be made built or repaired during the present session of the Colonial Parliament and for the doing of which a particular sum of money shall have been granted; and it shall be lawful for the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council at pleasure to remove all or any of the said Commissioners and to appoint others in their room; and the Secretary of the Colony shall furnish to the Treasurer of the Colony a List of the names of such Commissioners and the particular sum of money for which each person shall, be respectively appointed; and also shall furnish the said Treasurer from time to time with a List of any alterations that may be made in the said Commissioners.

IV.—And be it further enacted that it shall not be lawful for any of the said Commissioners or Trustees to proceed on making building or repairing any Road or Bridge ordered to be made built or repaired for which a sum of money shall have been particularly appropriated this Session in any

other way than by Contract—having first taken care to give due notice of such contract before the same shall be closed—all such contracts shall be in writing, signed by the parties, and exact copies thereof, shall immediately be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Colony: *Provided always*, that such Commissioners, before they enter into such contract shall require reasonable security from the Contractor or Contractors that he or they will perform such contract; and if the Contractor or Contractors shall require money to be paid in advance such Commissioners may from time to time advance any part of the amount of said contract not exceeding at any one time one third part of the whole; and no advance shall be made until two sufficient bondsmen shall become bound with the said Contractor or Contractors in double the sum to be advanced, that he or they will perform and complete such contract; and no second advance shall be made to such Contractor or Contractors until one half of the said work shall be executed, examined and passed as having been done in a workmanlike manner, agreeable to contract; and the said Commissioner shall so word his contract that the same shall be finished within a limited time, and that he shall always withhold the payment of one third part of the full amount thereof, until such work shall be finished and fully executed agreeably to contract. And such Commissioner shall, upon the completion of the work which he may be appointed to superintend, and at the end of each year, make a full and special report thereof to the Secretary of the Colony; and such report together with full and particular accounts of the sum or sums of money so placed under the disposal of such Commissioner shall be laid before the House of Assembly at its next Session.

V.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said sum of One thousand two hundred pounds so granted as aforesaid for the purchase of potatoes to be distributed among such poor and indigent persons in the different parts of the Island as may have land fit for cultivation and no means of procuring seed, shall be so distributed by, and under the superintendance of Commissioners in each District, to be appointed by his Excellency the Governor in the following proportions that is to say, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each District, as shown by the last census taken in the years 1827 and 1828.

VI.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said sum of One thousand seven hundred and twenty five pounds so granted for the relief of the Poor, shall be distributed under the superintendance of Committees in the different Districts of the Island to be appointed by his Excellency the Governor in the following proportions, that is to say six hundred and fifty pounds for the District of St. John's and the remainder to be divided among the other Districts of the Island in proportion to the number of their inhabitants as shown by the census above mentioned.

(To be continued.)

(From the Enniskillen Chronicle, Aug. 28.)

ENNISKILLEN, August 13.—In consequence of orders from Government, a general disarming of the yeomanry has been ordered. Several members of that body, both in this and the adjoining counties have refused to deliver up their arms; but government will not be humbugged by their obstinacy, and the law officers are about proceeding against the commander of each corps, whose men are contumacious, for the penalty of £500, pursuant to the statutes in that case made and provided. This intimation will no doubt produce the desired effect.

The financial arrangements of the Spanish Government, were laid before the Cortes, on the 7th instant, by Count Toreno. From these, it appears, that a national bankruptcy has been proclaimed by the ministers, as only half of the principal debt, is recognized.

WAR IN THE EAST.—The following is the first announcement contained in the East India papers of the declaration of war against Coorg:—

War has at length been declared against the Coorg Rajah. The following particulars are given in the *Madras Herald* of the 10th of March: "a private communication of the 4th, from Bangalore, gives us the following particulars:—Orders were yesterday issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness for Coorg, and a very respectable force, consisting of 400 picked men of the 39th Regiment one company of European foot artillery, 300 sappers, and three corps, the 4th, 35th, and 48th of native infantry will march from this station. Since the foregoing, we have received positive information from an authentic source that war was declared against Coorg on the 6th inst., and troops to the number of 6,000 men, including H.M. 39th, 48th, and 55th regiments are ordered to take the field. Colonels Waugh, Mills, and Stuart are to command Crigades, Seton, the artillery, and the whole force is to be under the command of Colonel Lindsay, C. B.—We hear also, that the 27th was to have

marched this morning, for Bangalore and that the Rifle company of the 5th N.I. is also ordered to the same destination. The right wing of H.M. 57th moved out of Fort St. George on Saturday morning on its march to Bangalore.

PAYING THE PRIESTS.—In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr Reilly gave notice for the next session, regarding provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland.

The Roman Catholic merchants of Wexford are so much offended by the domineering and violent conduct of their own clergy at the election for the county, that they have subscribed £1,200, to build a chapel independent of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Wexford and his clergy. They propose to invite an Ecclesiastic from England.

Another shock of an earthquake, which caused, however, no damage, was felt at Chichester, on Wednesday evening.—*Lic. Chron.* Sept. 6.

It is rumoured with confidence that Mr. O'Connell will, ere long, be a member of the Melbourne administration.

The Leeds and Selby railway is nearly completed, and will be opened on the 22nd September.

A long-continued shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 21st July. No accidents occurred.

The cholera has ceased at Gibraltar, and clean bills of health were issued on the 7th August.

An extensive failure has taken place in the woollen trade. The firm is that of Hicks Brothers, near Stroud, established upwards of forty years. The total liabilities are stated at about £80,000 to £85,000.

The bank of Messrs. R. Allan and Son, of Edinburgh, has suspended payment.

Major Davidson, of the Engineers, Lucknow, in India, has trained a dromedary to draw a buggy.

Sir Hussey Vivian, it is said, is to be appointed to a lucrative post in the East Indies, on the termination of his command of the forces in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed another long letter to the people of Ireland, in which he urges the establishment of "liberal clubs" throughout that country.

The annual expense of gilt-edged and black-edged paper was only £10 1s. 4d. for the House of Lords, and £21 10s. 4d. for the House of Commons.

The Earl of Dundonald left London last week for Paris, to take out a patent for a new piece of machinery which he has invented, and upon which he has expended £1000 a week for many months.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore, will not in future allow any benefited clergyman of the Established Church in his diocese to hold the Commission of the Peace, or the situation of Agent to a land proprietor.

Lord William Bentick, the present Governor-General of India, is expected home by the next arrival. The state of his health renders his return to Europe necessary. No successor has been appointed.

The expense of the law-officers of the crown, in New South Wales, is stated to be £20,000 per annum. The want of attention by the executive government to the Law Courts, and the defects of the system are much complained of.

Captain Ross having returned from his visit to the courts of Sweden, Russia, and Denmark, is now busily employed in superintending the printing of his arctic expedition. All the northern courts have subscribed to it, and during his three months' absence 3000 copies were ordered in England.

Thomas Lav, Esq. a brother of the late Lord Ellenborough, died lately at Washington, U. S. aged about 78 years. He was formerly chief ruler of one of the provinces in the East Indies, but afterwards transferred his residence to the United States, and invested his large fortune in lots and houses in Washington. His investments proved anything but lucrative, and he lived to follow to the grave his whole family. In his latest years he was troubled with disease, and overclouded with domestic privations.

WEST INDIA BANK.—It is proposed to form a bank, with a capital of £1,000,000, the head-quarters of which shall be in England, and the branches divided among the colonies.

THE POST-OFFICE.—A Commission has been appointed by Government, with a view to improve the administration of the Post-Office department. The commissioners are the Marquis of Conyngham (Postmaster-General), the Earl of Mulgrave, and Mr. Vernon Smith, M. P. for Northampton.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon an alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises of Lochrin Distillery at Edinburgh, the property of Mr Haig. The fire was caused, it is supposed by the friction of the machinery and in three hours and a half, caused damage to the amount of £10,000. The flames were finally subdued by the police and other fire-engines, and the rest of the extensive premises saved.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.

During the last Session the following parliamentary changes took place:—

- (W. Whig—C. Conservative—R. Radical.)
 W. Ayr, Lord John Stuart, in place of T. F. Kennedy Esq.
 W. Berwickshire Sir H. Campbell in place of C. Majoribanks Esq. dec.
 W. Chatham, Captain Byng, in place of Colonel Maberly promoted.
 C. Cirencester, Lord R Somerset, in the place of Lord Apsley, now Earl Bathurst.
 W. Devizes, Adm. Sir P. Durham, Montague Gore Esq., resigned.
 W. Derbyshire N., G. Cavendish Esq., in the place of Lord Cavendish now Earl of Burlington.
 C. Dudley, Thos. Hawkes Esq., in the place of Sir John Campbell made Att.-General.
 R. Dungarvon, Eben. Jacob Esq., in the place of Rt. Hon. G. Lamb dec.
 W. Edinburgh, Sir John Campbell, in the place of Lord Advocate (Jeffry) promoted.
 C. Fermanagh, M. Archdale Esq., in the place of Gen. Archdall dec.
 W. Finsbury, T. S. Duncombe, in the place of Right Hon. R. Grant promoted.
 C. Gloucestershire, W. Codrington Esq., in the place of Sir W. B. Guise Bart., dec.
 W. Huddersfield, J. Blackburne Esq., in the place of L. Fenton Esq., dec.
 W. Kendal, John Barham Esq., in the place of Jas. Brongham Esq., dec.
 W. Leeds, Edward Baines Esq., in the place of T. Macaulay Esq., promoted.
 R. Marylebone, Sir S. Whalley, in the place of E. Portman Esq.
 C. Monaghan, K. Lucas Esq., in the place of Hon. C. Blaney.
 W. Morpeth, Hon. H. E. G. Howard, in the place of Hon. F. G. Howard.
 W. Nottingham, Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, in the place of Viscount Ducannon created a Peer.
 W. Paisley, Sir D. Sandford, in the place of Sir J. Maxwell.
 C. Perthshire, Right Hon. Sir George Murray, Bart. in the place of the Earl of Ormelie.
 C. Somerset, East, W. Miles Esq., in the place of W. Bridgstock Esq., dec.
 C. Sudbury, Sir E. Barnes, in the place of Rt. Hon M. Taylor dec.
 W. Thetford, Earl Euston, in the place of Lord J. Fitzroy dec.
 C. Thirsk, Sam. Crompton Esq., in the place of Sir R. Frankland Esq. dec.
 W. Totness, Lord Seymour, in the place of J. Cornish Esq. dec.
 W. Wells, R. Colborne Esq., in the place of N. Lamont Esq. dec.
 R. Wexford, Cadw. Waddy Esq., in the place of R. Carew Esq. now Lord Carew.
 W. York (City) Hon. Thos. Dundas, in the place of Sir A. Bayntun Esq., dec.

RE-ELECTIONS.

- Cambridge, W. Rt. Hon. Spring Rice, Sec. for the Colonies.
 Edinburgh W. Rt. Hon. J. Abercromby, Master of the Mint.
 Elgin W. Col. Leith Hay, Clerk of the Ordnance.
 Kircudbright, W. Cutlar Fergusson Esq., Judge Advocate.
 Leith, W. Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray, Lord Advocate.
 Whigs, 20; Conservatives, 9; Radicals, 3.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.—In an account just published, of the cost of an enclosure in the county of Wilts, out of the sum of £1,500, raised for the purpose, it appears that nearly £1,200 was paid for obtaining the bill—viz., £433 to the solicitor, and £753 to the parliamentary agent.

COMBINATION IN FRANCE.—Four journeymen wheelwrights of Blois were last week found guilty by the Tribunal of correctional Police of that town, of forming a coalition in order to compel the master wheelwrights to reduce their labour one hour a day. Two of them were sentenced to imprisonment for ten days, and the two others for five days.—*Paris Paper*.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF DON CARLOS.—EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GOSPORT DATED SEPT. 4.—"The consort of Don Carlos who for some time past, has occupied the rectory at Alverstoke near this place, departed this life, this afternoon. Her illness, was but of short duration, and was brought on it is reported, by distress of mind respecting her husband, and the uncertain issue of the cause in which he is engaged. The body is to be embalmed, but whether it will be deposited in an English burial ground is not yet known.—*Weekly Dispatch*, Sept. 11.

From the Dorset County Chronicle, Sep. 11.

RUSSIA.

The German papers of the 29th August contain some ukases of the Emperor of Russia for regulating the future levies of his armies. The empire is to be divided into two regions, one containing the northern, the other the southern provinces; and an annual levy is to take place one year in the north, and another year in the south alternately.—The number of recruits is to be five out of every thousand. Those persons who have suffered from disease or the failure of the

harvest are exempted for a time from this levy.

We purpose to take the present opportunity of adverting in a brief manner to the relations of France, England, and Russia, as at present subsisting. At this time Russia and France appear as the great rival powers of Europe, and they divide the continent more or less between them. To maintain any equipoise, it is very obvious that England ought to be disengaged from both, and to stand between them; to use her weight impartially for either, according to their conduct, and restrain them equally. She should labour to keep them at the lowest point of power in regard to alliance and influence, and of course to keep other nations as far as possible independent of them. She ought to form the third and greatest head of Europe, holding the sceptre over the others in respect of law and limitation.

But, alas! England is by the Whigs cut down into the ally and instrument of France. It necessarily follows that her weight is thrown into the French scale, and then used to force as many other nations as possible into it. From this the states which are beyond the influence of France are driven into the Russian scale. We hear no more of Austria being equally jealous of Russia and France—of Prussia leaning to the latter from dislike to the former—of the independent conduct of divers smaller states—the influence of England as a leader over Austria, Portugal, and Holland. England has fallen into the state of a vassal—nay of a vassal to Revolutionary France—and, in consequence, the countries which found shelter under, or followed her have lost all power of independence and neutrality. Europe is divided into two great hostile parts; between these every state is compelled to choose its side, and nothing exists to connect, restrain, and poise them. Of course the balance of power is annihilated. The union of France and England is avowedly not to defend and preserve; it is to encourage and aid all changes of government and territory calculated to strengthen it, and to prevent every other, in despite of the rest of Europe. We have seen it fully exercised for both purposes. Its friends proclaim that it dictates; and the dictation is employed to compass changes in the system of Europe which other states would resist with the sword, if means were not denied them. Here is both confession and proof that the balance of power is no more; one part of Europe acts the despot over the other.

It is proclaimed that England has produced this state of things to maintain the balance, by putting certain states, and particularly Russia, under restriction. The cry against the potency and designs of Russia is still heard, and it is oddly enough raised by Conservative as well as Whig. We acknowledge that Russia, like any other nation, may be too powerful; and it is asserted that she is already so. But granting this to be true, where is the counterpoise to the Revolutionary power of France and England to be found, if not in Russia? Have not France and England already, either singly or together, revolutionized Belgium, Portugal, and Spain? Where is the boundary of Revolution and perpetual change to be found if Russia be debilitated? Looking at her singly what could she accomplish for her own profit if France and England were divided as formerly? She could not take a step in her designs against Turkey, or any she might entertain against her nearest neighbours without having to encounter all Europe. Austria and Prussia would lead in opposing her from both interest and feeling. For aggrandisement she stands in position and resources, isolated and powerless; she can do nothing without allies, and she cannot gain them by either threat or bribe. Such a hostile confederacy as France and England form, can alone force to her such allies, and extort their consent to her increase of territory.

WESTERN AFRICA.—Accounts from Senegal state that the French authorities there, complained loudly of the infraction of the treaty between England and France, by which English vessels are interdicted from trading with the inhabitants of Senegal, so long as there is any war between the French and the Moors. So far is this, during the present hostilities from being adhered to, that the English vessels supply the Moors with munitions of war in larger quantities.—The French Brig of war Duouis, had sailed from Senegal to put an end to this traffic, and representations on the subject, forwarded to the French Government.

Mr Cobbett, M.P. is about to pay a visit to Ireland; he is "resolved" he says, "to toss himself among the wild Irish, and let them do what they like with him."

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says that Lord Duncannon will pay a visit to Mr O'Connell at Derrynane Abbey in a few days, and that it is rumoured that his Lordship means to propose a compromise with the leader, and that in the event of his succeeding, Mr Crampton the Solicitor General will be promoted to the Bench, and Mr R. Green will be advanced to the office of Solicitor General.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The income of this Society closing May, 1834

was £57,977. 17s. 4d. The total number of stations occupied by the Society, in the world is one hundred and sixty six. The Society's Missionaries are about two hundred and forty; twenty four of whom have been sent out since the publication of their last report. Six others are about to proceed to Canada, and two to the South seas. Of the whole number seventy one are employed in the West India Islands, including the eighteen recently appointed to those Missions. The income of this Society, during the past year is the largest of any kindred institution, and the number of its missionaries is likewise the greatest.

The *Brighton Gazette* contains the following:—"We have already stated that the Roman Catholics had purchased about six acres of land between Hastings and St Leonard's. It appears since, from some boundaries that have been set up for the south wall which they are building to the east and west together with what is understood to be the northern boundary, will comprise nearly or quite twenty acres. They have already collected a large quantity of stones, which are squared for the building, and are still very busily employed in collecting more.—It seems therefore likely to be a very large establishment."

LONDON,—SEPT. 10.

The question whether or not a British naval force is to help blockade the coast of Spain, or whether this drudgery required by Queen Christina shall be left entirely to the French is yet undecided. The latter have however, had a specimen of what the Biscayan coast is; their armed steamer the *Meteor* having been driven on shore.

Prince Talleyrand has left Paris, and gone to his country seat at Valencay. Previous to his departure he is said to have had a long and animated conference with Count Pozzo di Borgo the Russian Ambassador at the French Court.

Don Miguel remained only two days at Milan, and left that city for Parma.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne of the 5th inst. states that Rodil has returned to Elisondo, which he intends keeping possession of and is about to fortify, and that he has also caused Urdach and Vera to be occupied.

It appears certain, says the *Gazette de France* that Colonel Caradoc has been recalled by the British Government, and it is affirmed that the British cruisers on the Spanish coast confine their operations to the protection of the English trade.

The German papers of the 3d instant state that the Porte has abandoned its hostile designs against Mehémet Ali in Syria.—It is surmised that the energetic movements of the Egyptian Pacha, by which he rather unexpectedly suppressed the Syrian insurrection, have deprived the Sultan of a sufficient pretext to interfere. If the Syrians have submitted and made their peace, the intervention of the Porte would be without a pretence.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 8, 1834.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend, for the loan of *Dublin and Enniskillen* papers to the 28th of August. We shall next week give our friends a few choice selections. A meeting of upwards of 5000 Protestants took place in Dublin on the 14th of August. Amongst other resolutions passed at that meeting the following was proposed by the Marquis of Downshire.

"That the maintenance of the Protestant religion is the birth-right and the privilege of all his Majesty's Protestant subjects, being alike the tenure on which the House of Brunswick holds the crown—the fundamental principle on which the union of these kingdoms is based, and the bond of allegiance subsisting between these realms and their king."

The QUEEN landed at Gravesend, on her return from the Continent on the 27th of August.

The *Madras Herald* of the 10th March, states that war had at length been declared against the Coorg Rajah.

The Spanish Cortes were passing a law for the banishment of CHARLES the Fifth, and his family.

DANIEL O'CONNELL Esq., M.P. arrived at his residence, Derrynane Abbey, county of Kerry, on the 27th of August.

No less than 102 motions stand on the order book of the House of Commons, for next Session; O'Connell's motion for a repeal of the Legislative Union is not amongst them.

The harvest on the Continent of Europe, has suffered severely from long continued drought. It affected, principally Russia, Poland, Hungary, Prussia, Siberia, Bohemia, Moravia, and even Austria. July was a disastrous month—rivers, brooks, and springs were dried up; the leaves of the trees became yellow, corn was greatly damaged, and the meadows still more so. To heighten the calamity, the crops of potatoes also failed.

The inspector of St. George's Parish Dublin, who has had an opportunity of treating Cholera in India, has discovered that nearly two thirds of the cholera cases, which had come under his inspection in Ireland, occurred after drinking buttermilk. He also conceives, that the habit of washing early potatoes practised by the huxters, tends to injure their quality for keeping.

The Jamaica planters, are importing German labourers from Hamburg. We notice that the "ENNISKILLENER," has copied from "the Bay Conception Star July" our account of the Baccalieu wreck. The price of potatoes in Ireland, in August, was 2d, 3d, and 4d per stone of 14lb. Oatmeal 9s. 6d. per cwt. of 120 lb. Firkin butter 7d. per lb. Fresh butter 1d. per lb. of 18 oz. These quotations are from the Ballyshannon market.

The latest accounts from Spain, represent Don Carlos as a deserted fugitive, flying from mountain to mountain, a drag chain on the energies of his troops, and every hour under apprehension of falling into the hands of Rodil. His officers are shot the moment they are taken. One of the supporters of our paper has kindly handed us the *GLOBE* of the 28th of August. It contains an interesting examination of the Lord Chancellor before the COMMITTEE on the LAW of LIBEL. We shall attempt giving next week a digest of the Lord Chancellor's opinions on the present Law of Libel, and on the probable effects of cheap publications.

The "Journal des Debats," has the following. "The treaty of the 22d of April made Don Miguel and his troops lay down their arms; the additional clause to the quadruple treaty may convince Don Carlos and his partisans that they would have acted more wisely not to have taken them up."

"The Carlos loan is becoming the jest of all Paris, which is the more unreasonable, as it only requires about five millions sterling, on the faith of nobody knows who, and the security of nobody knows what. We understand, that the amateurs of the Turf experienced a sad disappointment, in consequence of the Races advertised to take place on the Cochrane course at Harbour Grace on the 1st. instant, having literally been "no go." Whether a want of funds, or the want of flesh was the cause of the "no go," we have not been informed; but the circumstance reminds us of the shepherd boy in the fable who cried "Wolf," or the custom practised in some counties of tolling the great bell when the larder is lean. The former races on that celebrated course, formed a picture which has been delineated in lively colours by some author whom we quote from memory:—

"Off they set a galloping, galloping Arms and legs a wallopping wallopping, De'il tak' the hindmost quo' Duncan M'Callahan Laird o' Jolliben Joe."

The six-per-cent-rag-money-national-debt advocates will be pleased to notice the following transcript; being the 26th section of the "ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS."

"It is our will and pleasure that you do in all things conform yourself to the provisions contained in an Act of Parliament passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, 'An Act to prevent Paper Bills of Credit hereafter to be issued in any of His Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal tender in payment of money, and to prevent the legal tender of such Bills as are now subsisting, from being prolonged beyond the period limited for re-calling in and sinking the same;' and also of an Act passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty to explain and amend the above mentioned Act passed in the fourth year of his reign as aforesaid; and you are not to give your assent to, or pass any Act whereby Bills of credit may be struck or issued in lieu of money, or for payment of money either to your Governor, or to any person whatsoever, unless a clause be inserted, in such Act declaring that the same shall not take effect until the said Act shall have been approved and confirmed by Us, our Heirs and Successors."

We submit this to our friend of the "MERCURY," as an "expedient" of the "expedient," for the purpose of preventing any unpleasant jactitation to which he may subject himself.

His Excellency the Governor on the prorogation of the Legislature, said in his speech on that occasion. "The arrangements you have made to meet the exigencies of the public service, will I hope, prove equal to your expectations; at the same time I shall use my best endeavours to avoid the necessity of recurring to the expedient, which you have provided; and I trust, (unless some unforeseen emergency shall arise,) that, by a strict and rigorous economy, I shall be able to do so, until you shall again be assembled in this place."

The Parliament was prorogued until Tuesday, the 28th of the present month.

By the arrival of the EGGARDON CASTLE, and CERES we have been favored with English dates to the 11th September.

The average temperature of the month of September was, 58.42 the highest point being 72, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, and the lowest, 42, on the evening of the 16th.

ARRIVALS.—In the Ceres, from Poole, Mr Buck. In the Eggardon Castle, from Liverpool, R. Pack, Esq., M. C. P. At Harbour Grace, in the Louisa & Frederick, from Liverpool, Mr Thomas Ridley, Merchant of that place, and Mr Thomas Gamble, Merchant, of this town.

MARRIED.—At Truro, N. S., on the 17th September last, Edward M. Archibald, Esq., Son of the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Assembly of N. S., to Catherine, youngest daughter of Andrew Richardson, Esq. of Halifax.

At St. John's, on the 5th inst., by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fleming, Mr Michael Kavanah, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Michael Meehan of that town.

DIED.—On Wednesday morning last, Robert Ayles Pike, aged 18 months, youngest son of Mr John Pike, of this town.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR. ENTERED.

Sept. 24.—Schooner Adelaide, Major, Liverpool, 105 bls. pork, 250 bags bread, 5000 bricks, 4 casks, 6 bales, 1 cask merchandise, 77 coils cordage, 2 bls. boots & shoes, 28 bags nails, 185 bars & 56 bdls. iron, 3 chain cables, 2 anchors, 6 cabin stoves 4 boxes and 1 bdl. steel, 1 bdl. rushes.

Oct. 6.—Brig Eggardon Castle, Warland, Liverpool, 60 tons coal, 3200 bushels salt, & sundries.

Brig Ceres, Adey, Poole, 104 coils cordage, 200 cwt potatoes 36 bgs nails 140 bgs shot 1 roll sheet lead, 2 crates earthenware, 16 bales woollens & slops, 8 casks leather manufacture, 3 bales straw hats, 3 anchors, 5 boxes candles, 20 bdls. rushes, 1 cask painters' colours, 2 casks linseed oil, 3 baskets hardware, 80 rolls sailcloth, 288 pieces naval stores, 2 casks chalk, 6 grindstones, 1 chest stationery, 1 grave stone, &c. &c. &c.

Brig Sir John Byng, Crain, Poole, sundry merchandise, & 1 donkey.

For Sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On TUESDAY next, The 14th Instant, At 12 o'Clock, ON THE PREMISES, AT CARBONEAR,

ALL the Late W. H. SCOTT'S, Right, Title, and Interest, in those valuable Water-side PREMISES, late in his occupancy, consisting of an unexpired term of 18 years, from November next, subject to the annual rent of Twenty-two Pounds Currency. There is a New STORE of Fifty feet by Twenty-five, and an excellent DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, erected thereon. The purchaser of the PREMISES will be at liberty to take the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at a valuation.

Also, at the same time and place,

ALL the Out-standing DEBTS due the Estate of the said Late W. H. SCOTT, amounting to

£825 4s. 4d.

or thereabouts, as per list, which will be exhibited at the time of Sale.

THOMAS GAMBLE, Executor and Administrator.

Carbonear, October 8, 1834.

Notices

HARBOUR GRACE, Northern District of Newfoundland.

THOMAS DANSON, JOHN BUCKINGHAM, and WILLIAM STERLING, Esquires, Justices of our Sovereign Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace in the said District, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespases, and other Misdemeanors committed in the said District, and all of us of the quorum.

To the Sheriff of Newfoundland Greeting.

On the behalf of our said Sovereign Lord the King, We command you that you omit not, by reason of any liberty within your District, but that you enter therein, and that you cause to come before us, or others, Justices assigned to keep the Peace in the said District, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespases, and other Misdemeanors committed in the said District, on MONDAY the Thirteenth Day of OCTOBER now next ensuing, at the hour of Eleven in the Forenoon, of the same Day, at HARBOUR GRACE, in the said District, Twenty-four good and lawful Men of the body of the District aforesaid, then and there to enquire, present, do, and perform, all and singular such things which, on behalf of our said Sovereign Lord the King, shall be enjoined them: also, that you may make known to all Bailiffs, Stewards, Constables, Keepers of Gaols, and all other Officers, within the said District, that they be then there to do and fulfil those things which by reason of their Offices shall be to be done; moreover, that you cause to be proclaimed through the said District, in proper places, the aforesaid Sessions of the Peace, to be held at the Day and Place aforesaid; and do you be then there, to do and execute those things which belong to your Office; and have you then there as well the names of the Jurors, Bailiffs, Stewards, Constables, Keepers of Gaols, and all other Officers aforesaid, as also this precept.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at Harbour Grace, in the District aforesaid, the Twenty-third day of September, in the Fifth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord the King, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Four.

THOS. DANSON, J. P. J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P. W. STERLING, J. P.

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ONE POUNDS REWARD.

WE, the undersigned, view with abhorrence, the scandalous and disgraceful act committed on the Night of FRIDAY last, by some Person or Persons, on the TOMB STONES, in the Burial Ground of P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., in the *Wesleyan Church Yard* of this Town. Such a desperate rate act, such a wanton piece of infamy we do heartily denounce, and to assist in the detection of the Villain or Villains guilty of such an outrage on society, we, the undersigned Subscribers, will advance the sum attached to our respective names, as a REWARD to any Person or Persons that will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

THOMAS CHANCEY	£. s. d.
STEPHEN O. PACK	20 0 0
J. ELSON	20 0 0
EDWARD PIKE	5 0 0
FRANCIS PIKE Shr.	5 0 0
JAMES G. HENNIGAR	20 0 0
On the part of the Wesleyan Society	
JOHN PIKE	2 0 0
H. F. FORWARD	10 0 0
COLLINGS & LEGG	2 0 0
W. BEMISTER & Co.	10 0 0
DAVID GAMBLE	1 0 0
JAMES LEGG	5 0 0
WM. TAYLOR Shr.	2 0 0
WM. H. TAYLOR	3 0 0
JOHN NICHOLL	1 0 0
ROBERT AYLES	2 10 0
HEARDER & GOSSE	2 10 0

Carbonear, September 10, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, ROBERT KENNAN, Trustees By their Attorney CHARLES SIMMS, J. ELSON, Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

POETRY.

WHAT IS LIFE?

I asked a man of Sorrow and of tears,
Whose corrugated cheek proclaimed his years:
He mused awhile, and then distinctly said,
"Life is a burden—would that I were dead!"

I asked a Christian, who had early stray'd
From virtue's paths; this was the answer made—
"Life is a precious boon to mortals given,
Which if well spent, will be renewed in heaven."

I asked an Infidel, whose parting breath
Was faintly struggling with the tyrant Death:
"My life," he cried, "has hurled me down to hell,
I prized it not—and now it says Farewell."

I asked a youth, whose cheerfulness of mien,
Bespoke him happy in this active scene:
He told me 'twas "a Poet's golden dream,"
And leaving me rushed forward with the stream.

I questioned Age; it heaved a heavy sigh,
Expressing volumes: this was its reply—
"Life is at best but a tempestuous sea,
That fast rolls onward to eternity."

I asked myself: a voice appeared to say—
"Beware you value it while you may;
Tis a rich gift thy God bestowed on thee;
Abuse it not—'twere better not to be."

BEAUTY, HOPE, LOVE AND MEMORY.

(From the *Warder*.)

BEAUTY.
The lightning flashing through the sky,
Then fading from the sight;
A meteor bursting on our path;
As transient and as bright:

Oh! such is Beauty on the heart,
And such the doom 't will share,
If no responsive inward charm
Hath stamp'd its image there!

HOPE.
The star that guides the wandering bark
Across the troubled main;
The one sweet lingering smile that breaks
The mourner's dream of pain,
Is like the ray of Hope shed around
Our dark prophetic fears,
Falling like sunshine on the heart
That's shadowed by our tears.

LOVE.
A form of light, whose fairy foot
Ne'er trod our darkened sphere—
(Nor, save in dreams,) whose radiant wings
Have never rested here—

The snow flake falling on the wave,
The twilight's fleeting glow:
These are its deepest traces here—
Its only track below!

MEMORY.
Like a dark cloud in Memory's power
O'er scenes which once were bright:
A spell whose momentary flash
But deepens still the night;

Like the soft evening dew that falls
Upon the sleeping flower—
Stealing the light of happier days—
Is memory's soothing power.

(From the *Liverpool, Albion*, August 11.)

If one sect of Dissenters is more active than another in asserting and upholding the principles of religious liberty, that sect is the Unitarians. Yet, at the very commencement of the present session, when petitions for relief were getting up, a tacit insult was put on the Unitarians, whose co-operation, on a question on which religion was nowise concerned was declined by the orthodox dissenters. Their petitions to Parliament, were, for distinction sake stated to emanate from the "Trinitarian Protestant dissenters," as if the fact of their being believers in the doctrine of the Trinity could give them any claim on a just and impartial Legislature for the concession of rights to which even infidels if loyal and obedient subjects of the realm are entitled. The dissenters of Liverpool were guilty of this folly and of this intolerance, and in the very act of calling upon Parliament to remedy the effects of bigotry and injustice, showed too plainly that they themselves were under the dominion of the fell spirits of injustice and bigotry. These spirits the dissenters must exorcise. In their efforts to reach a common object they must throw religious differences and sectarian jealousies to the wind. They must unite as one man. Let them act thus, and neither the indifference of ministers nor the hostility of lords can prevent them from enjoying ere twelve months are expired, equality of civil rights.

EXPORT OF GOLD TO AMERICA.—We understand that the amount of sovereigns exported from the Port of Liverpool to that of New York is 380,000 or at most 400,000. From the port of London not more than 100,000 had been exported previous to the 4th instant. A considerable portion of this amount, would not, we believe have been exported, had advices from New York, by the packets of the 8th and 16th inst. been received in time to prevent the last shipments. The exchange was rising at New York and should the advices by the next packet show that it continued to rise, the export of coin, will for a time be checked.

On Saturday, 84,000 sovereigns were shipped on board the *United States* which sailed on that day for New York. It is calculated that 1,000,000 may be exported without causing any serious derangement in our circulation. Any export beyond that amount might produce embarrassment and difficulty in the money market. The total export, will not it is thought, exceed 800,000 sovereigns.

POOR-LAWS' AMENDMENT BILL.—This bill finally passed the Lords on Friday night, after another strenuous attempt by the Bishop of Exeter to strike out the bastardy clauses, which was defeated by a majority of 82 to 71. Subsequently, a clause framed by Lord Wharncliffe, but proposed for insertion by the Duke of Wellington, was agreed to: it will have the effect of making the father of a bastard child liable to the parish for the cost of its maintenance, till the age of seven years, the paterfamilias being first established to the satisfaction of the Justices at the Quarter Sessions, by evidence corroborative of the statement of the mother. The Bishop of Exeter described this clause as a consummation of the iniquity of the bill.

The export of sovereigns from Europe to America has alarmed the money-changers of London. We shall not be surprised to hear that the American Republicans are frightened out of their senses, by the invasion of the European *Sovereigns*.

It is worthy of remark that while metallic money is pouring into America from Europe metallic money is returning from Africa to Europe; while gold is going out, copper is coming in. The chiefs on the Coast of Africa would seem to be getting rid of their spurious money at the very moment when the American President is replacing paper by gold.

CURIOUS QUESTION.—A question of rather a curious nature as regards the law of marriage has just been decided by the Tribunal Civil at Besancon. The plaintiff claimed to be separated from her husband on the ground that he was not the person whom they supposed him to be when she married him. The marriage of the parties took place in 1831, and shortly after that ceremony the plaintiff discovered that her husband was a liberated prisoner and that she had been deceived as to his name and family. The question to be decided therefore, was whether a person having married, and supposed to be in the enjoyment of his civil rights, but who was in fact degraded by a criminal judgement against him could prevent the marriage from being annulled, when the error was discovered. The plaintiff is a lady named Cecile Rosalie Demongeot, and the defendant M. Miran the late editor of the *Patriote Franc-Comtois*. The plaintiff founds her claim of separation on the ground that the law required free consent were there was an error as to person and morality (*erreur sur la personne morale*). The husband in his reply contended, that there had been no deceit or fraud on his part; that he had acquainted his wife's friends with all his affairs and that he had only concealed the fact of his having been condemned to five years imprisonment for an article inserted in the *Annales du Commerce* of which he had been the editor. The court decided that in order to procure a nullity of marriage, on the ground that there had been an error as to person, it was necessary to admit the existence of two persons, one whom the plaintiff intended to marry, and the other whom she had really married in error; that in this instance, the plaintiff had not in view any other person than the one whom she had married, and that as it appeared, she had been deceived in the conduct of her husband, and as to his name and family, but not as to his person, the court rejected her demand, and ordered her to pay the costs of the application.—*Gazette des Tribunaux*.

AMERICAN GOLD CURRENCY.—The accounts from New York fully bear out the anticipation of the great demand for gold, which is likely to follow the change in the relative value of the gold and silver coinage of the union. It is plain that General Jackson's government is achieving, and with a very rapid progress too, one of the greatest reforms in the currency, ever attempted by any country. It is admitted that a supply of specie and bullion has been already obtained from Europe of 20,000,000 dollars, or £4,000,000 sterling in value, and that a further very considerable supply will be wanted and will be obtained. The predilection here and in other parts of Europe, is so great, for investments in the local stock of the several States of the American union, that it finds purchasers to almost any extent that may be required; by the proper application of this power, bullion may in like manner be obtained, and the probable balance between bank-notes and specie, the great object of the President's policy, established throughout the United States. By our great monetary interests here the progress of the operation, cannot be watched with too much solicitude.

QUEEN DONNA MARIA.—Amongst the subjects to which the attention of the Cortes was to be primarily called, was that of the

marriage of the Queen. It would appear that an intrigue has already been set on foot for uniting her to the son of an influential duke, but this alliance with a native, which inconveniently complicates the relation of parties in Portugal, had been repudiated, and the duke of Leuchtenberg, the Empress's brother, (a nephew of the Emperor Napoleon,) even *malgre* the unwillingness of England, was understood to stand highest in the favour of the Queen herself, in the good wishes of her father. Donna Maria's hand, has it seems, been an object of much solicitation on the part of more than one princely aspirant. The session of the Cortes it is thought will last about three months.

The Portuguese Government is calling in paper money, and establishing a metallic currency.

Sir John Milley Doyle has been restored to his rank in the Portuguese service.

Mrs Butler, late Miss Fanny Kemble, has written an elaborate work upon the Americans as they now are, which is directly opposed to all the views and statements taken of this interesting people by Mrs Trollope.

It is said that the Bishop of Exeter has offered ordination to any Wesleyan preacher who will accept it.

Abbotsford the renowned seat of Sir Walter Scott, is advertised to be let furnished for three years with even the use of the library, containing many thousand volumes under certain restrictions.

It is related of Sir Walter Scott, that when in health, he never refused to see any one however humble who called upon him, and that he scarcely ever refused a letter which he did not answer with his own hand.

The Emperor Nicholas has, according to a statement in the official journals of Warsaw, upon allowing the Polish prisoners in Russia to marry, upon conditions that their children shall be brought up in the Greek religion. What a favour! Poor Poland.

According to the last census, the entire population of Greece amounts to only 811,185 souls. In that kingdom there are 116 towns, and 2,146 villages, exclusive of those of the isles of the archipelago, of which 33 only are inhabited.

A person of the name of Isaac Jeaks has taken out a patent for pulling boots off and on!

(From the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, Sept. 6.)

SPAIN.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

Head Quarters of the Spanish Army of Operations,

LOGRONO, July 7, 1834.

On the evening of the 5th the General-in-Chief with his staff and the vanguard of the army entered the city. All the inhabitants en masse received us outside the gates, the air resounded with cries of viva Isabel II., viva General Rodil! Nothing could possibly exceed the enthusiasm of these faithful adherents to constitutional principles.—In every town and village of the beautiful and fertile province of La Rioja, we were received with every demonstration of joy.—The bells of the churches tolled on our approach, the civil authorities met the General at the entrance of each town—the balconies of every house were covered with curtains, old and young, all classes and sexes lined the streets and windows, and rent the air with their acclamations. At night the towns were illuminated, and till morning the inhabitants were singing patriotic songs and attending to the wants of the soldiers.—The deportment of the inhabitants of this province forms a striking contrast with that of the Castilians who received us with every mark of disapprobation, a sombre silence marked our entrance into every town in Castile, not a single person came out to meet us, no curtains were suspended from the balconies, nor was a single female to be seen. In fact Castile from one end to the other are declared Carlists, whilst in Rioja it would be difficult to find one. At Burgos two regiments under the command of Gen. Cordova marched in a different direction for the purpose of meeting Cuevillas who entered Castile at the head of 400 men. We expect him to join us here to-day. The remainder of this army marched in here yesterday evening in good health and fine spirits. Zumalacarrgui with eleven battalions of infantry and 200 cavalry, has been within a league of this city till the day before yesterday. A party of his men entered a town only half a league from this yesterday and levied rations. He is supposed to have nearly 9000 men under his immediate command. The people of Navarre are more obstinate than ever, every man, woman and child in that province, are united in one common cause, and from what I can learn from the best informed people here, it will require a great policy as well as physical force to reduce them to obedience; hitherto I fear the Generals entrusted with the command of the army, despised too much the enemy with whom they had to contend. The discipline of regular troops is of little avail in a country covered with mountains almost inaccessible, intersected with defiles, and abounding in

precipices. General Rodil intends adopting a different plan of warfare. He is active and indefatigable, and I hope that he will be able to attain at length the desired object of restoring tranquillity to these unfortunate provinces. You may form some idea of the manner in which they are deceived by their leaders, when I assure you that they treat as a mockery the arrival of the army of Rodil, they say that Charles V., is coming to their assistance at the head of 40,000 men. This evening or to-morrow morning we march into Navarre in order to commence offensive operations; it is reported that Zumalacarrgui has retired to the mountains in order to carry on a Guerilla warfare in which both him and his men are well experienced.

This town is completely fortified against the attacks of an irregular army unprovided with artillery, the Urban militia are quite sufficient for its defence: therefore, if all the towns of the revolted provinces were to be fortified in a similar manner, with field fortifications, so as to prevent their being surprised, the whole regular force might be employed in scouring the country in every direction, and thus prevent the enemy from receiving supplies from the people of the towns and villages, and then the war would soon be at an end. I shall feel much pleasure in forwarding by every opportunity, details of our operations. Gen. Rodil has ordered that no officer shall carry with him more than two shirts in a small portmanteau. I had nearly omitted to say, that about a league from the town of Haro we were joined by an English Colonel named Caradoc, he had a short conference with the General, and then returned to Victoria, escorted by a party of Lancers. I understand he is again to join our army. The object of his arrival is to us a mystery, and has excited among the officers many strange conjectures respecting his appearance among us at this moment.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT.—That great scourge the Cholera which is desolating our country, has brought to light a most extraordinary instance of political corruption. Among the recent victims to the Cholera at Huron, Ohio, was Charles Robinson Esq. a lawyer from the state of Vermont. After his death while his physician, and other respectable citizens of Huron, were taking an inventory of his effects, they discovered forty sheets of blank letter paper BEARING THE FRANK OF THE HON. MR PLUMMER, Member of Congress from Mississippi! They also found in his trunk POLITICAL LETTERS addressed to Mr Robinson, by various correspondents, all franked by the hon. Mr Plummer! It was ascertained that Mr Robinson before his death, had put in and taken out of the Post Office several letters, all bearing the same frank!

This providential exposure of official corruption, will startle the good people of this Republic! Here we find a political emissary from Vermont travelling through Ohio, with quires of letter paper franked by a member of Congress from Mississippi! How many more emissaries thus armed to defraud the Post Office there are prowling through the Union, is left for conjecture.

This most profligate abuse of the franking deserves, and we doubt not will receive, the early attention of Congress. Mr Plummer, who has thus prostituted his privilege is unworthy a seat in the House of Representatives.

THE RIOTERS.—We learn, says the Boston Post, from the Bulletin Board of the Mechanics' Reading-Room, that the Justices Court, at East Cambridge, was employed until 4 o'clock, p. m. yesterday, in the examination of Marvin Marcy, Jr. the son of a constable and tavern keeper, at East Cambridge. The evidence introduced on the part of the Government, implicates him very deeply in the burning of the Nunnery and the Bishop's Lodge. At the latter place he acted a very conspicuous part as a mock auctioneer, consigning to the flames the books belonging to the Bishop's Library, as fast as they were knocked off, until the whole were consumed. He was fully committed.—*New-York Gaz.* August 29.

We have been politely favoured with the following extract from a letter, written by the captain of an American ship, upon his leaving Canton, to a friend in this city:—

"The opening of the English trade will, I apprehend, be the first step towards revolutionizing China. The moral effect of such an event, not only with regard to China, but the whole eastern world, must be very great; and although I am not versed enough in political economy to pretend to divine the consequences, yet I cannot help looking forward to this new era with a great deal of interest. The prejudice of the Chinese are beginning to give way, under the conviction of their own senses, that strangers are at least equal to them in the arts as well as arms. Our manners are beginning to be copied by them—our language is studied; and, what is more important and singular, our religion is not only tolerated by the government, but anxiously enquired after by the mass of the people in the maritime provinces; and, notwithstanding what the enemies of missions may say, christianity is publicly preached by the Chinese themselves, within the very walls of Canton."—*N. Y. Gaz.* Sept. 9.