

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1833.

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.

THE 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.

BLANKS 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