

# THE CARBONEAR STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1833.

No. 24.

### 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 Newfoundland 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.

### THE "GRIP" IN LONDON.

A disorder apparently atmospherical, has been exceedingly prevalent in London for the last two or three weeks; and we regret to learn it is so much on the increase, that many members of the medical profession are as much occupied as they were, during the time of the panic created by the cholera. There is not a Government office in which many of the clerks and servants are not affected; and the Committee of the Mendicity Society have publicly announced, "that in consequence of the prevalence of a disorder among the officers of the establishment, which renders the greater part of them incapable of attending to their duties, the proceedings of the society are suspended." Between seventy and eighty of the persons connected with the Bank of England were on Saturday reported to be absent from the same cause; and there is scarcely an establishment, either east or west, in which some of those employed are not confined by sickness. Mr. Hume was seriously indisposed with this complaint for two days of the past week. Lord Althorpe has just recovered from this attack; and Sir J. Graham, who has been also confined, is now convalescent. Mr. Cobbett, Mr. O'Connell, and many others have been sufferers. It is supposed that the fatigues of long sittings and sudden transitions from heat to cold, predisposed the members to attacks of influenza. The lady has been so prevalent among the military, that of the troops quartered in the Tower, upwards of 20 a day have been sent to the hospital. The members of the Theatrical profession have, from the same predisposing causes that affected the members of the House of Commons—the sudden transition from heat to cold—been also extensively attacked. Seven of the principal performers at the King's Theatre, including Madame de Merrie, Sontag, Tagioni, and the two Elsters were on Saturday night unable to make their appearance; and M. Laporte, in apologizing for their absence, alluded to the extraordinary fact, that four-and-twenty apologies were received that day from persons connected with the establishment of Covent Garden, from the same cause. We learn that Mr. Cooper, Mr. Wood, and many other members of the Drury-lane company, are also confined to their rooms. The disease, although severe in its character, is of short duration, and has not in any instance proved fatal.—We take from the *Medical Gazette* the following account of the nature and symptoms of the epidemic:—"It usually commences suddenly with head-ache and feelings of general discomfort, attended or soon followed by cough, hoarseness, or loss of voice—oppression, and sometimes severe pain in the chest—tenderness about the ribs, and sense of having been bruised about the limbs and muscles. For twenty-four or forty-eight hours the constitutional disturbance is sometimes very great, with considerable anxiety, and turbulence of the circulation; but after this time the urgency of the symptoms abates, leaving, however, in some cases, extreme languor, which only slowly subsides. The disease, so far as we have seen, does not particularly affect those who are subject to common catarrh; many certainly have it who are not at all liable to "catch cold." With respect to treatment, the patients do not require, nor bear, the depleting means which the severity of the symptoms under other circumstances would warrant. We presume it is to be looked upon as the epidemic influenza which has lately prevailed in the eastern parts of Europe, and that it is travelling, like many of its predecessors to the west." A new and peculiar epidemic is prevalent just now in Paris and its environs. It consists of a very painful inflammatory affection of the feet, resembling rheumatism in some of its symptoms, though widely different from that affection in others.—*The Morning Herald* of Wednesday says:—"We are told that the influenza (in almost every family at the west of the town) has spread through the whole establishment. In one commercial concern near Hanover-square there are 32 in bed; and in another at Charing-cross 40 persons; at Devonshire-house, nearly the

whole of the household; at Northumberland-house, also many. In the Bank of England, on Monday, no fewer than 94 of the clerks were laid up with the prevailing disease; and last night all the principal theatres were closed in consequence of the illness of many of the performers."—In a letter we lately received from a friend at St. Petersburg, he mentions that no less than 80,000 persons in that city were, at one time, suffering under "La Grippe."—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

THE SON OF A PEER!—At Marylebone police office, on Monday evening, a young man named Henry Roper Curzon, in the full uniform of a private of the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, was brought before Mr. Rawlinson, the sitting magistrate, by Mr. Collard, inspector of the D. division, under the following circumstances:—The inspector stated that the prisoner came to the station-house, and said he wished to resign himself into custody, as a deserter from the above corps. He stated that he was closely allied to a respectable family; but in consequence of differences that existed between his father and himself, and being reduced to the greatest distress, he had enlisted about six months ago, in a moment of despair, into the East India Company's service, hoping that such a step would excite the compassion of his father, and that he would purchase his discharge. He had written to his father without effect, and being thus driven to more desperate steps, he obtained a pass for a week's leave from the depot at Chatham, which expired on Saturday evening. He purposely stayed two days over the time, in order that he might be considered a deserter, conceiving that an appeal to his father would not be in vain, when he, (prisoner) had subjected himself to the torture of the lash. He also stated that his father had frequently passed him without taking any notice of him, and that he had brothers who were Colonels in the army, and he could not bear the idea of going out to India in the capacity of a private soldier. In answer to questions by Mr. Rawlinson, the prisoner said he was son of Lord Tenyham. The worthy magistrate promised to write to Lord Tenyham on the subject, and the prisoner, after expressing his warmest thanks, left the office with the intention of returning to the depot at Chatham, and waiting the result of Mr. Rawlinson's application.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—The public will be glad to find, by reference to an announcement signed by all the coal proprietors of Liverpool, that a material reduction has been agreed upon in the charge of that essential article of domestic consumption.

BUTTER TRADE.—We are informed that frauds to a considerable extent, have been practising in some of the English markets, especially Liverpool, by affixing Cork brands on butter not Cork, thereby giving the article a false character and shipping it to foreign ports, as Cork pickled second quality. We are told that the committee of merchants of this city, with a laudable anxiety for the interests committed to them, immediately despatched one of their inspectors to Liverpool, to make a diligent inquiry into the facts. This officer has succeeded in detecting some of the parties; and, we understand, orders have this day been forwarded to Liverpool, to commence a criminal prosecution against the offenders.—*Southern Reporter*.

EARL GREY'S YOUTH.—His early years afforded a singular proof at once of the impetuosity and strength of his temperament. It is known that, led astray by the privileged seductions to which the youth of every titled man of fortune is exposed, he gamed, and lost to an immense amount. He, in short, became the dupe of those legitimate sharpers, and coroneted and ermined swindlers, who have, in modern times, been the curse and disgrace of this country. And here the peculiar spirit of the man shewed itself; he paid the debt instantaneously, and with breathless haste—but gamed no more. The bitter draught of corruption, which, to weaker stamina, would have been an opiate and a poison, was to him a true corrective;

and, perhaps, to this circumstance, some portion of his strong hatred to flagrant vice and rank corruption, in the garb of usage, may be attributed.—*Tail's Magazine*.

A body of Dutch troops, amounting to about 3000, is reported to have been massacred in the country of the Rajah of Siac, in the island of Sumatra. They were surrounded during the night by a large body of the natives, whom they had exasperated by their extortions.

REFUGEES IN FRANCE.—The number of refugees at present in France, who have borne arms in unsuccessful revolts or otherwise suffered in the cause of liberty, amounts to between 8,000 and 10,000 persons. The French Government has obtained from the Chambers for their support, a sum of 5,000,000 francs, or about £200,000.

SPAIN.—A *Madrid Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 7th inst., contains a royal decree, by which the Cortes *por Estamentos* are convoked for the 20th June next, for the purpose of swearing allegiance to the Princess Elizabeth, the heiress apparent to the Spanish throne, under and according to the ancient law of the kingdom. This intelligence has caused great joy among the friends of the Queen in Madrid and in Paris.

INDIA.—PLOT TO DESTROY TWO REGIMENTS.—The Despatches have been received, by the arrivals from India, at the East India House, which, from the importance of their character, have created rather a strong sensation. A plot had been discovered at Barrackpore for the total destruction of two regiments of troops. It would appear that this was the project of a portion of the native artillery, and the number of the conspirators amounted to 400. The two regiments to be attacked are European regiments, against which such a hatred had been excited. The plot was only discovered one day prior to being carried into execution. The ringleaders had been taken, and we hear that twelve of them had been found guilty, and were "blown from the guns," as it is termed in the advices.

UNITED STATES.—We have received New-York papers to the 24th March. They communicate the gratifying intelligence, that all contention between the Southern and Northern States is terminated by the passing of the Tariff Bill. The South Carolina Convention had determined, that "as the Act passed by Congress makes such a reduction of the duties on foreign imports as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the revenue standard, and that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenses of the government," they therefore think it would not comport with the liberal feelings of the people of South Carolina, nor be consistent with the sincere desire by which they have been always animated to live in harmony with their brethren, and to preserve the union of the States, if they hesitated under existing circumstances, to recommend that the ordinances of nullification, and the acts of the legislature consequent thereon be held of no effect. The ordinance of nullification has been therefore repealed accordingly; and the bill to abolish all militia training has since passed one branch of the legislature of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 58 to 52. The Tariff question is therefore at an end; and although the Union cannot be said to be bound more firmly by this compromise between the Northern and Southern States, it is probable that some time may elapse before any fresh cause of strife endangers their internal tranquillity.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—We have accounts from the Sandwich Islands to the latter part of October, up to which time all was going on well there. George Merimi, and fifteen Sandwich Islanders, had been massacred at Wallis Island. It appears they had gained some little authority over the natives, and began to use some degree of tyranny, when the natives rose upon them and put them to death. Kahahumena, the Queen Regent of the Sandwich Islands, had died of the bowel complaint. She died a Christian, and had