

THE CARBONEAR STAR,

AND CONCEPTION-BAY JOURNAL.

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UNITED KINGDOM.

CHURCH REFORM.—The plan of Church Reform contemplated by Government includes, as we have been told, a provision for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic parochial Clergy. The number of Protestant Bishops will be considerably reduced, and the income of those who shall remain, diminished. The ill paid and neglected curates of the establishment will be raised out of their present state of penury, and promotion will be made so accessible, that no clergyman of character and zeal need despair of attaining a station of comparative comfort and independence before his death. These are fair promises; but until we see the whole plan, and are enabled to judge of its details and of the security provided for their fulfilment, we shall not hazard an opinion as to their propriety. One thing justice imperatively demands, and ministers are determined to insist upon it, namely, that existing rights shall be protected.—Will this satisfy those who are clamouring for an immediate and total abolition of Church property? We fear not; and indeed if their likings or dislikings are to be consulted, we more than fear, the contention will never cease. Parliament, however, will not regulate its proceedings by their unreasonable outcries, but do that which is honest and just between man and man; and then should further opposition be made—give the crown power to enforce the authority of the Law. Without this, Legislation is but a farce, and Law-makers the puppets of “a miscellaneous rabble.”—*Waterford Mail.*

IRISH CHURCH REFORM.—We are happy to find that the vacant see of Waterford has not been filled up, and that no thought of doing so has been entertained to this hour. It is now understood that a plan of Irish Church Reform will be brought forward, so real as to include the suppression of several bishoprics. For Government, therefore, to name a successor to an episcopal vacancy under such circumstances would be to embarrass or frustrate its own most salutary measure.—*Times.*

THE REVENUE.—At the end of the week the receipts of the quarter's revenue, as respects the customs and excise, promised a surplus of £300,000, and it is believed that at the making up to this day (Tuesday), it will amount to at least £400,000. The saving in the last half year's expenditure is also very great, and is likely to be considerably more than to cover the deficiency of the last accounts.—*Globe.*

The accounts received yesterday from Bombay and Bengal are of an important nature, inasmuch as they state, that in consequence, as was understood, of the state of the relations between the British factory at Canton and the Chinese, the British vessels of war were ordered to be detained at these places. The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 2d says:—His Majesty's ship *Imogene*, Captain Blackwood, has arrived from Madras, with despatches for the government, and with orders to detain his Majesty's ship *Challenger*. His Excellency Sir James Gore, the naval commander-in-chief follows immediately, with his flag on board the *Melville*, 74. The Honourable Company's steamer *Ganges* leaves this morning, to await the admiral's arrival. We understand that at the Cape Sir J. Gore had a conference with Mr. Marjoribanks (late chief supercargo in China), and that the admiral is coming to know if this government wish him to proceed to China or not. It is further stated that the admiral received particular instructions about China previous to leaving England.

By the American papers, we learn that a rebellion is raging in some of the Chinese provinces, and that the insurgents are generally successful.—*Waterford Mail.*

At a dinner given in honor of Mr. O'Connell, by Ex-Sheriff Scott, the following toast was given from the Chair
“Mr. O'Connell and the Repeal of the Union.”

Mr. O'Connell then rose amid great cheering. He deemed it the happiest moment of his existence. He said so in the sincerity of his heart. To be praised by those, to receive the confidence and affections of those with whom he had been long connected by a community of feeling in suffering and in wrong, was to him, perhaps, a matter of heartfelt gratification—but to receive such flattering marks of distinction from those against whom he was so long arrayed in hostility, was a sufficient reward for all his labours—the consummation of his long cherished hopes—the proudest acme of his political ambition. (Great cheering.) Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say it gave him delight, beyond the power of expression, to meet his fellow-countrymen, for the noble purpose of co-operating, without distinction of sect or party, to regenerate the land of their birth. However they might differ in points of belief, the Christianity which they all in common professed, imposed upon them the sacred duty of improving the condition, and increasing the happiness of the people of Ireland, benefits that would accrue to all classes of Irishmen from a Repeal of the Legislative Union. He said they should recollect that it was only in the theoretic points of faith they differed—every persuasion inculcated the doctrine of charity and benevolence. His object was to remove Ireland to the state she was in 1782, when she rose with rapidity in happiness and prosperity. Then were the artisans busy—the shopkeepers prosperous—the merchants wealthy, and the gentry in affluence and comfort. He was firmly convinced that ere long Ireland would be found in the same condition again. (Hear, hear.) Let them but continue united as they then were, and that happy period would not be long coming about, and he respectfully said to those around him, that it was not only their duty as Irishmen, but as Christians, to be united for the benefit of their common country.—He had trespassed, he feared, too long upon them. (No, no.) He had poured out his mind to them freely, frankly, and candidly. He had been often blamed for the violence of his disposition, merely because he had opened his bosom, and manfully, on all occasions, avowed his sentiments. His greatest enemy never could accuse him of professing one principle and practising another. It was said while he was looking for emancipation, that he had ulterior objects in view—he never denied it—he had an ulterior object in view—namely, the restoration to Ireland of her domestic legislature. (Cheers.) Until Protestant and Catholic were united, it were idle to look for that measure, and as they then were united, let them but persevere, and they would soon attain the consummation of their wishes. It was imputed to him that he desired a separation. This he distinctly denied, and for this reason, that the connexion with England was beneficial to Ireland. The advantages of the connexion were mutual, and the disadvantages of the Union were experienced by both countries. It was a gross delusion to say, that by a Repeal of the Union, this country would be deprived of a market for her produce. Before the Union we had a free trade for our beef, mutton, grain, &c.—we then had protecting duties for our manufactures and produce. He was not talking of imaginary things when he said that this country would soon be restored to the happy and prosperous condition she was in before that fatal measure. He was no patriot who would not exert himself to put her again in that state; but putting that question aside, the consideration of pounds, shillings, and pence should induce us (said Mr. O'Connell) to exert ourselves to procure for our laborers and artisans employment and comfort.—Before I have done, and I fear I have trespassed on you at too great length—(no, no)—let me say one word as to the object we all have in view. I should wish that a requisition was got up calling a meeting of the repealers of Dublin of all classes, to devise the best means to return repealers to parliament. Let all our nicknames of Orangemen, Ribbonmen, Corporators, Agitators, be forgotten, and let us join heart and hand to return repealers. Let a committee be ap-

pointed to nominate from amongst you a repeal candidate, and I shall give a corporate repealer my most zealous support.—(Cheers.) I am anxious that Dublin should have a corporate repealer. I would wish that the honest men of the corporation would appoint a committee to nominate a repealer, and then an example would be held out to other parts of Ireland that would not be without its fruits. The Trades have chosen Mr. Ruthven, a Protestant gentleman, and to him I am bound to give my support.—Let the corporation nominate a repealer to co-operate with that gentleman, and we will convince the British minister that it is time for him to make the bargain with us, and to give us a parliamentary convention, such as was assembled in 1688, to deliberate upon what foundation our future legislature should be placed. (Cheers.)

France.

The French Minister for Foreign Affairs the Duke de Broglie, takes a very warm interest in the proceedings of Don Pedro, and has ordered the Ambassador, Prince Talleyrand, to omit no opportunity of assisting the constitutional cause, by his influence with the British Government.—The Marquis of Palmella continues to press on Lord Palmerston the claim which Don Pedro makes for the recognition of the Regency, and we understand that another member of the Cabinet besides Lord Holland, is now urgent for the Recognition.—*Sun.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

The *France Nouvelle* gives the following details on the attempt, for the correctness of which it vouches:—It appears that the author of the crime was constantly surrounded by about 30 individuals, who to avert suspicion, shouted *Vive le Roi!* The assassin, in order to place himself in the foremost rank of the spectators, as the king was passing, rudely pushed back a young female, recently arrived at Paris, and stationed himself behind a soldier and a corporal of the line. The young woman was obliged to stand on tip-toe, and to look over the assassin's shoulder to see the King. Suddenly she perceived him stretch out his arm with a pistol, which was aimed at the King. She seized his arm, but the pistol had gone off. Upon this the assassin violently pushed forward the two soldiers, who stood before him, and mixed again with the crowd. He was soon lost among the 30 or 40 individuals, whose enthusiasm for the King seemed to increase, and who, by means of this stratagem, succeeded in averting suspicion, and enabling the criminal to escape. The soldier and corporal, together with a police-officer, who was near the spot, and a municipal guard, on duty at the corner of the bridge, penetrated into the crowd, but the assassin had disappeared. When he pushed the two soldiers he let the pistol fall, which he had discharged, and another loaded with a ball. The two pistols are deposited in the hands of the police. The Prefect of Police, on hearing of this event, immediately ordered the arrest of several persons suspected of being implicated in the crime. In the evening several of them were examined. We have reason to believe that the result has been such as to give to the magistrates a clue, by which the assassin may be discovered.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.

The French Papers of Saturday supply us with little information of a political character, being filled principally with accounts relative to the arrest of the Duchess of Berry. What the French Government intends to do with her has not been as yet stated, but an official decree in the *Moniteur* announces that a *projet* of law will be brought in, which according to some of the ministerial organs, will authorise her imprisonment for life, without trial. On the whole, the arrest of the Duchess is not fortunate for the government of Louis Philippe.

The following is the account of the arrest, as given in the *Breton* of Nantes:—

“The Princess, resisting the earnest entreaties of the chiefs of her party, who were anxious that she should withdraw from dangers which they were certain were inevitable if she remained, listened only to the advice of hot-headed young men, or superstitious women, and obstinately continued in the heart of the country no longer disposed to answer to her voice. The Duchess, wandering in the environs of Nantes, only escaped from the active searches made for her person but by almost daily changing her abode and her disguise. Sometimes she wore the habit of a tender of cows or sheep; at others she appeared as a miller, then as a femme de chambre of some wealthy house, and afterwards as a peasant's wife. Not unfrequently she eluded pursuit by being carried in a large bundle of hay upon the shoulders of some sturdy driver of a team of oxen. At length the Duchess was satisfied there was no safety for her but in large towns, but, at the same time, was ignorant of the new and rigid vigilance of the police, which ceased neither night nor day. She consequently determined to come to Nantes, where she had several times before resided without detection, and where the house of Mlle. Duguigny was prepared for her reception. The police, however, had accurate information of her intentions, and posted numerous secret agents at every avenue, who discovered the Duchess coming through the town with Mlle. Kersabiec, of Point St. Martin, in the dresses of peasants. When the authorities entered the house of Mlle. Duguigny, the dining-room was the first object of their visit. The room was decorated with fleurs-de-lys, and inscriptions bearing the words *Navarino, Trocadero, Algiers*, &c. Fires were burning in several rooms, and in one of them the heat was very great. This was the chimney that concealed the entrance to the retreat of the Duchess and her companions, but they became so oppressed by the closeness of their situation, that they made some involuntary movements, which, at length, were heard, and led to their detection. In fact, after remaining twenty hours shut up, they were compelled to call out that they were ready to surrender, and when they were released, they were almost in a state of suffocation. Mlle. Kersabiec, in the dress of a servant, came out first. She was followed by the Duchess, then by the Count de Menars, and lastly by M. Guibourg, who very nearly fainted, and afterwards declared, that he was pressed so close against the chimney, that every blow of the hammer, with which the officers struck, to ascertain whether it was hollow, went to his heart. The Princess, on coming into the room, immediately said—‘It is unnecessary for you to continue your search, I am the Duchess of Berry. Where is the General? I entrust myself to his known military honour. If there be any guilty person here, it is I alone. These gentlemen, and this lady, have only obeyed my commands.’ The Princess was completely disfigured by the dust and dirt of the hole, in which she had been so long shut up, but, at the same time, completely preserved her presence of mind; so likewise did Mlle. Kersabiec, but the Count de Menars and M. Guibourg, were quite exhausted. General Count d'Erion, M. Maurice Duval, the Prefect, the Mayor of Nantes, the Colonel of the National Guards, and the Substitutes of the Procureur du Roi, then came and officially indentified the Duchess of Berry, and a proces-verbal was drawn up accordingly. The examining magistrates then proceeded to interrogate the parties and witnesses, and all the requisite judicial formalities having been gone through, the Duchess, accompanied by Mlle. Kersabiec, the Count de Menars, and M. Guibourg, was conducted to the castle by General Dermoncourt. The most respectable attentions were paid to the Princess, and every due consideration to the other prisoners. Several places of concealment had been formed in the house of Mlle. Duguigny, one of which was so spacious as to hold ten people, but it was discovered, from the wall having been newly coloured. In another of these secret places there were found engines and tools for coining, a printing-press, and a great number of proclamations, including one to the people of