



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

(From the London WATCHMAN, March 2—16.)

Our parliamentary digest presents many strong points of interest. The Orange Societies have been formally dissolved, in consequence of the decision to which the House of Commons came on Tuesday. This event is important both in itself and as removing a screen, behind which the lawless Roman Catholic associations in Ireland sheltered themselves. They too in their turn, must share the treatment of even-handed justice. In the discussion of this subject,—one certainly, not without those inflammable materials which mix themselves up more or less with Irish politics,—more senatorial dignity and moderation were displayed than we ever remember since the retirement of Earl Grey from public life. The spirit of accommodation manifested by Lord John Russell was promptly responded to by Lord Stanley. Nor had the previous disinterested offers of assistance to the Home Secretary by Sir Robert Peel in the loan of his port-folio, been lost on his mind. Such a glimpse of sunshine on the political horizon, invited to its enjoyment all the kindlier feelings, which had retreated before the chill and gloom of an atmosphere of agitation; just as on a summer day in April, the sunbeams issue from their dark nooks and caverns. By anticipation we felt, as we read the passionless and patriotic debate, as if the rational lovers of practical freedom had already attained to the consummation of their cherished hopes in the formation of a coalition cabinet. In the reverie of the moment we said to ourselves, under such a government would O'Connell dare to agitate? But, alas! with the mention of that repulsive name, the spell was broken, and we felt the reality of our situation.

We would have willingly entered upon the discussion of other parliamentary topics, but that questions of another kind crowd upon our thoughts and press for utterance.

EXTINCTION OF ORANGEISM.—The House of Commons, in an address to the Crown expresses a strong opinion against Orange lodges. The Crown returns what is technically called a "most gracious answer," but which would be much more appropriately termed "constitutional answer." Well, what is the conduct of the Orangemen? Why, they declare without hesitation, that in deference to the Crown and to the House, they will dissolve their lodges. Now mark, how different has been, and is still the conduct of the "Radicals," or "Liberals," or whatever else they call themselves. They have violated even the law itself—their boast of their misdeeds—they are only persevering in their courses of ordination at the present moment, they are actually threatening to plunge others more violent still. In England look at the Attwoods of Birmingham, the Unionists, and the infringers of the laws and their encouragers and patrons. In Ireland look at the Shields the Crawfords,—in a word at the "tail,"—as well as their own persistence to the law relative to the ignorant peasantry to join them in commission of that offence. Compare these men with the Percevals, with the Maxwells, with the whole of the

Orangemen, and tell us which were the best subjects. Take a stronger case,—compare the rebellious contumacy of the "Repealers," STILL "REPEALERS," with the submission of that class of His Majesty's subjects who but a few hours ago were Orangemen.—Times.

THE KING'S LEVEE.—Yesterday week His Majesty held his first levee for the season. There were present, independently of officers in the army and navy, professional men and private individuals,—of the nobility, six dukes, five marquises, eighteen earls, seven viscounts, twenty nine lords, and nine bishops.—The Dukes of Cleveland and Wellington, the Marquises of Westminster and Lansdowne, and several members of Parliament, deputations and official persons, presented addresses against the nomination of justices by town councils, in favour of reform, for quarter sessions in boroughs, offering thanks for the Municipal Bill, for support to the church in Scotland, for a municipal bill in Ireland, and expressing confidence in the Ministers.

On Wednesday, the Queen's birthday was celebrated, and the first drawing room of the season was held. The usual congratulatory address from the Bishops was read to her Majesty in the morning by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The other ceremonies prescribed on the occasion, appear to have been carefully observed. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria went in state to the Palace, with four carriages, and escorted by a regiment of Life-Guards. The dresses of both were composed entirely of British and Irish manufactures. The list of the company and the description of the ladies' dresses occupy four columns of the daily papers. There were no presentations, but the company were very numerous. Their Majesties had a select party in the evening to dinner. Several of the Ministers and the chief officers of the Household gave dinner parties.

On Tuesday last, arrived at Spithead the Liverpool, a ship of 2,000 tons, and fitted to carry 74 guns. She was built in 1826, in the English yards at Cochin, entirely of teak, and was presented by the Emperor of Muscat to the King of England, through Captain Sir Henry Hart, in February, 1835, when that officer was sent in the Imogene frigate, on a mission to His Highness at Zanzibar.

It may be necessary to state that masters may discharge their servants instantaneously, for moral misconduct, wilful disobedience of orders, and habitual neglect.—Globe.

At the Worsley Petty Sessions, last week, the Magistrates decided that the father of an illegitimate child ceases to be liable for its maintenance on the marriage of its mother to another man.

Mr Napier has lately erected a printing machine which strikes off three thousand newspapers in an hour, and discharges them from the printing room below on the publisher's counter.

Dr. Gillies died at Clapham on the 15th inst. in the 90th year of his age. The Doctor was author of the well known History of Ancient Greece, and other works, and for a great many years held the situation of Historiographer to His

Majesty for Scotland. He is brother to Lord Gillies.

The Observer, (a Ministerial paper) says, "That a measure will be presented to parliament, the present month, for the entire reconstruction of the county management throughout England. The power of the Lords-Lieutenant is to be entirely superseded by County Boards appointed by the rate-payers; and the County Boards will nominate Magistrates whose names will be sent for approval to the Secretary of State. Another measure will also be brought forward in March, for the purpose of rendering the Sewer Courts responsible."

A new club, designated the Reform Club, has been formed in London. The number of members entered already amounts to 893, amongst whom are the Duke of Sussex and all His Majesty's Ministers.

Mr Edward Dens Thomson has been promoted by Lord Glenelg to the situation of Secretary of New South Wales, on the resignation of Mr Macleay.

Government have announced their determination to bring in a bill for the reform of the London Corporation, without reference to the interference of the Common Council, who are much afraid of losing their power and influence.

The shipowners and merchants of Sunderland are on the alert to oppose, with the utmost rigour, Mr Poulett Thomson's scheme of reducing the duty on Baltic timber, fifteen shillings per load, and thereby bringing ruin on our valuable colonial interests in Canada.

During the recent heavy gale, which visited this part of the coast, the tide rose so rapidly at a place called Magdalen, near Lynn, that the adjoining meadows were completely under water before the farmers could remove the stock, and in consequence 1,700 sheep perished; while between Downham and Lynn, on the London road, more than 4,000 acres of land were under water, the banks of the river having given way.

There are nearly 3,000 Scotch in Liverpool, not one of whom is a Roman Catholic.

Upwards of thirteen hundred valuable trees were blown down during the late gale, which visited the eastern coast in the Earl of Tankerville's Park at Chillingham.

A number of Roman Catholic Priests (says the Manchester Courier) have for some time been engaged in studying the Welsh language, with the intention of commencing a Roman Catholic mission in the principality. In furtherance of this object also a Popish Mass Book has been printed in Welsh.

Preparations are making at Kensington Palace for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, husband of the young Queen, who is expected with his brother to visit this country on his way to Portugal.

It is stated on the authority of private letters from Berlin, of a recent date, that the King of Prussia is labouring under an affection of the brain, which has assumed symptoms of insanity. If this intelligence be true, it may lead to an important change in the affairs of Europe,

as the Prince stands next in succession to the throne is known to be of a more warlike disposition than the present King and no one can deny that Europe is, at the present time, in a highly combustible state.

OPEN TRADE TO SYRIA.—Letters from Alexandria announce that Mehemet Ali has renounced his all grasping policy and that system of monopoly he has hitherto followed. He has removed many of those fetters which impeded the progress of trade in Syria. Thus the silk trade is to be henceforth open, and several articles that were prohibited may now be imported upon paying duties varying from 26 to 40 per cent. This determination will modify the commerce between Syria and the Levant and will open a new market for the manufactures of Europe.

The Madrid Gazette of the 17th ult contains a Royal Decree appointing a Commission for consolidating and liquidating the interior debt of Spain. Commissioners have also been appointed in every province to watch over and secure the national property.

Through the exertions of M. Mendizabal £250,000 has been forwarded to pay the forces acting against the Carlists and it was thought this would be sufficient to liquidate all arrears up to the commencement of the present year. The formation of the new levies was going on actively, and offers had been made to Mendizabal to grant on the hypothecation of duties.—Globe.

PORTUGAL.—Letters and papers to the 14th ult., have arrived from Lisbon.—The Diario do Governo states that the elective chamber will shortly enter on the discussion of a project of law, the object of which is the reform of the tariff of duties in all the custom houses in the kingdom—a subject of the greatest importance, and necessary on the account of the irregular manner and the want of uniformity in levying those duties hitherto.

The report of the Ecclesiastical Committee on the best means of providing for the clergy has been discussed by the elective chamber, and decided by a vote that the clergy shall be paid by the Treasury. The measure however, is only provisional.

His Majesty's cutter Quail sailed from Lisbon on the 14th inst. At the time of her sailing another change of Ministry was agitated, in consequence of the violent opposition of the Deputies to the successor and promises of the rights and privileges which had been made to the approximate possessor of the throne of Portugal, as well as to his being appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces.

HOLLAND.—The States-General were to re-assemble yesterday to proceed with the further discussion of the commercial code. It was also expected that the question of the Belgian portion of the debt, the interest of which would become due on the 1st July, would again be brought under consideration. No serious opposition to the views of Government in this particular was anticipated.

Prince William Frederick, the youngest son of the Prince of Orange, who is destined for the sea service, was about to make another voyage in the corvette Bellona to visit the coast of Norway.

Norway.—The States of Norway were opened at Christiania, on the tenth, by a speech delivered by the Counsellor of State, (M. Collet) in the name of the King. His Majesty states that the debts of the State had been regularly discharged, and that, though the direct taxes have been diminished since the last Sessions, the receipts have exceeded the payments. He notices the advantages derived by commerce, agriculture, and the revenue of the kingdom, from the National Bank which makes advances at four per cent. He announces that for the necessary protection of the naval commerce of the country, the Government requires to have ships of war at its disposal, and that for this purpose a Bill would be presented.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The Sultan is steadily advancing in the career of improvement and reform. Scarcely a week passes that does not furnish us with a proof of this. He has lately sent into Armenia, by way of experiment several Pachas and Governors, who instead of being allowed to provide for themselves out of the surplus of their revenues, are to receive a fixed stipend, in the quality of military governors. This regulation will have the double effect of checking corruption and oppression on the one hand, and securing the punctual and due payment of the revenue into the treasury on the other; by which means, if the system were adopted throughout the empire, the Sultan might safely reckon on having his finances doubled. Another regulation is of the highest importance. The Sultan has long been aware that, since the destruction of the Janissaries, no set of men have thwarted and opposed him in his enlightened policy, more than the body of the Ulemas. In order to pull down their pride, he has established a new scale of dignity and precedence, by which their importance is reduced to its proper level, under the separate heads of "Men of the Sword," "Men of the Pen," and "Civil Officers of the Government." To each of these a relative rank is assigned, and according to this new distribution of dignity, the military section has been exalted, and that of the Ulemas depressed.

The result of the recent elections in Spain appears to be the parliamentary inauguration of the movement party.—This is not to be wondered at in the excited state of the public mind of a country struggling to throw off a despotic regime, which has still the power to dispute, inch by inch, the ascendancy of the new order of things. The voice of moderation has no chance of a hearing, "charm she ever so wisely." Her lessons belong to a later stage of the business, when men begin to see the consequences of political violence. Great changes can only be effected by men of sterner natures and unbending decision of character. Martinez de la Rosa and Toreno trifled with Carlism, until the evil is almost insuperable by Mendizabal, and the fiercer spirits summoned by the late elections to his assistance. The candidates already elected seem to have been supported for the most part by the National Guards. Thus Almeria has chosen three staunch patriots,—namely, M.M. Chacon, an old deputy; Jose Jover, a merchant; and Jose Salamanca, a magistrate. These three deputies belong to the National Guards, and Almeria, celebrated, by public rejoicings this triumph of the popular candidates. Mina, too has been elected for Navarre. On the contrary, M.M. Martinez de la Rosa and Toreno have not been thought worthy of seats in this chamber. Grenada has rejected the former and Oviedo the latter. "The absolute necessity, under which Mendizabal is placed, of calling to his aid men of influence in the country," is the general subject of conversation in Madrid, and reconciles even the most timid to an elevation—disproportionate under any other circumstances—of the democratic elements of constitutional government.

We stated in our last, that the British Legion had quailed, not before the Carls, but at the presence "of the pestilence that walketh in darkness; and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day."—But why, we ask, have the British auxiliaries suffered from the ravages of disease incomparably more than the rest of the combined forces of the Queen

Whence the pre disposition to its fatal attacks? Neither their privations nor aigine account for the immense difference. They have been well clothed and well fed. And though their loss in actual warfare is stated not to have exceeded 700 or 800, yet the number of effective men is now reduced from 10,000 to 3,000. The explanation of the matter is sufficiently easy, by adverting to the habits of the men before they left home; and the whole case is one which will serve mightily the cause of Temperance Societies.—The *Phare* of Bayonne, a journal in the Christiano interest, contains the following very pertinent observations on the subject. After enumerating various causes, which single or combined are inadequate to the solution of the case, the writer proceeds,—“We shall find the cause of the almost total ruin of this corps in the character of the recruits, taken indifferently from the quays of Dublin, and the streets of Manchester. We further attribute it to the complete absence of discipline, and an intemperance the consequence of a deplorable excess of strong liquors, in a country, which requires exemplary sobriety. We know, beyond all doubt, that their pay is exclusively employed in this manner; and that not content with the liquor thus obtained, they almost daily sell, for the trifling sum of a penny, their rations of meat, in order to purchase brandy. Their equipments are also frequently sold for the same purpose.”

The recent intelligence from the Canadas is highly important. On Sir Francis Head's arrival, as Governor of Upper Canada, he communicated to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, then in Session, not only several dispatches from his Majesty's government, in reply to several addresses from those bodies, but also the Royal Instructions to himself and the King's Commissioners in Lower Canada, for their guidance in investigating, and endeavouring to settle the various questions which have of late years been agitated in those provinces, and which have recently assumed a very threatening aspect in Lower Canada.

The disclosure of these instructions seems to have been unexpected and premature, and to have arisen from Sir Francis Head's not distinguishing between furnishing the two branches of the provincial legislature with the substance of his instructions (if desired,) and laying before them the instructions themselves, on his assuming the government of the upper province. As these instructions contain a full and minute exposition of the policy of the present Government, in regard to the Canadas, this early disclosure of them will hasten the crisis which is approaching, especially in the affairs of Lower Canada. In that province, the three-fourths numerical French majority have, since the assumption of the government by the Earl of Gosford, been triumphing in the prospect of absolute ascendancy over their British fellow-subjects, whilst the one-fourth British minority (but possessing three-fourths of the wealth and intelligence of the country) have been appealing to their fellow-subjects, speaking the English language in the neighbouring provinces, to assist them in averting the domination and oppression of an ignorant French majority. But the instructions of his Majesty's government to the Royal Commissioners in the Canadas, whilst they direct a careful inquiry into every complaint preferred by any party, are, we are happy to say, strictly conservative of the institutions of those provinces and carefully guard the prerogatives of the crown against the encroachments of popular ambition, and provide for a firm and efficient, as well as impartial and popular administration of the Government. The joyous anticipations of the Republican party, and the fearful apprehensions of the friends of British Institutions and the British Connexion in the Canadas, are alike terminated. The *Toronto Courier*,—the leading organ of the Constitutional party in Upper Canada,—says, "The expectations of the Republican faction are blasted, and the anxieties, and the had almost said the terrors, of the Com-made, and we may then expect to see the substitutionists are proved to be groundless." The *Correspondent and Advertiser*—the principal organ of the Republican party in the same province, and edited and published by an ex Catholic priest,—speaking of the messages of His

Excellency, Sir Francis Head, by which the Royal Instructions had been communicated to the Assembly,—expresses it as follows:—"The message has gone abroad, and produced disappointment.—We find none of the changes which the Tories dreaded, and which the people expected! It contains nothing solid or definitive,—it promises no effectual change in the great evils which have been the cause of all our unhappiness,—it leaves us precisely in our former situation or worse."

We congratulate the government and the country—especially the Canadas—on the Constitutional and Statesman-like views of Colonial policy expressed in these instructions to the provincial Governors; and we still anticipate a long and mutually beneficial connection between these extensive and valuable dependencies of Great Britain and the Parent State.

A noble task was performed in the abolition of Negro Slavery; but in accomplishing that, the British Legislature did not complete all that was requisite to be done in the West Indies. It was truly a great achievement; but so far from being a final measure, it was only the commencement of a series of such as were necessary to secure the welfare of the emancipated race, and place the prosperity of the colonies on a permanent and sure foundation. Slavery was not a mere blot, on the very surface of society, the removal of which, would at once restore it to a beautiful and healthy state: it was rather a gangrenous disease affecting the whole social frame, and rendering a thorough and searching process of purification imperative in order to restore the system to soundness and vigour.

One of the evils originated, or, at all events, greatly aggravated by slavery, was the imperfect administration of justice in the West India Colonies. This evil has long been notorious. Years before Slavery came to an end, it had ceased to excite wonder, how it was that the oppressed negro, and the persecuted missionary, should so often be denied redress in the Colonial Courts. What justice could be hoped for, when the judge and the jury were too frequently interested parties? And even where degree of corrupt bias was absent, what law, it may be asked, was to be expected when, as it appears from the report of the Commissioners in 1822, not a single lawyer could be found among the twenty-five judges in one of the islands? The attention of successive administrations has been called to this subject; and the Earl of Ripon, Lord Stanley, Mr Spring Rice, and the Earl of Aberdeen, severally applied themselves to the task of devising a suitable remedy for the existing evil. The continuance of slavery, however, presented difficulties which proved insuperable to Lord Ripon and his successor in the colonial department. So long as it remained, no efficient reform in the administration of justice in the West Indies could be effected; and the Earl of Aberdeen, was too short a time in office to introduce the measure which he had in preparation for the accomplishment of this important object. The honour has been reserved for Lord Glenelg to bring in a Bill for the better Administration of justice in the West Indies. The principle of his Lordship's bill is to divide the West India Islands into two districts, to each of which, a chief justice and a senior judge are to be appointed, who are, at stated times, to go the circuit throughout the islands. On every Island there is also to be a puisne judge resident, who shall assist the other judges, when they arrive on circuit, and who at other times shall transact business as the judges do in their chambers at home, and perhaps preside at the Quarter Sessions. We earnestly hope that the suggestion of the Earl of Ripon will be attended to, and that the spurious economy will be repudiated, which would fix the salaries of the judges on so low a scale, as would prevent talented and competent men from accepting appointments to West India judgeships. Let only a sufficient remuneration be made, and we may then expect to see the West Indies placed on a footing with our own country, with regard to the administration of justice. It was truly gratifying to witness, during the discussion of this subject in the House of Lords, on Friday evening, the Earl of Ripon ex-

pressing his satisfaction with the bill brought forward by the Noble Secretary for the Colonies, and to hear Lord Glenelg, in reply, disclaim all the honour, except that which arose out of his being enabled, by favourable circumstances, to introduce the measure which his predecessors had planned.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday are prolific in domestic news. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of the amnesty commenced on Saturday by the reading of reports on petitions praying for the adoption of that measure, to extend to all cases of political prisoners condemned since the 25th of July, 1830. Should the measure be adopted to that extent, it will include M. de Polignac and his fellow-prisoners, the ex-ministers of Charles X. This proposition it was expected would lead to a long discussion, the Minister of Justice having proposed that upon a question of so much importance the chamber should take full time for consideration, and not decide hastily and taking that view of the subject, he proposed that the chamber should pass to the order of the day. Public opinion is decidedly in favour of the measure, but doubts are entertained of its being carried.

In the meantime, the official French journal comes out with a rumour of a new plot for assassinating the King and other branches of the Royal Family.—The *Motiv* of Saturday, contains an account of the discovery by the police of a manufactory of gunpowder situated in the Rue de l'Ourme. At the time that the police made their entrance, six men were found at work, all of whom were taken into custody. The quantity of gunpowder found on the premises did not exceed 150lbs; but it was evident from the nature of the apparatus that the manufacture had been carried on very extensively. This discovery was made on Wednesday, and we are told that on the following day the police, acting upon information which they had received, succeeded in seizing four large boxes filled with carbines, muskets, and pistols, and nearly one hundred packages of cartridges. These were found in a house in the Rue de Beaume, where it appears they had been deposited some weeks. These discoveries have led to several arrests, and the police are still actively engaged in their search, under the direction of the Minister of Justice.

SPAIN

Private letters corroborate the accounts previously received of the disappointment experienced by the public at the development of M. Mendizabal's finance plan. The French papers notice two assassinations as having taken place in the Spanish capital. They are neither of them of a political character, although an extraordinary circumstance attaches to them both. The victims were both members of the diplomatic body, one being the cook on the establishment of the Danish Charge d'Affaires, and the other the lady's maid of the French Ambassador.

From Barcelona, there are accounts to the 4th instant. They make no mention whatever of any disturbance existing in the city at the time. Mina, is becoming, if possible, more unpopular than ever.—His late atrocious act of brutal, sanguinary barbarity—the murder of the unfortunate mother of Cabrera—has excited against him in the minds of the populace a universal feeling of detestation.

Letters from the north of Spain contain a most melancholy account of the state of the British Legion. The *Courrier* of Monday night publishes a long letter from its correspondent at Vittoria, which gives a frightful picture of the sufferings, deprivations and losses to which the troops under Colonel Evans have been exposed. Our contemporary introduces the following observations, affording us a striking testimonial of Spanish gratitude:—

"General Evans has been, we do not hesitate to say, most shamefully treated. It is obviously impossible to maintain an army which is not regularly supplied and paid. He has had to contend from the very moment of his landing in Spain against the want of a military chest, and of provisions and necessities for his

troops, and had not withstanding, brought them to such a state of discipline, that had it not been for treachery, jealousy, or intrigue, there was at one time no reason to doubt their being able to strike a decisive blow against the Carlists, and to contribute essentially to put down the rebellion.

From the armies we learn that the town of Encui has fallen into the hands of the Carlists. On the approach of the enemy, the Christians who were in the place abandoned it, and retreated to the neighbouring heights of Lansoin. The Carlists took possession of the place without a shot having been fired. They then pursued the Queen's troops to their retreat, and succeeded in capturing between 50 and 60 of them, and upwards of 300 muskets and knapsacks. The account further states that several of the Christians were killed in their retreat to the village of Biscarret, in which place they were shut up by their assailants at the time the latest accounts left the army. Cordova, it is stated, is waiting patiently for the arrival of the Portuguese contingent before he resumes active operations.

POLAND.—A private letter, dated Frankfort, March 5, states that serious excesses had taken place in the territory of Cracow, and that blood had been spilt. Several of those unfortunate individuals who were doomed to be transported to America, had it appears, attempted to escape from the territory of Cracow into the adjacent province, which belongs to Prussia, but being discovered, they were fired upon by the guard and several of them were severely wounded. It is further stated that notwithstanding the increasing force has accomplished its avowed object in taking possession of Cracow, reinforcements of troops continued to arrive daily, and besides the city of Cracow, fifteen other places were occupied by the Prussians, Austrians, and Russians. The *leve du pont* of the Vistula was also being fortified.

The *Algemeine Zeitung* contains an article concerning Cracow, dated Vienna, March 1st., which states that the officers of the invading troops have been feasted, and appropriate toasts were drunk with enthusiasm—the inhabitants were all delighted, it is stated, by the presence of the military, by which public order and the security of the citizens are restored. The means of clearing the territory are proceeding, and about 600 individuals are already in the depot at Podgotze, and the territory of Cracow will soon be cleared of all suspected strangers.

TURKEY.—The intelligence from Constantinople, to the 3d instant, is rather a warlike character. The English vessel *Volage*, which had carried out Sultan's orders to Mehemet Ali, to continue his monopoly and exactions on English commerce in Syria had returned to Constantinople, with an impression that though the Pacha received a firmman with apparent respect, he was unlikely so to compromise his independence, as to pay implicit submission to the effect upon the Porte had been induced it to proceed with warlike preparations, and hostilities between Turkey and Egypt for this or some other cause, were again deemed probable. The Sultan appears to be gathering new spirits. He even talks of paying off his debts to Russia, and of demanding the restitution of Silistria, but this is more talked of than settled.

VENEZUELA.—The accounts from Venezuela confirmatory of the suppression of insurrection there. General Paez, on the 25th December, gained a complete victory over the rebels and took Carrago prisoner and the whole of the territory. The victorious General took possession of Porto Cabello, and immediate measures for the restoration of tranquillity. The blockade of Cabello was, as a matter of course, raised, and the vessels employed in it had withdrawn to act Maracaibo.

QUEBEC.—By the official return of imports to Quebec and Montreal last year, it is ascertained that the Colony is in a most flourishing condition. The imports into the Colony, in the last year, amount-

ed, according to the official valuation, to £1,166,291 3s. 8d., showing an increase over the importations of 1834, of not less than £504,599 4s. 1d. The returns relative to the exports are not made up in a state to give the amount specifically, but they show also an increase. Although the number of emigrants which arrived out last year, was not so considerable as previous years, still, from the preparations which are now in progress from the commencement of the season of the Canada trade, no doubt exists but that a very large augmentation to the settlers in the colony will be made during this year.

On Sunday week, the large rope warehouse, belonging to Mr James Breed, near the White Rock, Brighton, was washed down by the sea and completely destroyed. The little town, called America, is now no more; what with the order of the Woods and Forests, and the influx of the sea there is no part left.

It is intended to erect a monument in the cathedral of Durham, in honour of the late lamented and munificent bishop.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1836.

By the arrival of the Brig Providence from Liverpool, we have been kindly favoured with London papers to the 16th of March, from which some interesting extracts will be found in our preceding columns: and in consequence, we have been obliged to omit the speeches, made at the St George's dinner.

DIED

At St. John's, on the 6th ultimo, aged 88 years, Peter McKie, Esq., native of Wigtown in North Britain, who for upwards of fifty years held the situation of surveyor of his Majesty's Customs in that town.

SHIP NEWS

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
April 23.—Brig Carbonear, Watts, Cadiz, 200 tons salt.

ST JOHN'S.

ENTERED
April 22.—Brig Paget, Petty, St Vincent, sugar and rum.
Mary, Pettipas, Nova Scotia, tea, porter, beef & sundries.
25.—Barque Mary Ann, Anderson, Lisbon, salt.
Brip Palmetto, Spencer, Trinidad, sugar & molasses.
Devonshire, Williams, St Martin's, sugar & sundries.
Schooner Rapid, Hurst, Trinidad, sugar & molasses.
Salima, Hayes, Greenock, candles, paint, cordage & sundries.
Brig Mary, Laird, Cadiz, salt, raisins, almonds & sundries.
Britannia, McDonald, Lisbon, salt & sundries.
Sophia, Humphreys, Liverpool, tea, pork, coal, figs and sundries.
Brig Swallow, McKean, Liverpool, ginger, sugar, rice, soap, brandy, pork & sundry merchandize.
Schooner Ben, Forest, Boston, apples, cipher, coffee, walnuts, pitch, tobacco, rice & oranges.

VESSELS LOADING.

26.—Paget, Petty, Barbadoes.
Ranger, Dollard, Portugal.
27.—Palmetto, Spencer, Grenada.
Rapid, Hunt Barbadoes.

CLEARED.

April 22.—Schooner Gratitude, Hicks, Nova Scotia, fish.
Brig Avalon, Ritchie, Pernambuco, fish.
Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Spencer, Grenada, fish.
29.—Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, Lisbon, fish.

MADEIRA, Feb. 21.

All Vessels arriving at this Port, will henceforward be liable to a tonnage duty, the amount of which is not yet determined.

On Sale
TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
TO MORROW
AT 11 O'CLOCK
IN THE THE FORENOON.
AT THE SHOP OF THE
SUBSCRIBER:
A QUANTITY
OF
Mens' and Boys' TROUSERS,
Ditto WAISTCOATS,
Ditto RED SHIRTS,
Ditto CAPS & DRAWERS,
AND
A Variety of other ARTICLES.
HENRY HEARDER.
Carbonear, May 4, 1826.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

PROVISIONS
AND
SHOP GOODS
By T. NEWELL

LOW FOR CASH,

BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
200 Barrels Superfine States' FLOUR
Copenhagen and Hamburg BREAD,
FLOUR, OATMEAL and BUTTER
1 7/8 Inch Chain Cable (proved)
Chain Tapsail Sheets and Ties
Sheathing Iron and Stenplates
Sheet Iron and Copper
Bar and Bolt Iron
Hawsers, Warps and other Cordage
Oakum, Spun yarn and Marline
B.B. & S.S.G. Shot
Nails all sizes
Cabin Stoves and Cambouses
Hawse and Deck Pipes
Pitch, Tar & Turpentine
40 Boxes Soap
Candles Mould and Dipt
No. and Flat Canvas, Sail Twine
Tobacco, Leaf & Negrohead
Mens SHOES of Superior quality in small packages
With a general assortment of HARDWARE and other MANUFACTURED GOODS &c. &c.
Harbour Grace, Jan. 27, 1836

NOTICES

IN compliance with the Provisions of an Act, passed in the present Session of the COLONIAL LEGISLATURE, Chapter 1, for the Relief and Benefit of SICK, INFIRM and DISABLED SEAMEN, FISHERMEN and other Persons engaged in the Navigation and Fisheries of this Colony and its Dependencies, and for the endowment and support of Hospitals therein. We, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this District of CONCEPTION BAY, do hereby give

PUBLIC NOTICE

to all the Lawful Owners, and Masters of Vessels Owned in the Electoral District of CONCEPTION BAY; to meet and assemble at the COURT-HOUSE at HARBOUR GRACE, on MONDAY, the NINTH DAY of MAY next ensuing, at ELEVEN o'Clock in the forenoon, of the same Day; then and there to elect from among themselves, being lawfully present and voting at such Meeting, FIFTEEN DIRECTORS for the purpose contemplated by the above in part recited Statute.

Given in General Quarter Sessions HARBOUR GRACE, 14th April, 1836.
THOS. DANSON, J. P.
J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P.
JOHN STARK, J. P.

THE following is a List of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, which will not be forwarded without the POSTAGE:—

Edmund Gooley } care of Patrick Welsh
John Brown, } St. John's.
John Brown, } care of John Gidden
Wm. Green, } care of Patrick Welsh
St. John's }
John Adams, Brig Liberty, } care of Mr
Leynard Butler, } Chancey
Dennis Fitzgerald, }
Timothy Morey. }
and
S. SOLOMON, P.M.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
NGRA 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.

The NGRA 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.

Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6
Single Letters 6
Double do. 1 0

And PACKAGES in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
April 13.

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 cabin 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 7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto 5s.
Letters, Single 6d.
Double, Do. 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 Harbour Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.

And Packages in proportion.
All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,

Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, St. John's.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

A Piece of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on the East by the House of the late Captain STALEY and on the West by the Subscriber's Land, and containing about one acre, is now to be let on a Building Lease, for a Term of Years, by

MARY TAYLOR
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 24, 1836.

POETRY

LARRY O'BRANIGAN.

Extract of a Letter from LARRY, now in England, to his wife JUDY, at Mullinabad, in Ireland.

[FROM THE HALIFAX JOURNAL.]

Dear Judy,—I send you this bit of a letter, By mail coach conveyance—for want of a better— To tell you what luck in this world I have had Since I left the sweet cabin at Mullinabad Och, Judy, that night! when the pig which we meant To dry nurse in the parlour to pay off the rent, Juliana, the crathur—that name was the death of her, Gave us the ship and we saw the last breath of her!

And there was the childer, six innocent sows, For their cant little play-fellows, turning up howls; While yourself, my dear Judy, (though grievin' a folly.) Stud over Julianna's remains, melancholy— Cryin' half for the crathur and half for the money, 'Arrah, why did ye die till we'd sow'd you my boney?"

But God's will be done!—and then faith sure enough, As the pig was desaiiced 'twas high time to be off. So we gather'd up all the poor duds we could catch. Lock'd the owld cabin door, put the key in the thatch, Then tuk leave of each other's sweet lips in the dark, And set off, like the Christians turn'd out of the ark; The six childer with you, my dear Judy, ochone! And poor I wid myself, left condolin' alone.

How I came to this England, o'er say and o'er lands, And what cruel hard walkin' I've had on my hands, Is, at this present writin' too tedious to speak, So I'll mention it all in a postscript next week; Only starv'd I was, surely as thin as a lath. Till I came to an up and a down place they call Barn, Where, as luck was, I manag'd to make a meal's meat, By dhraggin' owld ladies all day through the street— Which their docthors (who pocket like fun the pound starlings), Have brought into fashion, to please the owld darlings.

Divl' a boy in all Bath, though I say it, could carry The granies up hill half so handy as Larry: And the higher they lived like owld crows in the air, The more I was wanted to lug them up there.

But luck has two handles, dear Judy they say, And mine has both handles put on the wrong way, For ponderin' one morn on a drame I just had Of yourself and the babies at Mullinabad, Och, there came o'er my senses so plaisin' a flutter, That I spilt an old countess right clane in the gutter; Muff, feathers and all! the descint was most awful, And what was still worse, faith—I knew 'twas unlawful; For though with mere women no very great evil, T' upset an old Countess in BATH is the devil! So lifting the chair with herself safe upon it, (For nothin' about her was kilt but her bonnet,) Without even mentionin' "By your lave ma'm," I tuk to my heels and—here Judy, I am

What's the name of this town I can't say! very well, But your heart sure will jump when you hear what befell! Your own beautiful Larry the very first day (And a Sunday it was shinin' out mighty gay.) When his brogues to this city of luck found their way. Being hungry, God help me, and hap pennin' to stop, Just to dine on the smell of a pasthry-cook's shop, I saw in the window a large printed paper. And read there a name, och! that made my heart caper, Though printed it was in some Square A B C, That might bother a schoolmaster, let alone me; By ger, you'd have laughed, Judy, could you've but listened, As doubtin' I cried, "why it is,—no, it isn't," But it was, after all—for by spellin' quite slow, First I made out, 'Rev. Mortimer'— than a great 'O' And at last by hard readin' and rakin' my skull again, Out it came nate as imported "O'Mulligan."

Up I jump'd like a sky-lark, my jewel, at that name, Divil' a doubt on my mind, but it must be the same. "Master Murthagh himself," says I, "all the world over!" My own foster-brother—by jinks I'm in clover, Though there in the play-bill he figures so grand, One wet-nurse it was brought us both up by hand! And he'll not let me starve in the inemy's laud!"

Well to make a long hishtory short, never doubt But I managed in no time to find the lad out; And the joy of the meetin' bethuxt him and me— Such a pair of owld cumrogues—was charmin' to see; Nor is Morthagh less plas'd with the event than I am, As he just then was wantin' a valley-desham, And for dressin' a gentleman one way or t'other, Your nate Irish lad is beyant every other.

But now Judy, comes the quare part of the case; And in troth, it's the only drawback on my place. 'Twas Murthagh's ill luck to be crossed as you know, With an awkward misfortune some time ago; That's to say he turn'd Protestant,—why I can't learn; But af course he knew best, an' it's not my consart; All I know is, we both were good Catholics at nurse, And myself am so still,—nayther better nor worse.

Well, our bargain was right and tight in a jiffy, And lads more contint never yet left the Luffey. When Murthagh, or Morthimer, as he's now chrisen'd, His name being converted, at laist if he isn't,— Looking sly at me (faith, 'twas divartin' to see,) "Af course, you're a Protestant Larry?" says he, Upon which, says myself, wid a wink just as shly, "Is't a Protestant j—oh, yes, I am Sir," says I: And there the chat ended, and divil' a more word Contravarsial between us has since then occur'd.

What Murthagh could mane, and in troth Judy dear, What I myself meant doesn't seem mighty clear; But the truth is though still for Owld Light a stickler, I was just then too shtarv'd to be over partic'lar:—

And God knows, between us, a comic'ler pair Of twin Protestants couldn't be seen anywhere.

Next Tuesday (as towld in the play bills I mention'd) His rivrence my master, comes forward to preach, Myself doesn't know whether sermon or speech, But it's all one to him, he's a dead hand at each: Like us Paddies, in gin'ral, whose skill in orations, Quite bothers the blarney o' all other nation.

But whist! there's his rivrence, shoutin' out Larry! And soira a word more will this shmall paper carry; So here Judy, ends my short bit of a letter, Which faith, I'd have made a much bigger and better, But divl' a one post office hole in this town Fit to swallow a dacent siz'd billy-dux down, So, good luk to the childer!—tell Molly I love her; Kiss Oonagh's swate mouth, and kiss Katty all over,— Not forgettin' the mark of the red currant whiskey She got at the fair when yourself was so frisky, The heav'n's be your 'bed!—I will write when I can again. Yours to the world's end, LARRY O'BRANIGAN.

THE LAW SUIT.

"Well me!" I exclaimed, joyously, as I encountered my old college friend, Charles Morton, one morning in Oxford-street; "why Charles, looking on your happy countenance recalls the gladsome days of youth and merriment."

"Is mine indeed a happy countenance?" asked Morton, as after a hearty shake, he withdrew his hand from mine; and he uttered the question in such an accent of bitter heart brokenness that I involuntarily paused to look upon him. There was still the same fine features—deep eye, aquiline nose, and lofty brow which had gained for him the appellation of the handsome Morton; but care had paled his cheek, and after I had gazed at him for a moment, I almost imagined that it had bowed his tall and graceful figure.

"Charles," I uttered painfully, "you are ill." "Yes, my friend," replied Morton, with mournful earnestness. "I am indeed ill—sick at heart—a disease which knows no remedy."

I asked the cause of his unhappiness. He felt that the question was one of friendship not of curiosity; and he told me of his sorrows like a man who had the miserable satisfaction of feeling that although unfortunate he was not degraded.

He was an orphan, dependent on a rich and parsimonious relative. On leaving college he had induced the only daughter of a wealthy Baronet to elope with him, and her father had resented the action even to his death hour. Morton's uncle, with the caprice incident on revenge, bequeathed to him but a poor pittance, almost inadequate to the support of nature, and thus Charles, in a few short months, beheld the woman of his heart in all, save his affections, a beggar! He had been induced to mortgage his slender annuity, and dispute the will of the lady's father. "I have done it," concluded Morton, with a hollow tone; "I have become the victim of a law-suit. Alicia and my boy are the sacrifices of my credulity—but till to-day I madly clung to hope, wild and chimerical enough to satisfy the raving fancy of a lunatic—and to-day one more merciful than his fellows, told me that there was—no hope. In a few hours the fiat goes forth, and I am taught that utter ruin will be the result. For myself, I care not, but Alicia, bred in affluence, the child of luxury and indulgence—and he smote his brow, and trembled with the excess of his emotion.

"Do not despair while even a shadow of trust remains," I urged, gently, "Charles, for Alicia's sake—for your son's sake you must hope on; let us return to your wife, if you are thus moved, what must be her sufferings?"

A flash of the deepest crimson overspread the countenance of Morton; then bursting into a hysterical laugh he himself directed my attention to it, as he exclaimed bitterly; "Do you not see how my impotent pride rushes to arms, when a friend would look on the wretchedness that will ere long be food for the un pitying world?—and yet —" and he held me back a moment, and the glow of memory brightened his countenance and flashed in his dark eyes: "You will not see Alicia as I have seen her—as she once was—as she will be no more!—This vision of present wretchedness darkened the tablet of memory, and with an expression of subdued feeling, he led in silence to an obscure street and finally, to his miserable lodging; the cracked stairs gave notice of our approach to the young and heartstricken wife, and on our entrance her eyes at once eagerly caught and rested on her husband. Fair and beautiful as the Mahometan houri there was a cast thought upon her fine face, and pictured to the heart the deprecating sadness of the Recording Angel when noting down the trespasses of man—her dress was somely, even in wretchedness—but what had dress availed to such a face and form? The long braids of raven hair that pressed her forehead, were lost beneath a close cap of the purest white—her child played at her knee, plump and rosy, unconscious of present troubles, and thoughtless of those to come. Never did I bow so low before a titled beauty on a first meeting, as I did before the wife of Morton! On our entrance Charles had thrown himself into a chair and with his face buried in his hands sobbed aloud. Alicia was beside him—her lips pressed his brow— I was forgotten.

At length Morton raised his head, and his eye fell upon me as I stood in the centre of the apartment. "Alicia, speak to him," he murmured in an unearthly tone, "our sorrows are enough; why should we spread their pestilence abroad?" She approached me, and at the moment Morton's child playfully clung to his knees—hurredly he grasped the little innocent, and raising him up at arm's length, he exclaimed: "Charles, unhappily victim of father's weakness you are a beggar!" Pleased with the rapidity of the motion, and the emphatic accents of his father the import of which he guessed not the child laughed gaily in his face. Morton could not bear this; in a frenzy of emotion he would have rushed from the room; Alicia, like his guardian Angel, held him back. She had not shed a tear: her bosom heaved wildly, and her cheek was deathly pale, but still she spoke with fearful calmness.

"Alicia," said the unhappy Charles, as subdued by the violence of his emotion, he remained passionately in her embrace "why do you cling to me? have I not drawn the world's scorn down upon you?"

"If the world indeed scorns us, my love," said the young wife tenderly, "let us be every thing to each other, and the sting will be unfelt."

At this moment a quick step was heard upon the stairs—the door yielded to the pressure of a heavy hand and with a smile of honest joy upon his countenance a man in mean habit entered the room. You have gained your cause Mr. Morton he uttered hastily—and I heard no more. A wild laugh burst from the lips of Charles, and he strained the senseless form of his wife to his breast with frightful violence.

I was slowly sauntering in Pall Mall, but three days ago, when from the window of a handsome chariot a fair hand motioned my approach. For a moment I looked incredulously at the lofty brow, kissed at intervals by a superb, snow white plume; at the raven hair hangin' in glossy and luxuriant ringlets; at the mild dark eyes, gleaming with temperate brightness; put, in the next instant, a large tear swelled in them. I was in doubt no longer; it was Alicia, and as I extended my hand, her boy twisted his little fingers around one of mine, and drew my hat over my eyes to conceal my weakness.

When the Marquis de Montcalm was informed, on being taken from the field of battle, that his wound was mortal: "So much the better" said he, "shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec."