

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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No. 41.

## NOTICES.

### 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 continuation 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.—**DOYLE** will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c. of the best quality.

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.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the *Newfoundland Office*.

*Carbonear* April 10, 1833.



### DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

**T**HE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat *EXPRESS*, has just commenced her usual trips between *HARBOUR-GRACE* and *PORTUGAL COVE*, leaving the former place every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY** Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and *PORTUGAL COVE* the succeeding Days at Noon, Sundays excepted, wind and weather permitting.

#### FARES.

Cabin Passengers ..... 10s.  
Steerage Ditto ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 4s.  
Double Ditto ..... 8s.  
Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor will the Proprietors be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers, will be regularly transmitted.

A. DRYSDALE,

Agent, *Harbour-Grace*.

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, *St. John's*.

*Harbour-Grace*, April 5, 1833.

**B**LANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.

#### From the Times.

##### THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

It has been already hinted that all necessity for the presence of Don Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, in Portugal, terminated with the restoration of the lawful Queen to her dominions, and that the continuance of his Imperial Majesty there would much tend to embarrass his daughter's Government, as well in its relation to the Portuguese people as to the states most closely allied to and connected with it. What character or capacity could Don Pedro sustain in Portugal? He is not King of Portugal; he has not only

recognized, but enforced by arms, his daughter's right to the sovereignty. Don Pedro chose to be Emperor of Brazil, and whilst in full enjoyment of the Brazilian throne, he surrendered formally the succession in that of Portugal in his daughter's favour,—an act of state which stands registered among the records of every Government in Europe and America, and which has become an integral portion of the civilized world. That Don Pedro no longer holds the Brazilian sceptre, is not ascribable to any interference or act of Portugal or its infant Queen. His Imperial Majesty's failure to retain the affections or obedience of his Brazilian subjects can in no wise, therefore, influence the already fixed relations between Donna Maria and the Portuguese people, any more than it can the rights of William IV. to the crown of the United Kingdom. If Don Pedro, then, should prolong his residence in Portugal, it cannot be as monarch of that country—it cannot be for the sake of effecting a usurpation as treacherous, atrocious and unnatural as that of Miguel himself, to the detriment of his own offspring.

Not being sovereign, could Don Pedro, still the head of the House of Braganza, remain in Portugal as any thing below the rank of King? Not, we fear as an ordinary subject. The habit of dominion would cling to the victorious Prince. Partisans would, at all events, in disparagement of the rights of a female infant, declare for a monarch of mature age, however disqualified by legal and constitutional objections, little within the understanding of an ignorant multitude. Intrigues would spring up on every side, and the country might be plunged into all the horrors of another disputed succession, without the shadow of participation or even privity on the part of those in whose name, and in furtherance of whose alleged pretensions, the contest would be carried on.

But as between sovereign and ordinary Portuguese subject, is there any middle denomination for Don Pedro? Could he act as Regent, in the name and on behalf of his daughter, the reigning Queen? On this point we refer to the letter of a correspondent, who adduces arguments founded on the constitutional charter of Portugal, to show that Don Pedro is wholly disqualified, by virtue of express articles of the charter, from exercising the office of Regent. By this charter the permanent Regency, during the minority of the monarch, must have for one of its members the Royal Family who is next in succession to the Crown. At present Don Miguel would be the person answering that description, but we take for granted that the first formal act of the provisional Regency now governing in the Queen's name would be, by a right inherent in all lawful Governments, to outlaw the usurper who had seized her crown, and attacked by sea and land the forces which bore her commission, as a rebel and traitor, and to render him for ever incapable of enjoying any rights, or fulfilling any duties appertaining to a Prince of the House of Braganza within the dominions of Donna Maria II. The necessity of the case, as well as considerations of expediency, would then probably suggest the appointment of the elder Princess, aunt of the Queen, as Regent *pro forma* during the minority, leaving the executive power substantially in the hands of the statesman now acting as provisional Regent for her Majesty, assisted by certain colleagues. At the same time that Don Pedro would himself be aware of the wisdom of retiring from a scene where his presence could only embroil those paramount interests for which he has already done so much, no effort ought to be spared towards rendering his Imperial Majesty's retreat as dignified and consistent with his rank and moral rights as was in the power of a loyal and dutiful daughter to make it. Every arrival from Portugal will now teem with importance, and many circumstances may occur to demand from the British Government proofs of a manly, decided, and generous policy in support of its re-established ally. We are under little uneasiness with regard to Spain. She is familiar with the treaties which bind Great Britain to the defence and protection of Portugal against all foreign enemies, and we presume she is

not ignorant how much the public spirit of this country would outrun the most vigorous measures of the Government, or the most exigent obligations of any written compacts. But, we repeat, we have no fears on this head, and we observe, without surprise that Lord Althorp last night declaimed "any feeling of jealousy towards Spain."

#### THE AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

(To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.)

**SIR**,—Knowing the lively interest you take in my brother's welfare, and in the success of the expedition of which he has the command, any news of him will, I am quite sure, be highly acceptable to you. Various reports of a discouraging but contradictory nature have been recently circulated here in regard to the expedition, which are pretty generally believed; but I am happy to say many of these reports are destitute of all foundation, and others are so grossly exaggerated, that the truth can with difficulty be discovered in the maze of error and falsehood in which it is entangled. May I, therefore, be permitted to inform you of all that is known at present of the expedition to the Niger, though the accounts are so meagre as almost to require an apology on my part for presuming to trouble you with a recital of them.

You are already apprised of the decease of Captain Harris of the *Qowara*, and of the arrival of both steamers at the *Eboe* country.—You are also aware that the sailing brig *Columbine* was to remain at the mouth of the *Nun* River to await their return. By a letter received from a medical gentleman at *Old Calabar*, dated April 19th, I learn that "as a vessel called the *Martha* of this port was passing the *Martha* on her destination to the *Old Calabar* River, she was hailed by a boat's crew from the *Columbine*. When received on board, the men stated that the captain of their vessel had died three weeks previously; that they had been reduced to great distress from the refusal of the natives to sell them provisions, from which extremity they were relieved by an American vessel which had happily just entered the river; and that they had themselves ventured over the bar to crave further assistance from the *Martha*. When questioned about the steamboats, they declared they had received no intelligence whatsoever respecting them, though five months had elapsed from the period of their departure."

In allusion to this letter, I would venture to observe, that the people inhabiting the banks of the *Nun* River are exceedingly poor and destitute, being themselves very frequently in want of the necessaries of life.—Their alleged refusal to assist the crew of the *Columbine* must have arisen from their utter inability to do so, rather than from any display of heartless indifference to the sufferings of our countrymen, though, Heaven knows, the poor wretches are bad enough at times. In regard to the non-arrival of information from the steamers in the interior, a thousand conjectures might be hazarded.—For my own part, I see no great reason to wonder at this delay, chiefly because I am convinced no intercourse is, or can, under existing circumstances, be established between any part of the interior and the coast. This would be at variance with the barbarous policy of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the country in the vicinity of the sea.—They would not suffer a messenger from the interior to escape their vigilance. Were any one to attempt the journey, he would infallibly be captured and sold; therefore, unless our countrymen were themselves to descend the Niger, and be the bearers of their own despatches, I see no possibility of any communication being carried on between the steamers in the interior and the sailing brig on the coast.

A letter has just been received by a gentleman at this port from a young friend in the *Bonny* river; it is dated 17th May. Adverting to the expedition, the writer says, "When we passed the river *Nun*, the *Columbine* was lying there, but nothing had been heard of the steamers that went up the country. I was told this by the captain of the *Curlew* sloop-of-war, who was on board the *Colum-*

*bine* about a month ago. I gave him all the letters I had for the expedition, as he said he would return to the *Brass* River at the end of two or three weeks: a great many have died on board the brig."

Still more recent accounts, which I have been able to collect from individuals who have within these few days arrived from *Bonny*, confirm the accuracy of these statements, and give a still higher colouring to the distresses of the crew of the *Columbine*. One of them states, that the acting master and a boy were the only survivors on board; and that these solitary individuals had sent to *Bonny* for assistance. However, I am disposed to doubt the truth of this report, simply because it was brought to *Bonny* by a native trader, whose steadiness and veracity could not be depended on. An intelligent young gentleman informed me yesterday, that about the latter end of May a rumour prevailed very generally from *Accra* to *Badagry*, that "the white men in the *walking canoes* were in good health, and were trading a long way back in the bush."

I cannot close this letter without apprising you of a fact, which will appear incredible to you. Can you believe me when I assert, on the most unquestionable authority, that there are merchants here so heartless and inhuman as to instruct the masters of their vessels who trade to the African coast, to "refuse any assistance to the expedition, of which it may stand in need; to reject all letters that may be sent from the parties connected with it; and, in fine, to hold no communication whatever with the steamers or the brig?" Does it not startle you, that jealousy and selfishness, can go so far? Believe me, I blush at the reflection of a crime so heinous and un-English as this.—I am, &c.

JOHN LANDER.

**N.B.**—The fact of the merchants' instructions to the masters of their vessels may be safely depended on. Nothing can be more true. They have gone ever farther than I have ventured to hint. They have taken measures to prejudice the minds of the natives against the expedition.

*Custom-house, Liverpool, 31st July, 1833.*

#### Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 20.

#### ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.

Colonel WILLIAMS, in rising to move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of 12th Geo. III., chap. II., called an act for the better regulating the future marriages of the royal family, said that his object was to procure the repeal of an act from which, as experience had proved, no good but much mischief had followed. In the present state of the house he would occupy but little of its time with observations upon the subject. He had intended, indeed, to introduce to the house the opinions of many persons, both in that and the other house of Parliament, expressed at the time of passing this bill, with regard to the propriety of such a measure.—Many potent reasons were then advanced against it, and he must say that the balance of wisdom was to be found in opposition to it. The bill had been originally introduced, not as a national, but as a court measure, and it had been proportionably hurried through Parliament, for though introduced into the house late in February, it was passed on the 3d of March. The bill provided that no member of the royal family should marry without giving notice to the King in council 12 months before, and that such marriage should be only valid if Parliament in the meanwhile should express no disapproval of it. He thought that such restrictions upon the exercise of their choice in the selection of their partners for life by the members of the royal family were exceedingly mischievous. It placed the male members of it especially in a situation different from the rest of the world, and in a situation that by no means conduced to the morality of the country.—This bill had been passed because two royal dukes had married English women. The act in restricting the choice of the members of the royal family, had done an immensity of mischief. He would just mention one or

two instances in proof of the fact. The Duke of York never saw his wife until he was married to her, and the consequence was that they were soon separated. His affections had been won by another woman, perhaps, an unworthy object of them. That house shortly afterwards rang with discussions about Mrs. Clarke, to the no great promotion of morality or edification of the country. The late King, too married a foreign princess whom he had never seen, and the results, the shameful results, were too well known to the country. He would call also, the attention of the House to the pernicious and tyrannical effect of such a measure upon the female members of the royal family, who were thereby prevented from marrying the objects of their choice, and were necessarily debarred in many instances from gratifying their inclinations. (Laughter.) The effect of the measure had been to make our princes send to Germany for wives, instead of selecting them amongst their English countrywomen. When George III. came to the throne he was made to boast he was the first English King of his race. It was true that he was an Englishman by nativity, but he was not so by principle. His German mother infused into him principles that had subsequently caused the greatest evils to the country. She it was who taught him that he should be a king—that was to say, in other words, a German despot: and the war with America, and the war with France were entirely owing to the impressions he had derived from his German mother. He (Col. Williams) thought this evil ought to be remedied. He believed it was a maxim of the constitution that foreigners should not be allowed to exercise any office of power or trust in this country, and, in accordance with that principle, he would say that no foreign influence should be allowed to have authority in this kingdom. The hon. gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill.

Lord ALTHORP observed that the hon. gentleman had brought forward his motion at an extraordinary late period of the session, and with more business before the house than it could well dispose of.

Colonel WILLIAMS said that he had no intention to press the motion if the noble lord would allow the bill to be introduced and read a first time.

Lord ALTHORP said that this was a subject of the greatest possible importance, and that he should be wanting in his duty if he allowed even the first reading of such a bill without the subject undergoing the fullest and most complete discussion, which it would be impossible to obtain for it at this period of the session, and in the present state of the house. He was well aware that there were grave authorities who had disapproved of this measure; but there were also high opinions in favour of it, and a measure of such importance was not to be touched upon light consideration. He would not now go into the details of the question, for he hoped that the hon. member would not persist in his motion.

Colonel WILLIAMS said, that the only argument he had ever heard against allowing the members of the royal family to marry English wives was, that their doing so might give a preponderance to particular families in the country. In the present state of the country and of that house, he did not look upon such an argument as of any importance.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was anxious not to permit the idea to go abroad that the act in question prevented the marriage of members of the royal family with English women. That was a vulgar, but a gross mistake with regard to it. The act provided that no descendant of George II. should marry any subject without the consent of the reigning sovereign, but if that consent were given the marriage would be valid. The hon. member should be aware that by the common law of England, independently of the Marriage Act, the reigning sovereign had always the right to control the marriages of his children and heirs, and of the heir presumptive to the throne. The Royal Marriage Act only provided that no descendant of George II. should have a right to marry without that consent. The law of England in that respect appeared to him to be just and salutary.

Colonel WILLIAMS said, that under these circumstances, he would withdraw his motion.

THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—The Marquis of Anglesea intends departing from Ireland for a few days. Fortunately, there is at present less to disturb public tranquillity than has ever fallen to the lot of a journalist to comment on in this country. Insurrectionary movements have been totally repressed, and crimes of an agrarian character are few in number. Bad men fear the law, and the good have been inspired with a confidence unprecedented in our history. Ireland enjoys a profound repose. From one end of the island to the other the law has been vindicated and its dominion established; the offenders have been punished, and the good citizen has been taken into alliance with that authority, which has been characterised by the advancement of a general amelioration of the institutions of the country. The Mar-

quis of Anglesea has the high gratification of witnessing these fruits of his government.—He will take his departure from among us, bearing with him the respect and affection of those who can value virtue and appreciate exalted character.—*Dublin Times*.

THE TORIES AND DON MIGUEL.—It may not be ill-timed now to recal to the minds of our readers that the Tories, especially Lord Aberdeen, and even the Duke of Wellington, have continually asserted that the party of Donna Maria in Portugal are anti-English—French, or devoted to the French interests; and that the real friends of England are the supporters of Don Miguel. Now, what is the fact with respect to those who have driven Miguel from the throne which he had usurped, and in which the French General Bourmont, with the aid of foreign money, was employed to uphold him? The Duke of Terceira (Villa Flor) was the associate—we believe Aide-de-Camp—of Marshal Beresford when engaged in the war against the French; the Marquis of Palmella was the colleague of the Duke of Wellington at the Congress of Vienna; and Captain Napier is, we are proud to say, an Englishman. One of the first acts of the adherents of Donna Maria in Lisbon, was to hoist the English flag together with that of their Queen. So much for the anti-English party in Portugal! We say this with no jealousy towards French influence, if by French influence be meant the influence of the moderate and peaceable government now happily established in France. That government feels its interests and the true interests of the French people to be generally identical with those of England—with the interests of peace and constitutional freedom. If the Carlists of France, Spain, and Italy, regained their power in close concert with the Holy Alliance, then, indeed, we should dread French influence, and that influence the ascendancy of Don Miguel and the Apostolics in Portugal would render still more formidable.—*Globe*.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.—The worshipful body of Israelites are so little sensible of the advantages intended to be conferred upon them by the proposed Emancipation Bill, that a meeting of their most influential members is said to have taken place during the last week, at which it was resolved to decline unequivocally the promised boon.—It is no part of their creed to court favour at the hands of Christians. Will this be received as a lesson by some of the more meddling of our would-be Legislators? We fear not.—*United Service Journal*.

NAPLES, July 30.

The Duchess of Berry, immediately after her arrival at Palermo, expressed a wish to see the members of her husband's family, which is not only very numerous, but one of the most ancient and respected in Sicily. They all vie with each other to render the residence of the Princess as agreeable as possible. When she rides out she is received with all the honors due to a royal princess. Count Hector Lucchesi Palli occupies in the carriage the place of an officer of the household, he sits opposite to the Duchess by the side of the Prince de Beaufremont, while the Princess de Beaufremont is seated next the Duchess. At the beautiful mansion of Prince Butera, at Olivezza, her Royal Highness lives in a very plain and retired manner.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Aug. 10.

PORTUGAL.

From the *Sunday Herald*, Aug. 25.

The latest intelligence from Portugal, though not without considerable interest, suggests some painful reflections. Marshal Bourmont was at Santaran, on the 12th inst. with 12,000 men, and a joint attack by Bourmont and the fugitive Cadoval on Lisbon, would seem to be meditated forthwith. To meet these united bodies Don Pedro has an available force of 13,000 men, in excellent spirits and condition. All the accounts concur in describing the activity of the ex-Emperor as unremitting and praise-worthy. He has made himself the centre and sole organ of every movement; he changes and reforms with the utmost decision and despatch; and the best grounds are afforded by his conduct, that the Miguelites, should they again advance upon him, will encounter total defeat and ruin. So far the cause promises well; but it had been observed with regret, that Don Pedro continues to be surrounded by men as mean and worthless as any of those who are known to have been the miserable flatterers of the baffled Miguel. The estrangement of Palmella from the Councils of the Constitutionalists, excites the worst fears, and differences, which are confidently asserted to have taken place, between Lord Russell and Don Pedro, are calculated to add grievous weight to the suspicions previously entertained, that the name of Donna Maria has been used as a pretext to enable her ill-advised father to resume the sceptre of Portugal in his own hands. The only circumstance of importance is mentioned, which, should this really be the policy of Don Pedro, will revive hope in the bosom of those who have so confidently expected better things of him. It is said that application has been made to Admiral Parker, to allow the fort on the Tagus to be occupied by British marines, and that an answer has been returned in the affirmative. In such an

event, the English Government which has formally recognised, and certainly stands pledged to the Constitution and Donna Maria, would be in a condition to enforce that state of things in Portugal, from which alone results either creditable to the parties now in power at Lisbon, or beneficial to their country, can be relied on.

Colonel Madden's *Corsair*, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, arrived here on Tuesday from Lisbon, which place she left on the 1st Aug. The following news will be interesting, as shewing the state of the public mind in that city. Don Pedro was publicly walking about with the greatest confidence, unarmed and unguarded, and was greeted with the warmest acclamations. A circumstance occurred on his landing which made him at once popular with the people. When he was stepping from the barge on shore, some of the police endeavoured to clear the way with their swords, when he called on them to put up their weapons, and taking out his own sword flung it into the sea. About 800 police or militia had been raised for the protection of the city. The behaviour of all classes was beyond praise.

The conduct of Don Miguel's police had excited a great sensation at Lisbon. It appears that the Duc Cadaval with about 3000 police, after they had fled from Lisbon retreated to Caldan, about 25 miles north of Lisbon, and sacked the place for 4 hours, committing the greatest depredations on the persons and property of the inhabitants. On the 31st July they were on the road to Leiria.

A Division of Don Miguel's troops, about 1500, had forded the Tagus at Valeda, near Santeram, and a steamer was sent up by Don Pedro to negotiate with them. It was generally supposed they would turn in favour of the young Queen.—*Falmouth Packet*.

The election of a Catholic Archbishop for the diocese of Cashel and Emly took place on Friday, at Thules, when Dr. Slattery, President of Manooch College, having the greatest number of votes, was adjudged *dignissimus*; the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick, was adjudged *dignior*; and the Rev. Mr. Mahony, parish priest of Palls-greene, was adjudged *dignus*. These names have been forwarded to the Court of Rome, in accordance with the practices of the Catholic Church.—*Liverpool Times*, Aug. 26.

The total official value of the imports into the United Kingdom, for the year ending 5th Jan. 1833, was £44,586,241 15s. The total official value of exports from the United Kingdom for the same period, viz. British and Irish produce and manufactures, £65,026,702 11s.; Foreign and Colonial merchandise, £11,044,869 17s.; total, £76,071,572 8s.

GREAT EVENTS FROM TRIFLING CAUSES.—A writer in the last *Quarterly Review* has discovered that ladies' hoops were the main props of the House of Hanover and the monarchy, and that the "dreadful crisis" in which the country is now involved, originates in the banishment of the former from the court circle. "It (the boon) triumphed over criticism," exclaims the reviewer, "but, alas! it has vanished before the dry utilitarian principles of the age. And kings, forgetful that, as the French Chancellor said to Louis XV. 'they are themselves only ceremonies,' have lent their hands to level those barriers and to obliterate those distinctions which, trifling as they may seem, are essential to monarchy! The writer then proceeds to express a wish, that "for the short time we are likely to have a court, the hoop's delightful round might be revived; suddenly checking himself, however, he winds up in a paroxysm of despair—"But it is idle to dwell on such trifles; we observe them merely as tokens and harbingers—the leaves fall before the tree dies!"

REFORM BOROUGH BILL.

An important Bill has been brought into House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and is intended to be presented to the Houses of Parliament next session, for the regulation of the affairs of those boroughs, thirty in number, which have been called into existence by the late Reform Bill. The places referred to, are such towns as Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Halifax, Wakefield, and others in the manufacturing districts; and another class of towns, such as Cheltenham, Brighton, Frome, Stroud, &c. It is intended by this Bill, to give the inhabitants of these places the power to elect their own magistrates, a court of common council, aldermen, &c., and general privileges not dissimilar to those enjoyed by the citizens of London. The officers of the new Boroughs are to be elected by the voters created by the Reform Bill, and the boundaries are to be those which are marked out also by the Reform Bill. The electoral districts are to be divided into wards, and the common council men are to be chosen for a period of three years. The members of the court of aldermen are to be selected from the common council, for life, and they are also to elect a mayor. The nomination of the recorder is to be vested in the crown. The number of persons in these Boroughs who are qualified by the Reform Bill to exercise the right to voting, is supposed to be between

58 and 60,000, and the number of inhabitants whose interests will be superintended by these new municipal bodies, is supposed to be about 1,200,000.—*Sunday Herald*.

The Serampore Missionaries have lost by the recent failures in Calcutta about 3,200 sterling, half of which was a legacy just realised from the property of the Bengal Missionary Fernandez, the whole of which was in the hands of Mackintosh & Co.

A society has been recently formed in Edinburgh for the promotion of church reform, under the title of "The Church of Scotland Missionary Society or Church Reform Union for Great Britain and Ireland." The society proposes to send missionaries to all the principal towns in the kingdom, to urge "the re-union of the various bodies of Protestants by the thorough removal of abuses, and particularly by the restoration to the people of the right of electing their clergy, and the abolition of compulsory provisions for them."

During Dr. Chalmer's late visit to London, his three sermons preached for the National Scotch Church, Regent's-square, procured towards its funds 600*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and there are besides received in donations 700*l.*, including 100*l.* each from the Duke of Buccleugh, Marquis of Bute, and W. Brunton, Esq., and 50*l.* from the Marquis of Abercorn.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—The societies in this connection shew an increase to their numbers of 24,000 during the past year, in Great Britain alone, being more by 10,000 than was ever known in the history of Methodism.

At the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Manchester about four hundred preachers have been present, including representatives from Ireland and Canada. There are altogether about a thousand preachers in full connection, including missionaries. It appears from the reports made to the conference, that during the past year thirty-two preachers have died; that about fifteen thousand members have been added to the society; and that its general prospects are cheering. A number of young preachers were admitted on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last; and on the last named evening the ex-president delivered his charge.—*Manchester Guardian*.

The Rev. Richard Trefrey was President, and the Rev. Edm. Grindrod Secretary, of this year's Methodist Conference at Manchester.

It appears that the debts due by the firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co. of Calcutta, amount to 3,250,668, while, on the other hand, the debts due to them are 4,118,820*l.* besides property of various kinds worth nearly a million more.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 15.

*The Prosecutions.*

Mr. BLAMIRE obtained leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a year the title prosecutions, of which he complained on Wednesday. The hon. member said his measure would leave the parties, at the expiration of a year, in precisely the same situation they occupied at present, and that he took this course in order to give the Government time to mature some remedial measure on the subject.

Lord ALTHORP approved of this course, and expressed his astonishment and regret at the "infatuation" the clergy had displayed in the institution of these suits.

ASTONISHING EFFECTS OF STEAM.—We have received from an esteemed correspondent, the following account of the capture of the *Princess Reale*, corvette of 20 guns, during Napier's action off St. Vincent.—"Your friend was on board the *William the Fourth* steamer, during the action, and actually went alongside the *Princess Reale*, and told them he had water enough on board, in a boiling state, for the scalding of three hundred men, and that he would infallibly parboil them all unless they struck immediately. The amazed crew, who had already felt the unpleasant effect of being in hot water, at once hauled down their colours, and surrendered to an unarmed steamer!"

At a meeting of the Lincoln Temperance Society last week, the question was raised whether the use of brandy in cookery, particularly in plum puddings, would be an infringement of the rules. After a grave and long debate, in which much ingenuity was displayed, it was resolved that brandy in puddings is eaten and not drunk, and that therefore it does not fall within the list of articles prohibited.

The Editor of an American Journal has the following apology for the non-appearance of his Paper on the usual day of publication:—"It will be noticed that the outside of our Paper bears the date of Friday, and we verily intended to have published it on that day, but the arrival of the President knocked all our compositors into 'pye,' and we were not able all Thursday to get more than one of them together at a time."

When a clerk in a public establishment resides in one of the most splendid of mansions, and rivals the first Nobleman of the

land in his style of living, the public will be apt to imagine that his place is rather a better one than it is their interest that it should be.

(From the London Times, Aug. 21.)  
CANADA TIMBER DUTIES AND SHIP-OWNERS.  
To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—If any proof was wanting of the absurdity of the present law as regards timber duties, I beg to call your attention to an export entry in the customs of the 9th inst., of 19,000 Baltic staves sent to Quebec for the purpose of being returned here as Quebec staves. These very staves, if paid duty on as they were first imported, would pay 646l. By being sent to America and returned here, they will be subject to a duty of 60l., whereby the revenue is deprived of 586l. In the name of common sense, what benefit can the colonies derive from such a traffic? Are we to sacrifice an immense revenue, the annual amount of which would more than buy the whole of the rotten ships employed in the Canada trade? How long will this enlightened country bear with such absurdities?

LITERARY PURSUITS.—At a meeting of the St. Ronan's Border Club, at Innerleithin, on Thursday week, two sweepstakes were shot for, and both won by Mr. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd; and a race run, with spectacles on, was gained in grand style, by Mr. Henry Glasford Bell, Advocate and Poet.

### CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1833.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.—Vindex is inadmissible. His personal allusions and grave assertions cannot be published in our columns under an anonymous signature. The award of the gentleman with one eye, mentioned by Vindex, might have been unjust, but as there is no court of appeal in Newfoundland, under the name of "Jockey Club," before which to lay the case, the party stated to have been injured must bear his fate resignedly, but *experientia docet*.

That a *Night Watch*, at every period, is necessary, no person can deny, even if it be merely to give warning of impending fire; but, at the present moment, we are confident the inhabitants of this town cannot be blind to other reasons for establishing a protective force, to act at night as circumstances may require.

We fear that the robbery at Messrs Gosse, Pack, and Fryer's Establishment, is only the first of a series which may be perpetrated during the winter, unless some precautionary measure is adopted. The distress of the people will doubtless be great, and what will not poverty incite men to perform?—acts which, in other circumstances, they would shrink from. Winter, too, is the season when large fires are constantly blazing, and conviviality and drunkenness at their height, increasing the danger to be apprehended from fire. Should a fire take place in this town during the winter, and consume the provision stores—to say nothing of what other damage might arise—death, in its most hideous form, must be the fate of a large number of the inhabitants: and who can tell, when such a calamity as a fire occurs, what the destructive element will spare? Wisdom is displayed most advantageously in averting mischief! we, therefore, treat the inhabitants of this town to shew their wisdom, by adopting the precautionary measure recommended by "*A Housekeeper*," in his letter, inserted below, or some other equally efficacious. We are certain that the importance of the subject must be obvious to all, and impress on their minds the necessity of requesting a meeting of Householders, for the purpose of entered into some definite arrangements.

We think the plan proposed below—that of the Householders, themselves, watching—preferable to a *paid watch*. In the first place, a greater number of persons will be on the alert, who are personally interested in the safety of the town and its inhabitants; and, secondly, many who have not the means to subscribe for the payment of a watch, and others, who have the means but not the will, could not object to take their turn for the protection of their wives and families from the midnight robber or devouring flames. The expense of supporting a nightly watch has, hitherto, fallen on a few individuals only, which is, certainly, a very great injustice, and which can be remedied in no other way, at present, than by the plan proposed by "*A Housekeeper*."

(To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.)

SIR,—The term for which the Watchmen of this Town were engaged having expired, it is, in my opinion, highly necessary that some provision should immediately be made for the continuation of a NIGHT PATROL, for the securing of lives and property, during

the coming Fall and Winter. Under existing circumstances, I would recommend instead of endeavouring to raise a sum of Money to pay Men, (a task I presume not easily accomplished *this Fall*), that the HOUSEKEEPERS should alternately, and without distinction, turn out, so many as may be considered efficient, every night. I am ready to do my part, and I know many who are ready to do theirs.

I am, Sir,  
Your's respectfully,  
A HOUSEKEEPER.

Carbonear, 7th October, 1833.

On Friday last the house of Mess. Gosse, Pack, and Fryer, in this town, was entered by some villains, who succeeded in abstracting a quantity of fresh provisions from the pantry. A reward of Fifty Dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the deed.

NEW CHURCH IN ST. JOHN'S.—The present has been judged by those who have long been anxious for the erection of a new Protestant Episcopal Church in St. John's to be so very favourable a period for the commencement of a subscription and a vigorous effort for that purpose, that the sum realized by the BAZAAR at the latter end of October will be devoted to that object.

We perceive, by the SUN, that the grant for the civil establishment for this country is £12,860.

The Sessions of the Central Circuit Court commenced on Tuesday last before the Hon. Acting Chief Judge SIMMS. His Lordship, in a very impressive and eloquent address to the Grand Jury, first adverted to the accidental events which had led to his temporary appointment of Chief Judge,—the retirement of that worthy and estimable man, Mr. Tucker, from the administration of that office,—and the delay in the arrival of the Gentleman appointed to be his successor. When he reflected that Mr. Tucker had, with unimpeachable integrity, most sedulously and anxiously applied his eminent talents and high legal acquirements in the exercise of his important office, through a series of ten years, he could not but believe that his retirement must be regarded by the public with deep regret. It was not for him, in that seat, to become the eulogist of any man, but he could not refrain from, and felt himself justified in saying, that he should ever feel towards him the highest respect. As related to himself, in entering on the functions of his office even for a temporary period, he could, without subjecting himself to the imputation of any affected humility, declare that he was seriously impressed with a consciousness of his own deficiencies to discharge the duties of that seat, on which such men as Mr. Forbes and Mr. Tucker had so highly distinguished themselves.

After some further observations, the Chief Judge addressed himself to the state of the Criminal Calendar, which presented an unprecedented number of cases for trial, within the limited jurisdiction of that Court. This increase of crime excited in his mind feelings of great regret.—The Bills to be submitted to the Grand Jury, so far as he could infer from an inspection of the examinations, did not present any cases of peculiar feature—the highest of which involved the ordinary offences of Larceny of varied character.

The Chief Judge then briefly explained the law as related to this offence, and the Grand Jury—of which John Dunscombe, Esq., was chosen Foreman—retired to enquire into the Bills prepared by the Solicitor-General.—*Newfoundland*, Oct. 3.

The Supreme Court, for the trial of Criminals accused of greater offences, will not, we understand, commence its operations until the middle of November.

ARRIVALS.—At St. John's, in the Apollo from Dartmouth, Mr. S. Prowse, Sr., and Mr. R. Prowse, of Port de-Grave.

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### CARBONEAR.

CLEARED.

October 7.—Brig Eagle, Hunt, St. Mary's.

#### ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Sept. 26.—Shallop Greyhound, Fougere, Arichat; cattle.

Brig Deborah, Stark, Demerara; molasses, sugar, rum.

27.—Brig Bermudian, Newbold, Barbadoes; ballast. Schooner Arichat, Slous, Bridgeport; coal.

Schooner Mary Jane, Organ, Sydney; coal.

Schooner Devonshire, Williams, Demerara; molasses, sugar.

30.—Brig Britannia, Guillard, Jersey; potatoes, flour, vinegar.

Schooner Mary, M'Alpine, Margaree; cattle sheep.

October 1.—Brigantine St. Patrick, Matthews, Bridgeport; coal.

Schooner Nancy, Dalyflish, Richebucto; boards.

Schooner Catherine O'Flannagan, M'Donald, Cascumpee; board, shingles.

Brig Wilberforce, Tullock, Liverpool; nails, soap, and sundry merchandise.

Brig Tantivy, Catt, Hamburg; bread, oatmeal, butter, peas.

Schooner Three Sisters, Grandy, Hamburg; butter, bread, &c.

CLEARED.

Sept. 26.—Schooner Sophia, Tandavin, Miramichi; ballast.

28.—Brig Terra Nova, Kelso, Naples; fish.

Schooner Hertford, Hoffman, Quebec; wine, salmon, sugar, brandy, &c.

Schooner Congress, Robins, St. John, N.B.; salmon, fish.

Shallop Greyhound, Fougere, Arichat; herrings.

Schooner Norval, Hally, Quebec; rum, wine, sugar, herrings, &c.

Oct. 1.—Schooner Mary, Turner, Sydney; ballast.

Brig Cabinet, Phelan, Pictou; ballast.

Schooner Nightingale, Coffin, P. E. Island; ballast.

Brigantine Highlander, Munden, Quebec; wine, seal oil, fish, &c.

### FOR SALE

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,  
TO-MORROW,  
The 10th Instant, At 11 o'Clock,  
On the Wharf of  
COLLINGS & LEGG,

100 Firkins prime new

BUTTER.

Carbonear, October 9, 1833.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE

ON LIVERPOOL, payable in LONDON, at 60 Days Sight, in suitable Sums.—Apply to

THOMAS CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, October 9, 1833.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

100 Barrels SUPERFINE States

FLOUR,

For which SHORE Fish will be taken in payment.

COLLINGS and LEGG.

Carbonear, September 11, 1833.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Barrels of Prime Irish

OATMEAL.

Warranted Good.

T. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, Sept. 4, 1833.

### NOTICE.

Prize Medals.

IT is hereby announced that the Natural History Society of Montreal has resolved to offer Four MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during the present year:—

Three Subjects have been chosen and a Medal is offered—

1st. For the best Essay on the Fish and Fluviatile Shells of Canada.

2d. For the best Essay on the Climate of Canada.

3d. For the best Essay on the Minerals of Canada.

4th. A fourth Medal is offered for the best Essay on any other subject connected with Natural History.

The conditions are—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1834.

2. The Essays may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise, it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Recording Secretary.

Montreal, July 11, 1833.

The Editors of all public papers in the British Provinces, will confer a favour on the Society by giving an insertion to the above, or by noticing it in the editorial columns of their journals.

### NOTICE.

MICHAEL HOWLEY

OFFERS FOR SALE

On reasonable Terms,

States Flour  
Hamburg and Danzic Bread  
Irish Butter  
Prime American Pork  
Rum in Puncheons  
Molasses in ditto  
Tobacco in Bales, 50lb and 100lb each  
Sole Leather, by the Bale or Hide  
Waxed Calf-skins, by the doz. or half-doz.  
A quantity of Slack Lime, in Casks of from 4 to 20 bushels  
A few dozen of Halifax Chairs  
With an assortment of Cotton and Woollen Goods  
A variety of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes and Boots  
Nautical Instruments and Charts  
Tinware, Hardware, Earthenware and Glassware  
Groceries, and Wines (on Retail)

Shore Fish taken in Payment.

Carbonear, September 1, 1833.

### ON SALE.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

Offer For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

90 M. BOARD and PLANK  
37 SPRUCE SPARS 8 to 16 Inch

Just Received per the Brig Carbonear, from St. Andrew's.

Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Julia, from Poyole,

300 Barrels Danzic FLOUR  
800 Bags Danzic BREAD.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE SHORE FISH.

Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.:  
History of Greece, History of Rome  
History of England, Chemistry  
Astronomy, Latin Grammar  
Navigation  
Modern History and Ancient History.

Also,

The Charter House Latin Grammar  
School Prize Books (handsomely bound)  
Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God,  
2 vols. (plates)

Sequel to Murray's English Reader

Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England

Bonycastle's Mensuration

And sundry other School Books.

Sealing Wax India Rubber

WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

### NOTICES.

RICHARD HAYON,

Tailor and Clothier,

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that

he has commenced business, in the

House lately occupied by Mr. DAVID COXSON; and having received his Certificate

from the London Board of Fashions, trusts, by care and assiduity in the above

professions, to merit a share of public patronage. From his arrangements lately made in

London, the Gentlemen of Carbonear and its Vicinity, can be supplied with the newest

and most improved fashions on very moderate terms.

R. M. has, also, on hand a Fashionable

assortment of CLOTHS

CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE

Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH

A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fancy

WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal

the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE

of Vessels, under the New Regulations.

## POETRY.

COCKER, ON CHURCH REFORM.  
FOUNDED UPON SOME LATE CALCULATIONS.

Fine figures of speech let your orators follow,  
Old Cocker has figures that beat them all hollow.  
Though famed for his rules Aristotle may be,  
In but half of this Sage any merit I see.  
For, as honest Joe Hume says, the "tottle" for me!

As, for instance, --while others discuss and debate,--  
It is thus about Bishops I ratiocinate:  
In England, where, spite of the infidel's laughter,  
'Tis certain our souls are look'd very well after,  
Two Bishops can well (if judiciously sunder'd)  
Of parishes manage two thousand five hundred,--  
Said number of parishes, under said teachers,  
Containing three millions of Protestant creatures,--  
So that each of said Bishops full ably controls  
Just one million five hundred thousands of souls.

And now comes old Cocker. In Ireland we're told,  
Half a million includes the whole Protestant fold;  
Therefore, if, for three millions of souls, 'tis conceded  
Two proper-sized Bishops are all that is needed,  
'Tis plain, for the Irish half million who want 'em,  
One-third of one Bishop is just the right quantum.  
And thus, by old Cocker's sublime Rule of Three,  
The Irish Church question's resolv'd to a T;  
Keeping always that excellent maxim in view,  
That, in saving men's souls, we must save money too.

Nay, --if, as St. Roden complains is the case,  
The half million of soul is decreasing apace,  
The demand, too, for bishop will also fall off,  
Till the tithes of one, taken in kind, be enough.  
But, as fractions imply that we'd have to dissect,  
And to cutting up Bishops I strongly object,  
We've a small, fractious prelate whom well we could spare.

Who has just the same decimal word, to a hair,  
And, not to leave Ireland too much in the lurch,  
We'll let her have Ex-t-r, solé,† as her church.

\* The total, --so pronounced by this industrious senator.  
† Corporation Sole.

## THE ARMENIANS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Armenians, a people very imperfectly known in Europe, are the only nation in the world, besides the Hebrews, who have an ancient history, and can fortify their pretensions to antiquity by documentary evidence. Their records, which commence from the formation of the nation, under Haic, great great grandson of Noah, soon after the Deluge, were, in the fifth century of the Christian era, digested by the famous Moses of Choren, from writings of great antiquity, then extant, into a regular chronological narrative, which has been continued till the year 1780 by Father Chamich, and till 1827 by Mr. Avdall, an Armenian gentleman of Calcutta.

This ancient and interesting nation was converted to Christianity by St. Gregory the Illuminator, A. D. 302. After the General Council of Chalcedon, in 451, a schism unhappily took place amongst them, which has contributed perhaps as much as the tyranny of the Mussulmans to depress the nation. Art of the Armenians declared against the decision of the council, and in consequence two classes, or sects, were formed,--the Catholic Armenians, who, like most other Christians, recognize two natures in Christ, the divine and the human; and the Dissenters, or Schismatic Armenians, who ascribe to him the divine nature only. The latter are implacable enemies of the former.

Throughout India, Persia, Georgia, Turkey, and Russia, the Armenians exist in considerable numbers, amounting, in the whole to about 12,000,000. They are not only a commercial but a literary people, and seem to constitute, in a moral as well as physiological point of view, a link between Europeans and Asiatics. Their books, which are almost unexplored by European scholars (though they attracted the attention of Lord Byron at Venice, where there is an Armenian college), probably have preserved the only authentic relics of the history of the ancient world.

A pretty large proportion of the population of Constantinople is composed of Armenians, both Catholic and schismatic, the latter of whom, being the most influential with the Turkish Government, succeeded, about five years back, in making their antagonists objects of political jealousy, and a persecution was commenced against the Catholic Armenians, in which the most horrible cruelties were perpetrated upon innocent men, women, and children, many respectable families being reduced to utter destitution. The Sultan was fortunately warned of his error, and revoked the sentence of proscription and banishment, authorizing the Armenians to build churches, schools, and hospitals in any part of the empire.

In the midst of their joy the Catholic Armenians were visited by a dreadful calamity;--a fire, which broke out at Constantinople in August, 1831, reduced the suburbs of Pera, where they reside, to ashes, consuming their property, reducing their wealthy merchants to beggars, and leaving them without the means of restoring their church, hospital, or school. They have consequently been constrained to throw themselves upon the benevolence of other Christian nations, and have deputed one of their priests, the Rev. Narses Lazarian, with proper credentials, to London, for this purpose. Sir Rich-

ard C. Glyn, Bart., and Co., Lombard-street, and Messrs. Wright and Co., Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, bankers, have consented to receive subscriptions, and the Rev. Narses Lazarian purposes that the amount shall be remitted by the banker directly to Constantinople.

Having made some inquiries, and seen recommendations of the mission (amongst which is one from the Rev. Mr. Bramston, titular Roman Catholic Bishop of London), we have no doubt that this appeal deserves the attention of the charitable. --Times.

**THE DUTCH EMBARGO.**--By a Parliamentary return, it appears that 6 vessels were detained, during the embargo, at Plymouth, 8 at Rochester, 2 at Yarmouth, 12 at Portsmouth, 1 at Southampton, 2 at Cowes, 4 at Dover, 1 at Arundel, 1 at Cardiff, 3 at Penzance, 3 at Falmouth, 1 at Weymouth, 8 at Ramsgate, 1 at Newhaven, 1 at Harwich, 3 at Hull, 1 at Berwick, 2 at Newcastle, 2 at Liverpool, 2 at Holyhead, and 1 at Leith: total, 57. The cargoes mostly consisted of sugar, hides, coffee, indigo, and fruit.

A crime has been lately discovered near Chantilly which reminds us of the feudal ages. An inheritance having fallen to one of the noble families of that neighbourhood, and one of the sons, whose presence was required, not making his appearance, the father was asked what had become of his son. As he did not give a satisfactory account of his son's absence, suspicions arose, and, after some search, the young man was found in a subterranean prison, where he had been shut up for seven years, with an iron collar round his neck, by which he was fastened to a post. It appears that this young man wished to marry a person beneath his rank, which the parents prevented by this horrible means. No further particulars are as yet known on the subject. --Galignani's Messenger.

**THE HARVEST.**--For a great many years past there has not been so promising and abundant a harvest as the present. In Connaught, where I have been during the last week, the crops are in a more forward state than usual. In various parts of the country reaping has already commenced. At Castle Armagh, county Kilkenny, within a mile of Ross, 100 acres of white oats are now reaped and stacked. In the north the flax crop has nearly reached maturity, and is very abundant. --Globe.

## INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Count da Ponte, Don Miguel's Minister in Paris, to Visct. de Santarem.

(Private.)  
"PARIS, July 12, 1833.  
"Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor,--I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch No. 303, of the private series, and the circular No. 76.

"In the present circumstances, there is little or nothing of an interesting nature passing here with respect to our affairs. I have nothing worth communicating to your Excellency, except that there has been lately circulated a report that the Senhora Donna Maria da Gloria is to leave Paris for Portugal as soon as the news of the result of the expedition of the rebels to Algarve shall arrive. In fact, I believe her Serene Highness has left Paris for the purpose of going to some French sea-port during the bathing season. I must not, however, neglect to assure your Excellency, that the English Government strongly recommended the Algarve Expedition to the Marquis de Palmella, in order to augment, by the possession of that kingdom, the territory acknowledging the authority of Donna Maria, which would facilitate her recognition as soon as England resolved on that step. The Russian Minister told me the day before yesterday that the English Government was at this moment doing every thing in its power to prevent the successful issue which we might expect from the departure of Marshal Bournont, and it was necessary to exert every effort to bring the business with the rebels to a conclusion.

"The journals of to-day publish accounts of the progress of the rebel expedition in Algarve, and though these accounts are exaggerated, it is impossible not to be surprised that the rebel forces should be able to hold Oporto, and at the same time to attack another point of the kingdom--that they should pass off Lisbon with seven or eight steam-boats, in the face of a squadron ready in the Tagus of more than double the enemy's strength!

"Such are the observations which I have to-day heard made by many of our friends, and I have not been able to answer them."

## PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Aug. 7.

"We continue to go on admirably here. Don Pedro is making even his enemies like him. He goes about everywhere, and says pleasing things to all with whom he comes in contact. He has frequently been in the street and on the water soon after 5 o'clock in the morning, and he does every thing without unnecessary ceremony. His experience and trials have, I believe, taught him wisdom. How great the contrast between the two brothers: one by his courteous manners

attracting the love of all around him, the other every thing that is bad and detestable. As a foreigner, I feel quite attached to Pedro, and what must the feeling of the poor Portuguese be, who, by his presence, and his success have been relieved from a load of misery, under which they have for five years been bending to the earth! Troops from the ranks of Don Miguel are daily flocking to Don Pedro's standard. Molellos's division is quite broken up. The force that fled from the capital on the 24th have been committing great outrages, but they have suffered the greatest privations, and it is doubted if one-third of them will be able to join their friends under Bourmont. The Conde de Basto, the brigadier of police, Conde de Carvalho, and the Duchess de Cadaval, have died at or near the Caldas. Some chests of church plate, sending from Ramalhao to be embarked as part of Don Carlos's baggage, have been stopped by the Government. He is yet, it is said, with Miguel, and we hear that the Spanish frigate is hovering about the northern coast of Portugal to receive him, but is closely watched by Don Pedro's vessels. Admiral Napier is about to sail for off Figueira, which place will no doubt rise in favour of the Queen, immediately on his making his appearance. One of the line-of-battle ships is going to Oporto; two corvettes and an armed store-ship have gone to Madeira, and two vessels are fitting out with all expedition to go to the African settlements to ease the hearts of the poor political prisoners, and to change the Government there. We hear that Miguel intends raising the siege of Oporto, and to fortify himself in Amirante.

"We have no communication with Spain, nor with many parts of this country, including Figueira and Vianna, off which places several of our cruisers were, and prevented all access. There it is at least an effective blockade."

Intercepted Private Letter addressed to the Viscount de Santarem.

London, July 17.

Sec. 1.--When every thing was ready to be sent to Portugal, namely, two steam vessels, the Lord of the Isles and the United Kingdom, some 30 officers of all arms, near 500 picked sailors, and several excellent gunners, the news arrived that our squadron had sailed from the Tagus, and had been captured by Napier. The journals of the 15th inst. gave the particulars of that disastrous event, and yesterday, the 15th, our expedition was to have put to sea in the night. As there were now no ships by which to send the supplies, all that could be done was to despatch the officers and men, while the materiel was countermanded, and every thing had to be undone again what I had been so solicitous to get ready. I cannot write to your Excellency to-day more in detail on any thing. I have no time, nor will my head bear it. The resolution of the government to order the sailing of our squadron under existing circumstances, and after directing us here to make the preparations alluded to, is called both by our friends and enemies an unparalleled error. I have conversed with the ministers of the Great Powers, as well as with other individuals; all are of the opinion, all blame that step severely. All consider our cause, if not as lost, at least extremely difficult to retrieve, and the only hope still cherished by those who take an interest in us is the consideration that Marshal Bourmont must now be at the head of our land forces, and will perhaps be able to do something if the troops and people continue faithful. It is, above all things desirable to prevent Lisbon from falling into the hands of the rebels; for as soon as this government receives intelligence of their being in possession of the capital, it will acknowledge the rebel government, and we may look upon our cause as lost without remedy. The government may thence infer how important it is to defend the capital to the utmost extremity.

2. There are still here fourteen or fifteen officers, selected by Bourmont, and are all very able men. As we have now only the army to look to, I shall endeavour to despatch them to some point of the Portuguese coast, where to land under the present circumstances of the blockade, &c. It will be advisable for your Excellency to have general orders sent to the ports on the coast to favour the landing of these officers wherever they may present themselves, furnished with my requisition or general passport, such as I gave to the Marshal himself.

God preserve your Excellency,  
ANTONIO RIBEIRO SARAIVA.  
To the most illustrious and most excellent Senhor the Viscount de Santarem, &c.

## SELECTIONS.

Some amusing anecdotes are on record touching the rather incongruous association of our sailor-king with the turf, one of which we will venture to repeat. Previously to the first appearance of the royal stud in the name of William IV., the trainer had an audience of his Majesty, and humbly requested to be informed what horses it was the royal pleasure should be sent down? "Send the whole squad," said the King; "some of them, I suppose, will win."

A sportsman by touching his horse near the withers with his whip taught him to kneel immediately. When shooting, and a dog came to the point, he made his horse kneel, and persuaded those present that the horse was an excellent pointer. A gentleman having purchased the gelding, was fording a river with him, when having touched his withers, he was true to the touch, down he dropped in the stream, and soused his new master in the water. The latter, in a great passion, asked his former owner what he meant by selling him a horse that played him such a trick in the water? "Oh!" said the other, "you bought him as a pointer, and at the time he went on his knees he was pointing a salmon." --Edinburgh Paper.

**CHOLERA.**--We have heard it asserted by persons who have been in different countries where the cholera was raging in a manner unknown in England, that whenever it is practicable to bathe, especially in sea-water, it has been found to be an excellent preventative. After coming out of the water the body should be rubbed very well with rough towels.

**A TERRIFIC SEA MONSTER.**--A boat belonging to Mr. Catt brought on shore at Seaford, a few days ago, a fish of an extraordinary kind. Its fins resembled the arm and hand (with finger nails) of a human being, and it had two protuberances or sort of pockets on each breast, which were filled with small fish. When taken from the net, it followed the fishermen round the boat; and, in order to get rid of "so ugly a customer," they procured weapons and despatched it forthwith. --Brighton Gazette.

**HARMONY BETWEEN RIVALS.**--Lady Gage, the wife of the first baronet, Sir John, ancestor of Viscount Gage, when first a widow was only seventeen, beautiful and rich; she was courted by her three husbands, Sir G. Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hery, at the same time; and to appease a quarrel that had arisen respecting her between them, she threatened her everlasting displeasure to the first that should be the aggressor--when, as she had declared for neither, by balancing their hopes against their fears, stifled their resentments against each other--adding, good humouredly, that if they would keep the peace and have patience, she would have them all in their turns which singularly enough did happen.

Lieutenant Coke, in his Subaltern's Furlough, says he was struck, on his first visit to the strangers' gallery, in the American House of Representatives, to see at its entrance the following admonition:--"Gentlemen will be pleased not to place their feet on the board in front of the gallery, as the dirt from them falls on the senators' heads."

**PAGANINI IN TROUBLE.**--Some short time since, a provincial manager, but little more than 100 miles from London, prevailed on this distinguished violinist to visit his theatre upon sharing terms, the receipts to be deposited in a box, with an aperture cut in the top for the introduction of the cash, and the key, as per agreement, was to be left, to prevent deception or robbery, in the custody of the great magician. The night arrived, and myriads crowded to witness the exhibition. Paganini played, and delighted--and was, in turn, delighted himself by the cheering prospect in view of large receipts. On the termination of the performance, he proceeded to unfold the golden treasure, when lo! on exploring the box, he discovered, to his great horror and astonishment, that the manager, or some legerdemain trickster, determined to "lower the pegs that produced his concord of sweet sounds," had inserted a corresponding aperture in the bottom of the box, which conveyed the money, amounting to £110, into some other receptacle as fast as it was put in, and finally into the pocket of the manager, who had long previously made a hasty exit, leaving poor Paganini only a few solitary shillings as the reward of his night's work.--It is whispered that the money-box was of Birmingham manufacture. --Liverpool Journal.

The Rev. Mr. Forbes, a Scotch clergyman, in the county of Ross, has been found liable in £250 damages to one of his parishioners, for libelling him from the pulpit, in the presence of the congregation.

There is now being erected, at Stonyhurst College, the most magnificent place of worship which the Catholics will have in the three kingdoms. It is supposed that this church, or rather cathedral, will be completed in about sixteen months hence. The style is Gothic, and the expense will exceed £10,000.

An honest Scotchman, on hearing of the birth of the heir to King Leopold, and his intended title, exclaimed,--"Well, gude, gude, that the little Duke of Brawbant may prove a *braw bantling!*" Many a worse pun has cost more trouble, for honest Sawney never perceived it until it was pointed out.

**CHICKENS HATCHED IN OVENS.**--The number of chickens hatched in ovens every year, in Egypt, is calculated at about one hundred million.

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