

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1833.

No. 35.

## 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.

**T**HE 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.

**B**LANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.

(From the *Globe*, July 22.)

The gallant and successful enterprize of Captain Napier has given a renewed or increased interest to the affairs of Portugal, and led the people of this country to expect an issue of the Portuguese struggle of which they had begun to despair. The question, too, what conduct shall be pursued towards Portugal is now the most important which arises out of our foreign relations.

Independently of Napier's victory, and of the consequent expectations of a speedy crisis, there have been many motives obviously pressing on his Majesty's Ministers to take

some more decided course than they have hitherto done in reference to Portugal. It is known that France has long been eager to recognize Donna Maria, and to give her cause effectual assistance. The conduct of General Bourmont has afforded to the French government a new motive or a new occasion for interference. They have already remonstrated with Miguel, and it is probable they would soon take some decisive step, even if England did not proceed in unison with them.

Although the most cordial understanding exists between this country and France, it is evidently the interest of Great Britain that France should not establish that paramount influence in Portugal to which the circumstance of its taking the lead in the recognition of Donna Maria might entitle it. France is most friendly—and, we hope, will continue to be friendly—to this country, and at this moment the friendship of France and England is most beneficial to these two countries, to the whole of Europe, and to the cause of rational freedom: but circumstances may arise, distant as they now seem to be, in which our ascendancy in Portugal will be of the utmost importance. How is this ascendancy to be regained? Not by recognizing Miguel, who is falling and deserves to fall. Even the Duke of Wellington refused to recognize Miguel when he had undisputed possession. The right of Donna Maria has been recognized when her hopes of success seemed most faint; and we cannot but think that, under the present circumstances of Portugal, a renewed and formal recognition of that Princess as the Sovereign of Portugal, by England and France, must soon take place.

One difficulty which is supposed to stand in the way of the establishment of the government of Donna Maria in Portugal is, that Don Pedro, her father, has been the centre of attraction for one violent party, as her uncle has been the child and champion of another. Both Pedro and Miguel have their strong partisans; but the partisans of each dread the ascendancy of the other of them, and there is also a considerable and influential body of the Portuguese people who dread the ascendancy of either of the parties with whom the brothers are identified. The best chance of establishing a government in Portugal with fair prospects of stability would be to induce both the brothers to withdraw from the country, in which neither of them can ever govern a united people, and to establish the government of Donna Maria, whose right to the throne has been recognized by most of the Powers of Europe, and who cannot be personally obnoxious to any part of the Portuguese nation. A government might be established in the name of Donna Maria, administered by men whose moderation would afford a guarantee against changes of the laws which might shock the prejudices of the nation, and against vindictive measures towards the individuals implicated in the present struggle. This may be a difficult work; it is the least difficult, probably, by which the peace of Portugal can be restored, and we do not, therefore, think it improbable that it will be attempted.

The speedy recognition of Donna Maria by England and France we confidently expect. To the withdrawal of both Pedro and Miguel from the contest and from the country, and the establishment of a Regency in Portugal in the name of Donna Maria, composed of men not belonging to either of the extreme parties who were pledged to each other's destruction, we look forward less confidently indeed, but not without a sanguine hope of seeing this prospect realized.

### OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, ON JULY 1, 1833.

COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE  
OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED  
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Right Hon. Sir James Robert George Graham, Bart.  
The Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas, Henry Labouchere, Esq.  
Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. G. C. B.  
Sir Samuel John Brooke Pochell, Bart., K. C. H.

### Maurice Frederick Fitzharding Berkely, Esq. FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY. ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET. Charles Edmund Nugent, Esq. ADMIRALS.

Of the Red ..... 10  
Of the White ..... 16  
Of the Blue ..... 18

Of the Red ..... 44  
Of the White ..... 41  
Of the Blue ..... 47

Of the Red ..... 16  
Of the White ..... 17  
Of the Blue ..... 19

Of the Red ..... 64  
Of the White ..... 61  
Of the Blue ..... 64

Of the Red ..... 33  
Of the White ..... 10  
Of the Blue ..... 43

Of the Red ..... 730  
Of the White ..... 150  
Of the Blue ..... 880

Of the Red ..... 100  
Of the White ..... 180  
Of the Blue ..... 280

Of the Red ..... 7  
Of the White ..... 2371  
Of the Blue ..... 119

Of the Red ..... 15  
Of the White ..... 178  
Of the Blue ..... 100

Of the Red ..... 212  
Of the White ..... 490  
Of the Blue ..... 490

Of the Red ..... 327  
Of the White ..... 100  
Of the Blue ..... 200

Of the Red ..... 12  
Of the White ..... 44  
Of the Blue ..... 707

Of the Red ..... 25  
Of the White ..... 37  
Of the Blue ..... 62

Of the Red ..... 26  
Of the White ..... 29  
Of the Blue ..... 29

companies; 3d division at Plymouth, 27 companies; 4th division at Woolwich, 18 companies; and 2 companies of Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth. In the whole, 102 companies. Head-quarters of the Royal Marine forces, Gibraltar.

The Church Missionary Society has this year rallied in its funds; last year it was below, in income, the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The respective incomes for the last year are:—Church Missionary Society, £43,600, being £8000 above last. The Wesleyan Missionary Society, £47,715, the largest yet realised.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### Portugal.

Private Letters from Madrid have been received, both in Paris and London, intimating an alteration (in the externals at least) of the policy hitherto adopted by Spain in respect to the Portuguese quarrel. This appearance of modification is, of course, attributable to the possibility of the establishment of the rights of Donna Maria, and not unlikely to the advice which may in consequence have been afforded by Great Britain and France. That Spain, however, will take any decided steps while the issue of the struggle is doubtful is little to be expected, however necessary she may deem it to assume an aspect which may be reconciled with either alternative. In Paris the marriage of Donna Maria with the Duke Nemours is again spoken of; but of course it is to be regarded only as a revival of the old rumour now that the Queen's cause has again assumed a more favourable aspect.

Of all the Sovereigns of Europe there is not one who ought, we imagine, to feel a stronger interest in the establishment in Portugal of the legitimate Queen than the present Monarch of Spain. The cause of Miguel has been considered by the Carlists and Apostolics throughout the Peninsula as their own. It is clear that if Miguel firmly established himself on the throne of Portugal, the cause of Carlos against the lineal female successor to the throne of Spain is morally certain of success. Carlos has this advantage over Miguel, that he could assert his own claim without the reproach of perjury or even dissimulation; but he would assert his claim by the instrumentality of the very same party, from the ascendancy of that party in Portugal he would derive assistance, and in the success of the claim of the collateral male against the direct female heir he would derive irresistible strength and encouragement.

Why, then, it may be asked, does not the Court of Spain, which cannot be blind to these considerations, aid France and England in their attempts to put an end to the contest in Portugal by a joint recognition of Donna Maria, and the retirement of Miguel, and probably Pedro, from the scene of their unnatural conflict—Miguel having had no right but in defiance of his solemn engagements—Pedro having relinquished his rights in favour of his daughter? It is difficult to find any answer which can be reconciled with the duty of a Spanish Minister who professes himself friendly to the claims of the Infanta who has been recognised as the heir presumptive of the Spanish throne.—Some persons are driven to seek a solution for this riddle in the only foreign influence which they can conceive interested in perpetuating the disturbances of pacific relations throughout the West of Europe.—*Globe*, July 29.

MADRID, JULY 18.—We are assured that a body of 500 Spanish Carlists has assembled on the frontiers of Portugal, with an intention to enter Spain, and proclaim Charles V.

The Ministers meet every day in council. The one held on the 16th was very animated, and lasted much longer than usual. The entire discussion turned on the affairs of Portugal. M. Zea proposed to march the Spanish army into that country, in order to check the progress of Don Pedro's troops, and compel them to re-embark. In the course of the debate he confessed that the Minister of War had ordered the different corps of the army to approach the frontiers

The number of vessels, composing the British navy amounts to 537, carrying from 2 to 120 guns each, of various calibre. This immense fleet, the largest in the world, employs in time of peace, 20,000 sailors, and 12,000 Royal marines, stationed as follows:—1st division at Chatham, consisting of 26 companies; 2d division at Portsmouth, 29