

THE CARBONEAR STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1833.

No. 20.

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 Howell, 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.

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 *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.

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

Colonial.

NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES—INDEPENDENCE.—“The only utility of those Colonies is in affording an outlet to our surplus population, &c. The clear policy then with the whole of these colonies, which will some day or other become independent, is to prepare them for independence as quickly and as cheaply as possible.”

This is the language of a certain school of politics and economy in the United Kingdom, the pounds-shillings-and-pence gentry, who think that nations can be governed and empires held together, by interested motives alone. They have blotted out of their vocabulary Obligation and Duty, Law and Justice, and substituted the word “UTILITY,” which means whatever they like. If a sense of national honour and greatness ever returns to their breasts, it is the involuntary invasions of early education and natural sentiment, out of which they have reasoned themselves long ago.

They are, however, but a small portion of the British nation and government. In their hands it would never have attained that rank and power to which it has reached among the nations:—“the dread and envy of them all”—the tamer of tyrants—the temple of freedom—the seat of science and the arts, and of the virtues which adorn, elevate and harmonize human society.

We will accept of none of their preparation. We will not be edged out of the empire to which we belong—out of our allegiance to our sovereign—out of the protection which he is bound to give us—out of the honour of the British name, the equality or right which it gives us, and the consideration which it ensures to us, throughout the world. The pounds-shillings-and-pence gentry can have no idea of these things; they are neither pounds, shillings, nor pence. They may deride our taste, taunt our ignorance; but we value them above all price. They are the fruits of ages of virtue, of wisdom, and the magnanimous devotion of a whole people to the common weal, which no money can purchase or preserve.

We will none of their preparation—none of their “immunities” or “exchanges.”—Have they really fancied that independent freemen in North America are West India Negroes, or South Carolina Nullifiers! We are already “settled in the world,” and “set up for ourselves,” as much as the empire of which we form a part is set up for itself.—Amidst all our complaints, and we have not been sparing of them, we never complained that we were part of the empire.

The proffered independence of these men we look upon as little better than a new repetition of the guile which ruined our first parents, and is likely should it be hearkened to by us, to produce a similar result. “In the day that you shall eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and you shall be as gods,” &c. And they did eat; “and the eyes of both of them were opened, and they knew that they were naked.”—*Neilson's Gazette.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From the *Novascotian*, April 25.)

Our sister Colony of Newfoundland, appears to have been thrown into a singular state of embarrassment, by the absurd attempt of the Chief Justice to deny the right of the Local Legislature to raise a revenue, by imposing duties on imports. A bill for this purpose having passed the Lower House, and by which it was proposed to levy 6d per gallon upon all spirits, and duties ranging from 6d. to 1s. 6d. upon wines, in proportion to their quality; was rejected in the Council, in consequence of the opposition of the Chief Justice and the Attorney-General. The reasons given by the Chief Justice are—first, that the Colonial Legislatures have no such power, notwithstanding the whole of them have exercised it from time immemorial; and secondly, that even if they had, it would be impolitic to lay such heavy taxes on the poor people of Newfoundland. “He knew he should be told that the Parliament of Newfoundland was only following in the

footsteps of Nova Scotia—but the difficulty with him was to reconcile the conduct of Nova Scotia, in that respect to constitutional principles. He could not imagine how the acts of Nova Scotia had been so long tolerated. They screened themselves in Nova Scotia by raising a Revenue under the name of Excise. Their principle was, probably, to get money, lawfully if they could—but at all events to get money.” “If the Bill passed into a law, he should feel himself bound, in his capacity of Chief Justice, to consider it a *dead letter*.” It was in vain that the new Collector, Mr. Spearman, appealed to the practice of all the Colonies, sanctioned as it had been by His Majesty—the Judge and the Attorney-General were inflexible, and the Bill was lost. Stormy debates, and unanimous Resolutions, followed in the Lower House. An address was sent to the Governor, who expressed his regret at the misunderstanding, but his inability to provide a remedy. In the meantime, Judge Tucker wrote a letter to his Excellency, advising him to prorogue the Assembly for 10 days, and give him leave of absence to go to England, thus leaving a majority in the Council to pass the Bill. This his Excellency refused to do, upon which the Judge resigned—his resignation was refused, and to finish the farce, he wrote to the Governor to inform him, that he had taken his passage for England—that he would resign, and unless the Government was convinced of the purity of the motives upon which he had acted, he would never return to the Colony.—We should as soon have expected to see a man of Judge Tucker's information and experience, deny the existence of the Seal Fishery as the right of the Colonial Assemblies to impose duties for the purposes of Revenue. He gets rid of the practice in this Province, by gravely insinuating that we are knaves—we can only account for his acts, by charitably supposing he is mad.

LOWER CANADA POLITICS.—Great difficulties still exist, in the political circles, of Lower Canada; difficulties so numerous, so extreme, and some of them of so extraordinary a character, that persons at a distance find it impossible to fully account for such a state of things. Public meetings are held for the furtherance of objects of most opposite tendency, the Assembly passes resolutions reflecting on the Executive and on the Legislative Council, the Council Addresses His Majesty, impeaching the lower branch, and the Governor closes the session in a speech of extraordinary brevity and tartness. Why is all this? Is it occasioned by a party who promotes unnecessary agitation for covert purposes; or by a faction who shields corruption and illiberality, and circulates slander, that it may enjoy undeserved power and profit? Or is the state of society in Canada a mixture of high tory and ultra radical, set in contending tides, by the questions natural to a new country which is composed of greatly varied national elements?

The Legislative Council have addressed His Majesty, relative to the Waste Lands; embodying resolutions, in their address, to the following effect: that the Waste Lands are vested in His Majesty, in trust for his subjects, no portion of whom have any exclusive or prescriptive right to the same; that the settlement of said lands is of importance, as regards the interests of the Province, and the manufactures, influence and dominion of the United Kingdom; that said settlement is retarded by the want of suitable modes of communication, to remove which want the Provincial Legislature have made wholly inadequate provision, and that the establishment of a joint stock land company would accelerate the settlement and prosperity of the Province; the address concludes with a request that His Majesty would favour the establishment of such a company.

A second address to His Majesty is of a much more extraordinary character, and tends to prove that the legislative branches cannot exist in their present state much longer, without extensive evil to the Colony. Which ever party is in the wrong, some change should be made, when each arrays itself in avowed direct hostility to the other,

while the interests of the country imperatively demand harmony, and, instead of idle bickering, enlightened application to important subjects.

This address states, that the Council having the dangerous and unconstitutional proceedings of the Assembly under their consideration, are impelled to supplicate for immediate and effectual relief; that the Province is approaching to a state of anarchy, its interests neglected, its officers libelled with the intent to render them powerless; that the Judges are defamed, and a competent tribunal refused them within the Province; that for several years the Assembly have endeavoured to obtain power at the expense of the crown, and in violation of the rights of the Legislative Council, in proof of which various acts are alluded to; that the constitution granted in the 31st year of the reign of George the Third, has been efficacious and satisfactory; that a reckless party in the House of Assembly have prevailed on a majority of that body to attempt the destruction of this constitution; that the great body of the people do not participate in the views of the Assembly, but that where education has made little progress, the community are liable to be misled by designing persons; that the constitution of the Legislative Council is necessary for the support of the Royal prerogative, for the maintenance of British connection, and for the security of 150,000 British inhabitants, whose interests cannot be represented in an Assembly seven eighths of which are of French origin and speak the French language; that the elective council proposed by the House of Assembly, would be a mere counterpoise of that body, and that the effects of such a change would be to prevent the increase of British inhabitants by emigration, to sever British connection, and to cause bloodshed between Upper and Lower Canada; that the member of Council who is on a mission to England, is not an organ of that branch but of the House of Assembly, and that his representations should be received with extreme caution; the Address concludes with a prayer to His Majesty, that he would take the present alarming posture of affairs into serious consideration, and adopt measures tending to tranquillize the minds, and guard the liberties of his Lower Canadian subjects, and thus guarantee the permanence of the connection with the Parent state.

In the filling up of this outline, the Legislative Council assert, that the views of their opponents are, to depress the British population, and to make the colony exclusively French, in power and principles. As we before said, it is impossible for persons at a distance to judge hastily and rightly on such a subject; the Address will bring the matter under the notice of his Majesty's Government, and in all probability some important attempts will be made, to arrange the very anomalous, disreputable and dangerous state of affairs in that part of British North America.—*Acadian Recorder.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Portugal.

A letter dated Oporto, March 4, states that after the bombardment of the town, during the night, early in the morning, the troops of Don Miguel made a grand attack in the direction of Cordello and St. John da Foz. A diversion had been made in the vicinity of Agoa Ardente, but it soon became perceptible that the main object of attack was towards the Cordello line. The troops of Don Miguel were completely repulsed, and it is supposed that they have sustained a considerable loss; upwards of six hundred are said to have been killed, but credence cannot be given to all the reports current in the town. Don Pedro's troops have comparatively sustained little loss; but the Scottish corps, under Major Shaw, have suffered most, one officer in that corps has been killed, and almost every officer, with the exception of its commander, Shaw, has been wounded. A hundred, it is said, is the amount of killed and wounded on the constitutional side. Supplies of provisions,