

# THE CARBONEAR STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1833.

No. 39.

### NOTICES.

#### NOVA 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 *Newfoundlander 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 .....	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.

#### THE CONSTITUTION OF BELGIUM.

The constitution of Belgium being one which is likely to be stationary, and it being desirable that a new state, just starting into existence, should be watched in its progress, we feel that it will be advantageous to those who take an interest in political philosophy, to present to them the following summary of the leading principles of that constitution:

"The members of both chambers represent the nation at large, and not merely a province, or subdivision of a province, for which they may be returned. The chamber

of deputies is composed of members, who pay of taxes the sum of one hundred florins a-year, (elected immediately by the people). The elective qualification is from twenty to thirty florins in the country, and from thirty-five to eighty florins in the towns. The ratio of the returned numbers is one deputy to forty thousand of the population.

"A deputy must be a Belgian by birth, or naturalized, be in the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, have attained the age of twenty-five, and a resident in the kingdom. The elections take place every four years, one-half of the whole number of representatives being renewed every second.

"Each deputy has an allowance of twenty florins a-day during the sitting of the chambers, provided he is not a resident in the town where they hold their sessions. The late king was more liberal, allowing 2500 florins annually to each deputy as long as he continued in the representation, and 3,000 florins to each of the senators, or members of the first chamber.

"The members of the senate are likewise chosen according to a fixed ratio of population, and are elected by the same persons who return the members of the other house. The congress came to this arrangement to provide against the undue influence of the crown, and the attempts of party. The aggregate number of the senate is only one-half that of the second chamber, and are elected every eight years, one-half being replaced every four. The senator must likewise be a Belgian, enjoy civil and political rights, and have attained his fortieth year. His qualification in direct taxes is on one thousand florins. Senators receive no remuneration in any shape, either directly or indirectly, for their services. The heir-apparent, or presumptive, of the king, is a senator in his own right, after he has attained his eighteenth year, but has no voice in the deliberations of the assembly until he has reached the age of twenty-five.

"No member of either house receiving a salary, or holding any place under government, can retain his seat a moment, and can only be re-seated by a new election.

"At the commencement of every session, the chambers respectively nominate their president and vice-president, and form the *bureau*.

"All debates are carried on in public, though on some extraordinary occasions there is a power vested in each chamber to resolve itself into a secret committee, on the motion of the president and six of the members. It then decides, by a majority of votes, whether the debate shall be resumed in public on the same question. In his late majesty's time the sittings of the chamber of representatives were all held with closed doors.

"The votes are signified by the posture of standing or sitting, unless five members should agree to call for a *voix* vote.

"Each chamber has a right to propose amendments on the separate clauses of any bill brought before it. The late constitution required it should be carried or rejected in the lump.

"If either chamber entertains a doubt of the correctness of any statement made by ministers, it has a *droit d'enquête* to examine into the truth of the fact.

"The royal succession is exclusively in the male line.

"The king cannot assume the sovereignty of any other state without consent of both chambers. His person is inviolable, and his ministers responsible. It will be recollected by those who have paid any attention to the causes which led to the revolution, that the refusal of the late king to allow of this responsibility was one of the chief objections urged by his discontented subjects. No act of his present majesty can have effect unless counter-signed by a minister, who becomes in consequence responsible. His majesty has the same power as the English monarch of appointing and dismissing his ministers at will.

"The king commands the land and sea forces, proclaims war and makes peace, and concludes treaties of commerce and alliance. His power, however, to plunge the country wantonly into war is controlled, as with us,

by the authority of the chambers, in refusing the supplies, or the payment of the expenses incurred by such war. He can dissolve the parliament when he will; but a new election must take place in the course of two months afterwards. He cannot proclaim a longer adjournment than one month.

"His majesty's ministers are required to be Belgians by birth, or to be naturalised subjects, and must only *not* be of the royal family. They have a right to speak in both chambers: and either of the chambers has authority to cite their attendance when they may deem it necessary.

"His majesty has no power to show favour to a condemned minister, unless at the special request of one of the chambers.

"As to titles of honour, the king may exercise his discretion in conferring them; but has no power to attach any privileges thereto; and in conferring military honour, he is governed by the strict letter of law.

"There are no privileges belonging to the nobility but that of being enrolled in the equestrian order.

"The civil list is settled at the commencement of each reign.

"No taxes can be levied but in strict conformity to law. Those for the service of the state are voted annually. No pension or benefit of any sort, at the expense of the public treasury, can be granted but according to law.

"Law trials are conducted by jury in all criminal matters, and for all political offences of the press; pending which trials the doors cannot be closed, unless by an unanimous vote of court.

"The judges are independent. No judge can be deprived of his office, or superseded, excepting he has had a fair trial.

"The king ratifies and promulgates all laws in the *Gazette (bulletin officiel)*, which are in force eleven days after their being so promulgated.

"The Belgian constitution is bottomed on the principle, that all power emanates from the people; the only condition exacted being, that this power shall be exercised in the manner pointed out by the charter. Thus the sovereignty of the people becomes the unalterable *loi fondamentale* of the kingdom. The divine right of kings, by the grace of God, is a profanation held in abhorrence, and has no existence in the Belgian charter. Every subject, no matter how humble, has a right of petition to the public authorities, if it be presented with either one or more signatures. The people may, with a perfect regard to the spirit and letter of their charter, form themselves into assemblies for deliberation or discussion. "*Voilà*," says the charter, "*une application du principe de la liberté en tout et pour tout, que les Belges ont proclamés les premiers.*"

"Every man's house is his castle. No one, whatever be his station or rank, can enter the house of any other man by night, no matter how humble, unless in case of some accident or occurrence where he comes to assist the owner.

"The press is free. No censorship can be established, nor can bail be demanded of either author, editor, or printer. When the author is known, and is an inhabitant of Belgium, neither editor, distributor nor printer, can be prosecuted. This the Belgians consider one of the greatest triumphs of the revolution.

"The post-office is responsible by law for all letters committed to it, and the contents of all letters are inviolable.

"Toleration is universal and indiscriminate towards all forms of worship. The church has no alliance or connexion of any sort with the state, and cannot be interfered with by any authority in the appointment of its ministers, who are all paid by the government."

The charge to Government under the title bill of last session in Ireland was £7,357 for proclamations alone, including the schedules of debts due to the parochial clergyman.

At the instance of the Marquis of Sligo the Peace Preservation Police are to be withdrawn from the hitherto disturbed barony of Gallen, county Mayo.

**DUBLIN.—Death of an informer.**—On the 24th June, died at Ballymaine, county Dublin, aged 103. John Doyle, better known by the name of "Silly Jack." This was the man who, if report be true, betrayed the unfortunate Robert Emmett, by giving information that he was at Harold's Cross, for which service he is said to have received £200 secret service money, and two guineas per week, which he received until the short administration of the Duke of Bedford, when that weekly gratuity was discontinued.

Mr. Steele has sent Crown summonses to Lords Grey, Brougham, Althorp, Plunkett, Sir William Gossett, and Mr. Stanley to attend as witnesses on his trial at the approaching assizes for Limerick and Kilkenny, at the prosecution of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Michael R. Mac Dermott was on Wednesday charged at the Head Police office with an assault on Mr. Dominick Doyle, of Galway. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—In the report of the review, which appeared in the *Comet* newspaper of Saturday last, Mr. Doyle's name was mentioned as the "ugliest man on the ground;" whereupon Mr. Doyle called at the *Comet* office, and having seen Mr. Mac Dermott, made use of the most opprobrious epithets to him; a hostile message was the result, but Mr. Doyle refused either a meeting or an apology. Mr. Mac Dermott, on meeting Mr. Doyle on Wednesday—having no other resources—committed the assault, which consisted merely of a slap on the face; whereupon Mr. Doyle, in the most violent manner, with the upper part of a loaded stick, assaulted a gentleman who interfered to preserve the peace. Informations were tendered and received on both sides.

The consumption of tea in the whole civilized world besides England, is 22,000,000lb., while the consumption of Great Britain and Ireland is 31,931,626lb.

**PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.**—In the year ending January 5, 1831, the total of our income was £54,840,190 7s. 4½d.; the year ending January 5, 1832, £50,990,315 10s. 3¼d.; the year ending January 5, 1833, £51,686,822 6s. 2d. Our expenditure in the year ending January 5, 1832, was £52,575,308; and in the year ending January 5, 1833, only £50,385,118!

The Pope has been for some time past suffering a severe attack of illness.

The number of persons employed in the department of the Customs in the year 1819 was 2000; their salaries £277,913 10s. 2d. In 1832 the number employed was 1,654; salaries £243,678 14s. 11d.; making a reduction, since 1819, of 346 persons and £34,234 15s. 3d. The gross receipt of revenue collected in the port of London for the year 1819 was £7,749,463 at the rate of £3 11s. 8½d per cent. In the year 1832 the revenue was £9,434,854 at a rate of £2 11s. 7¾d. per cent.

**LAMENTABLE FATE OF DR. DIXON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.**—A letter received from Cape Coast Castle, dated April 28, 1833, gives the following account of this catastrophe:—"Dr. Dixon was proceeding through the interior of Africa from the Dahomey coast, to meet Captain Clapperton and his companions at Katunga. The king into whose territory he was about to enter from Dahomey, having sworn to afford him protection and assistance, came out of his principal town to meet him, attended by his sons and chiefs, and desired his eldest son to swear fidelity to the stranger, after the fashion of the country. This is done by drawing a sabre, and making a long harangue, using the most violent gestures, and pushing the sword in the face of the person in whose favour the oath is taken; in fact, they show their dexterity by cutting close to the face, without actually touching it. Dr. Dixon unfortunately mistook the nature of the ceremony, and thinking the king's son meant to kill him, drew his sword and thrust it into his body. The Doctor would have been sacrificed on the spot, but the king ordered him to be safely guarded, declaring that he could not break his oath, though his son had been killed. The next morning Dr. Dixon