

THE CARBONBEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. 1.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1833.

No. 49.

NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has now open and ready for inspection at his

NEW SHOP,

(Near Mr. GAMBLE'S)

AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND
FASHIONABLE GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on

Very **REASONABLE TERMS.**

S. PROWSE, JR.

Carbonbear, November, 6, 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	6d.
Double Ditto	1s.
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.

NORA CREINA.



**PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONBEAR
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 Carbonbear 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 Carbonbear 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.

April 10, 1833.

ON SALE.

SLADE, ELSON & Co. HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Julia, from Poole,

300 Barrels Danzig FLOUR
800 Bags Danzig BREAD.

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

Carbonbear, August 21, 1833.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

Offer For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

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

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

Carbonbear, Sept. 25, 1833.

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

POWER OF RUSSIA.

(From the Caledonian Mercury.)

Among the ordinary class of politicians in this country, the military power of Russia is greatly over-rated. For the purposes of internal defence that country is now strong, because no army except her own can maintain itself upon her soil. But for purposes of aggression she ranks even below the second-rate Powers of Europe, certainly much below Prussia. This may be made apparent by a few well known facts. In her late war with Turkey, Russia at no period of the contest had more than 80,000 men in her front line, though this force was acting on the base formed by her own frontier; during the first campaign she met with nothing but reverses, though she had only to contend with half disciplined barbarians, who had lost the advantages of their wild system of warfare without acquiring the benefits of the system for which these had been sacrificed; and latterly, when Diebitsch executed the bold movement of turning the Balkan, the whole force under his command did not exceed 28,000 men. Again, it cost her two campaigns and the greatest exertions to put down a handful of half armed Poles, without magazines or resources of any kind except their swords, and the hatred of the tyranny by which they had been oppressed; nor was this effected until after she had lost several battles, and sustained the heaviest losses; indeed it may be doubted whether, without the secret aid of Austria and Prussia, it would not have cost her another campaign to put down this insurrection, confined as it in a great measure was to the middle and the upper classes in Poland, who had been the chief sufferers by her arbitrary rule. Thirdly, the same lesson of her inherent and essential weakness was taught us by her contest with Persia, which dragged its slow length along through two campaigns; and which, though it terminated successfully, inflicted on her arms several humiliating defeats. She has men; but she wants almost every other requisite to render her formidable to nations in a more advanced state of civilization. Her armies are merely hordes of disciplined barbarians; they are in a forced and unnatural state, which render them incapable of great and sustained exertions; and even if the case in this respect were otherwise, she is deficient in that by which armies are set in motion, and kept in the field. She lacks resources for aggression. These are the facts which her most recent history has established; and they are instructive, as showing that, single handed, Russia is by no means an object of dread. She is dangerous only in confederacy with Austria and Prussia, both

of whom, particularly the latter, have powerful armies in a high state of discipline and efficiency. But opposed to these is France with (including the National Guard) 1,200,000 men under arms, of whom nearly half a million are troops of the line, in a state of the most perfect organization, and composed of men not the more remarkable for the possession of high military qualities, than for a degree of intelligence and activity which belongs, perhaps to no other troops in the world. This we regard as the defensive force of civilization, and, looking to its composition and qualities, we have no fears for the result of any contest which may arise out of the elements which are now fermenting in Europe. Sustained by Britain, France must be invincible. Besides, in our day there can be no war which is not a war of opinion. The contest is between the principle of despotism and that of liberty; and even in the great military monarchies themselves, the people would ere long feel the discrepancy between their interests and those of their rulers, and the force of opinion would counter-work the designs of those who trust only to the force of arms. We see no grounds, therefore for apprehension as to the ultimate triumph of those principles which are gradually working out the regeneration of mankind.

We may observe that a number of the recent conquests of Russia have weakened instead of adding to her military power.—The troops occupying them cannot be supported without aid from old Russia, and a large proportion of her army must always be, in consequence of garrisoning remote countries, as much *hors de combat* as if they were in the prisons of an enemy.

It appears, from the evidence of Sir Willoughby Gordon, that of 100,000 English soldiers, 75,000 are constantly in our colonies; so that every English soldier is, of every four years three in a distant colony.—Sir Willoughby supposes that a French soldier is less exhausted by 31 years' service than English soldiers by 21. This may serve to give some idea of the connexion between territory and military power. The English colonies are much more connected with the mother country than most of the recent conquests of the Czar are with old Russia. Yet who does not see that the military power of England is weakened by the colonies? A very large proportion of the disposable revenue of England is expended on her army; and yet how small a proportion of that army is available to the military wants of the country that pays for it. The armies of Russia kept in Siberia, in the region of Caucasus, &c., are much less available to her than the armies in our colonial possessions to the mother country. Any one who peruses Capt. Cochrane's book may see that the Russians, throughout a large portion of their extensive territories in Asia, have no influence beyond their forts—that the tribes are wild and lawless—and that, were the garrisons withdrawn, the Russian authority would be at an end.

Conquest, even under the most favorable circumstances, entails a heavy expense on the conquering power. The accounts of the East India Company shew that even the occupation of a fertile and populous territory, not separated by mountains from the old possessions, continues long to be a source of expenditure rather than of gain. A homogeneous population under their natural government—that is, where those who govern belong to the nation, and are identified with it—require no controlling force, and, as is seen in the case of this island, may be left to the care of the natural instinct of self-preservation. Sixteen millions and a half of population, the population of this island may be said to be without soldiers, for the whole army of England and Scotland is hardly equal to the mastering one of our second rate towns. This shews the immense difference between governing a country naturally and governing by force.

A country in the low state of civilization of Russia must necessarily be without most of the moral sources of power. Honor cannot even be comprehended by a nation of slaves. The account given by Mr. Slade of the state of the Russian camp, when he vi-

sited it in the late Turkish campaign, speaks volumes on this point. From the top to the bottom of a Russian army, all is pillage and abuse. The colonel starves the men, and sends them to the hospital, and the surgeon kills them as fast as he can, as the dead require no medicines, while he charges for them as if used. This is really not exaggeration. The Russian armies suffer far more from the immorality of their officers and the wretched treatment of them in hospitals, than from the enemy.

With respect even to the future capabilities of Russia, the nature of the climate is seldom sufficiently considered. The winter is of long continuance, and a great part of the surface must of consequence be covered by wood to afford fuel to the population. Already in the provinces round Moscow the want of wood is felt in many places, so that the population may be said to have, in such places, almost reached its maximum.

AN AMERICAN STEAM-BOAT.—At eight o'clock in the morning, therefore, of a day which promised to turn out more than usually raw and disagreeable, I embarked in the steam-boat North America, and proceeded up the river to Hyde-park, about eighty miles distant. I had anticipated much enjoyment from the beautiful scenery on the Hudson, but the elements were adverse.—We had scarcely left the quay, when the lowering clouds began to discharge their contents in the form of snow, and the wind so piercingly cold that I found it impossible even with all appliances of cloaks and great-coats, to remain long on deck. Every now and then, however, I re-ascended from below, to see as much as I could, and when nearly half frozen, returned to enjoy the scarcely less interesting prospect of the cabin stove. Of course, it was impossible, under such circumstances, to form favourable auspices, my expectations, highly as they had been excited, were not likely to encounter disappointment. That portion of the scenery in particular, distinguished by the name of the Highlands, struck me, as combining the elements of the grand and beautiful, in a very eminent degree. I remember nothing on the Rhine at all equal to it. The river at this place has found a passage through two ranges of mountains, evidently separated by some convulsion of nature, and which, in beauty and variety of form, and grandeur of effect, can scarcely be exceeded. But the vessel in which this little voyage was performed demands some notice, even amid scenery fine as that along which it conducted us with astonishing rapidity. Its dimensions seemed gigantic.—Being intended solely for river navigation, the keel is nearly flat, and the upper portion of the vessel is made to project beyond the hull to a very considerable distance on either side. When standing at the stern, and looking forward, the extent of accommodation appears enormous, though certainly not more than is required for the immense number of passengers who travel daily between New York and Albany. Among other unusual accommodations on deck, I was rather surprised at observing a barber's shop, in which—judging from the state of the visages of my fellow-passengers—I have no doubt that a very lucrative trade is carried on. The accommodation below was scarcely less worthy of note. It consisted of two cabins, which I guessed, by pacing them, to be an hundred and fifty feet in length. The sternmost of these spacious apartments is sumptuously fitted up with abundance of mirrors, ottomans, and other appurtenances of luxury. The other, almost equally as large, was very inferior in point of decoration. It seemed intended for a sort of tipping-shop, and contained a bar, where liquors of all kinds, from champagne to small beer, were dispensed to such passengers as have inclination to swallow, and money to pay for them. The sides of both of these cabins were lined with a triple row of sleeping berths; and as the sofas and benches were likewise convertible to a similar purpose, I was assured, accommodation could be easily furnished for about five hundred. The scene at breakfast was a curiosity. I calculated the number of masti-