

The latest accounts from Spain are anything but encouraging. The Queen's sincerity begins to be generally doubted by the liberals, and her last proclamation, in particular, is thought to shew the cloven foot, as by its allusions to the prerogative of the King, and silence about calling together the Cortes, or making an appeal to public opinion, her only concern is clearly a selfish one for her daughter's succession, and not for any generous amelioration of the constitution of the country. Carlism continued to be proscribed more rigorously than ever; but the cause of Spanish liberty was felt to be but little interested, whether the absolutism of Ferdinand or Don Carlos succeeded in oppressing it. The King had resumed the reins of Government, and Cafranga and the liberal ministers were on the point of retiring from the ministry. The hour of Spanish deliverance, it was thought, had not yet come, and the constitutionalists were doomed to further disappointments.

There is a cessation, a temporary one, perhaps, of the tithe-war in Ireland, the people resting on their arms, in expectation of the relief promised by Government, and, in many instances, paying up the arrears, without giving the law-officers of the crown further trouble.

The King of Holland has granted permission for the English engineers to pursue uninterruptedly, the construction of the iron rail-road, recently commenced in the vicinity of Amsterdum. The iron and other materials are from a British foundry.

It is reported that his Majesty may visit Hanover during the present year, accompanied by the Queen and a select court circle.

The registering barristers, besides finding no money in the Treasury, have had to pay considerable sums out of pocket, for the reimbursement of their expenses, for which they are also required to await the slow operation of a parliamentary grant. In this predicament the registering barristers have, naturally enough, assumed LONG FACES in addition to LONG ROBES.

Each persons house in Carrick-on-Suir has, at present, boards over the door, on which the words "repeal of the union" are painted.

Mr. Leader has been literally driven out of Kilkenny, because he would not take the pledges, and Mr. Patrick Costello, gentleman attorney, will be elected without opposition.

Summary of Members returned to serve for Boroughs in the reformed Parliament:—
 Old Borough Members .. 276
 Reformers 202
 Conservatives 72
 Radicals 2
 New Boroughs 65
 Reformers 53
 Conservatives 5
 Radicals 7

A placard, of which the following is a copy, has been very generally posted up through the city of London:—"No war with Holland—No new Taxes—Reform—Retrenchment and Peace."

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1833.

(To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.)

MR. EDITOR.—It was not my intention to have addressed you again on the subject of the "Conversations;" but as you seemed so disinclined to undertake the wearisome task of commenting on them; and as I have broken the ice by once appearing in PRINT I will do it myself, in defiance of necessary qualifications, although, I must say, to comment upon the writings of a man who "examines almost every proposition with the keenest scrutiny weighs the pros and cons of a subject with the nicest scrupulosity;" and never THINK (I copy verbatim) "of placing a conclusion upon the shelves" (wooden ones I suppose?) "of THEIR understanding, without the strictest investigation of the PREMISES;" is certainly a fearful undertaking for a youngster at his pen, such as I am—but to proceed:—

The first part of the "Conversations" was written merely, I suppose, to shew the wit of the author, (I almost fell a sleep over it); and his remarks on the conduct of the House with regard to the choice of its own officers, is *perspective*. But respecting Mr. Power's motion—there he (of Mr. B. it's all the same) clearly exhibits, that he either willfully misrepresented to answer some base end, or was so wrapt in the "investigation of the premises" of his argument, that he committed an error, for which his *genius* alone can excuse him, (those possessed of it being frequently *non compos*). Until he can prove that a motion, having for its object the ascertainment of "the number and creed of the officers employed by government in the Island," is one to "ascertain the comparative wealth and numbers of the different sects composing the population of the Island," the whole of his arguments fall to the ground. Had the motion been what Mr. B. says it was, it would have been of some considerable utility, it being very necessary that a census of the island, of some description, should be taken. But, LOGICIAN

as Mr. B. is declared to be, I will defy him to prove the utility of the motion made by Mr. Power, if it were correctly reported in the papers I am in the habit of reading.—But suppose, by way of argument, that the motion was, as B. stated it; how, even in such a case, could it answer the end he seems to imply? I say, unqualifiedly it could not! Would it create new offices, or turn out of office old servants? God forbid! Of offices we have plenty—and the second, would be so flagrant an injustice, that no government would commit it. Mr. B. speaks of *some* barrier to the preferment of a youth of *some* particular creed: What barrier I am at a loss to discover. I know none. Disabilities, on account of religion, are removed. The only disability which now remains, and *which every* class feels, is the want of interest or patronage, or whatever else it may be termed. This I hope to see removed by the firmness of our representatives; when we shall hear no more of a "distinctive mark"—an expression dictated by the spleen perhaps, of a disappointed man. For a man, in a country with such a franchise as this has, to talk of a "distinctive mark" shews his views to be of that mean, despicable, and narrow description, that he amongst all his fellow freemen, ought to have the "distinctive mark" of illiberality imprinted on his forehead. But to the arguments on the fire Bill, (St. John's).

In following Mr. B. in his arguments on Mr. Power's motion, I certainly, at times, was inclined to throw down my pen, with the exclamation—"the man is mad—it is a pity to notice his misstatements and false reasoning—but as either you Mr. Editor or I were bound by your last week's promise to pass some remarks on the publication, I resumed it. Of all Bills, perhaps none was capable of being made more general than a Fire Bill, such as that introduced by Mr. HOYLES, and nothing but the very acme of selfishness could have made it so exclusive. Is it necessary I would ask, (in reference to B's arguments) to make Bread and Cheese Cove a town; or any other place of the same description, to bring the bill into general operation? Let the Bill apply to *every* place in which any quantity of powder is or may be kept in stores, compelling its removal to a place of safety, and what is to prevent its being so removed?

As I have now commenced an exposition of the false premises, which our friend the *weigher of pros and cons* generally argues from, I intend continuing to do so, until he writes more in accordance with the truth.

My remarks on the second "Conversation" in which Mr. B. shews his *aptness* to argue on *political economy*, will appear in your next, if you consider this as worthy a place in your columns.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your's &c.

A FRIEND TO INDEPENDENCE.
Carbonear, Feb. 25, 1833.

[We thank our Correspondent for relieving us of the trouble of noticing the "Conversations."—We shall always be glad to hear from him.—Ed.]

Non sibi sed Patria.

(To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.)

SIR,—Some *old-logical* thread-bare-coat gentleman of Harbour Grace, has attempted to "astonish the natives," by expressing his opinion respecting the House of Assembly, the soil of this country, and political economy:—on the first of these subjects; his opinions, are indeed "thread-bare," with the exception of one; that the House of Assembly should have nothing to do with the agricultural interests of this country.—On the second; he has I suppose worn his coat thread-bare in the investigation of "the face of the country, and the nature, and quality of the soil and climate" (taken mind you in the "average"); and after all his toil and trouble in this investigation, he has found out that the subject resolves itself into one *plain, simple, and pertinent* question.—"Whether the natural qualities of the soil, taken in the average, be such, as would if brought under cultivation, enable the cultivators to bring to market their articles of produce, at a less price than the same articles would fetch by importation?" That is to say, if the qualities of the soil, were brought under cultivation, would they enable the cultivators to bring their articles of produce to market at a less price than that for which the same articles could be imported. Now, a person may talk about cultivating a soil, but I conceive that none, but "thread-bare," would talk about cultivating the natural qualities, particularly if those qualities were bad ones. "Tull," would tell Mr. B. that successful tillage depends more on the quantity or depth, than the quality of a soil; but I suppose Mr. B. knows nothing respecting the depth of soil in this country, his examination was superficial, he merely skimmed over the face of the country as he did over "Smith's Wealth of Nations," he did not go deep enough.

Enough of Mr. B.—'s *plain, simple* question. He has said that the "average quality of the soil in Newfoundland, fell far short of the degree of fertility possessed by

the most inferior *cultivated* soils of Europe, and America; it can never be expected to cope with them." That is to say, that, because the untilled soil of this country is not so fertile as the cultivated soils of Europe, the soil of this country should remain as it is: because it will not at present produce Wheat like the States; Rum and Molasses, like the West India Islands, or Wine like Portugal; it should not be encouraged to produce Potatoes, Oats, Vegetables, or Cattle.

The object in cultivating the soil of this country, is not that the produce in this country may compete in the market, with the produce in more favoured climes, and more highly cultivated countries. The industrious inhabitants of this Island can, at present by ploughing the Water instead of the Earth, command the produce of those climes and countries; but, the uncertainty of the fisheries; the uncertainty of trade, depending on those fisheries; should urge a wise and provident Legislature, to strain every nerve, not only to encourage, by giving facility to the cultivation of land, but to impress on the minds of their hundred thousand constituents the necessity of applying all their time not otherwise occupied, to a soil that would at least keep famine from their doors, when the ocean's furrows refused to part with their finny treasures.

As for Mr. B.—'s political economy, he has found out, somewhere, that high rent, does not enhance the price of corn, but that, high price of corn, enhances rent. Did he find out, anywhere, that an early frost, lessened the produce of potatoes, and enhanced the price of flour.

I am, Sir,
Your obt. Servant,
TERRE-NEUVE.

Carbonear, Feb. 25, 1833.

Shipping Intelligence.

PERNAMBUCO, 14th JULY.—The following is a description of a piratical vessel seen off this coast:—A brigantine of about 150 tons, appears to have been built in Baltimore, has a white streak on one side, and a yellow one on the other; mounts two guns, besides a swivel; has about 40 men, and is under Spanish colours.

NOTICES.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of the Very Rev. THOMAS EWER, of the City of Dublin, but late of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, Deceased, are requested to present the same to the Subscribers, duly attested; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to

MICHAEL A. FLEMING,
DENNIS MACKIN,
THOMAS FOLEY.

Executors.

Harbour Grace, Feb. 27, 1833.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR, BRIGUS, and their vicinities, that he has on hand a large and general assortment of Goods, which will be sold on

VERY MODERATE TERMS
CONSISTING OF

- Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Drab, Broad and Forest Cloths
- Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Flannels
- Serges, Stuffs, Plaids, Shalloons
- Padding Cloths, Peruvian Cloths
- Printed Chintz and Furniture Cottons
- White and Grey Cottons
- Shirting-Cotton and Shirting
- Nankinets, Blue and Pink Stripe
- Nankeen, coloured, Cotton Bed-Tick
- Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes
- Coloured Counterpanes, Cotton Balls
- Tapes, Pins, Needles, Silk Tabinett
- Gros de Naples, Norwich Crape
- Spotted, Book, Mull, and Checked Muslins
- Lining Sarsnetts, Table-cloths, Carpets
- Carpeting, Suspenders, Combs
- Silk and Cotton Shawls, Room Paper
- Hats of excellent quality
- Cotton Check, Moleskins, and a variety of other Goods
- Congo, Souchong, and Green Teas
- Soap, Raisins, Butter, Bread
- Beef, Pork, Rum, and Molasses

ALSO,

TO LET,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

(On Building Leases, for 20 Years),
TWO Plots of Ground, (adjoining his Premises in Carbonear), each 25 feet front, and extending back to the Water-side.

THOMAS GAMBLE,

(Executor of the late W. H. SCOTT.)

Carbonear, Jan. 2, 1833.

ON SALE.

BY

MICHAEL HOWLEY,

- 16 Puncheons Rum and Molasses
- 10 Barrels Superior Sugar
- 10 Chests of Souchong and Congo Teas
- 20 Barrels Prime Beef
- 20 Firkins Prime Butter
- 3 Cwt. Starch
- 5 Cwt. Leaf Tobacco

With a General Assortment of

SHOP GOODS

CONSISTING OF

- Blue Half-Cloths, Blanketings
- Flannels, Serges, Stuffs, Printed Cottons
- Calicoes, Muslins, Lace, Edging
- Moleskin, Fustians, Feather Beds
- Men's Lambs-wool and Yarn Hose
- Blanketing Drawers
- Men's Blue and White Flannel and Cotton Shirts
- Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools
- Horse Collars
- Whip, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws
- Metal Fountains, and Boilers
- Quadrants, Charts, Ensigns, Union Jacks
- Parrallpl Rulers, Norey's Epitome
- Gunter's Scales
- Sealers' Sculpting Knives
- Gun Locks, Gun Lock Vices
- Deck Boots
- Men's Women's and Children's Shoes
- Shingle and assorted Nails, from 1/2 to 8 Inches
- Superfine Blue Cloth Jackets, Trowsers and Vests
- Castor Oil, Honey, Bermuda Arrow-root.

The above Articles, will be Sold reasonable for CASH.

Carbonear, Jan. 16, 1833.

BY

COLLINGS & LEGG

- 50 Barrels American Flour
- 50 Barrels American Beef
- 30 Firkins Prime Butter
- 50 Boxes Raisins
- And a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

TO LET,

On Building Leases, for a Term of Years,

A Piece of LAND, the Property of the Subscriber, extending from the House of Mr. Joseph Parsons, on the East, to the House of Mrs. Ann Honell, on the West, and running back from the South Side of the Street, to the Subscriber's House.

MARY TAYLOR,

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 13, 1833.

NOTICES.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, Carbonear, Newfoundland, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES. Witness our Hands, at Carbonear, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

SAMUEL PROWSE, Jun.
GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

THE Business hitherto carried on in this Town, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, will be continued by the Subscriber, from this date, in his own Name.

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.