

THE
CARBONEAR STAR,
AND
CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1833.

No. 30.

TO LET.

For a Term of Years as may be agreed on.

A desirable WATER-SIDE PREMISES, measuring about 63 feet East and West, situated in the central part of this Harbour, and well adapted for Building on.—For particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR,
Or
SAMUEL C. RUMSON.

Carbonear, June 5, 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 REIGN OF TERROR.—The small number of those who perpetrated those murders in the French capital under the eyes of the legislature, is one of the most instructive facts in the history of revolutions. Marat had long before said, that with 200 assassins at a lous a day, he would govern France, and cause 300,000 heads to fall; and the events of the 2nd of September seemed to justify the opinion. The number of those actually engaged in the massacres did not exceed 300; and twice as many more witnessed and encouraged these proceedings; yet this handful of men governed Paris and France, with a despotism with 300,000 warriors afterwards in vain attempted to effect. The immense majority of the well-disposed citizens, divided in opinion, irresolute in conduct, and dispersed in different quarters, were incapable of arresting a band of assassins, engaged in the most atrocious cruelties of which modern Europe has yet afforded an example; an important warning to the strenuous and the good in every succeeding age, to combine for defence the moment the aspiring and the desperate have begun to agitate the public mind; and never to trust that the smallness of numbers can be relied on for preventing reckless ambition from destroying irresolute virtue. The extent to which blood was shed in France during this melancholy period, will hardly be credited by future ages. The Republican Prudhomme, whose prepossessions led him to any thing rather than an exaggeration of the horrors of the popular party, has given the following appalling account of the victims of the revolution:—

Nobles	1,278
Noble women	750
Wives of labourers and artisans	1,467
Religieuses	350
Priests	1,135
Common persons, not noble	13,623
Guillotined by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal ..	18,603
Women died of premature childbirth	3,400
In child-birth from grief	448
Women killed in La Vendee	15,000
Children killed in La Vendee	22,000
Men slain in La Vendee	900,000
Victims under Carrier at Nantes ..	32,000
Children shot	500
Children drowned	1,500
Women shot	264
Women drowned	500
Priests shot	300
Priests drowned	460
Nobles drowned	1,400
Artizans drowned	5,300
Victims at Lyons	31,000
Total	1,022,351

In this enumeration are not comprehended the massacres at Versailles, at the Abbey, the Carmes, or other prisons, on September 2, the victims of the Glacière of Avignon, those shot at Toulon and Marseilles, or the persons slain in the little town of Bedoin, of which the whole population perished. It is in an especial manner remarkable, in this dismal catalogue, how large a portion of the victims of the revolution were persons in the middle and lower ranks of life. The priests and nobles guillotined are only 2413 while the persons of plebeian origin exceed 13,000!—*Alison's History of the French Revolution.*

Legislature of Newfoundland.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
Friday, July 12.

The House met this day, a few minutes after 12, and was shortly after summoned to the bar of the Council, when Acting Chief Judge Simms, as Commissioner, addressed the Legislature as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am commanded by his Excellency the

Governor to acquaint you, that having, in conformity with the request of the House of Assembly, prorogued you to this day to enable them to introduce another Revenue Bill.

You are now called together to proceed on this, or any other matter, as you may deem it essential to enter upon, previously to your final separation.

The House resumed.
The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received the following letter in reply to his official communication:—

St. John's, July 10, 1833.

SIR,—I had the honour to receive your communication of yesterday, informing me that the House of Assembly had been pleased to appoint me to be their Clerk, and in reply I beg you will have the goodness to convey to the House of Assembly my most grateful acknowledgments for the confidence they have reposed in me, by nominating me to fill an office, of such importance and responsibility.

Permit me, however, with the utmost deference and respect for the House of Assembly, to remind you, that during the whole of the past Session of the Legislature, I have performed the duties of Clerk of the General Assembly by virtue of a Commission from the Crown—appointing me to that office; and I fear I should not only place myself in a situation of considerable embarrassment, but might also bring into question the right of the Crown to make the appointment, which in this instance it has made, did I accept of an appointment to the same office from the House of Assembly. In entertaining the doubt which exists in my mind as to the proper line of conduct to be pursued by me, on the present occasion, I trust the House will do me the justice, not to attribute its origin to any want of a grateful sense of the honor proposed to be conferred on me; but rather to a conscientious desire to avoid doing any act, by which I might seem to compromise or disregard the just rights of the Crown.

Hitherto I have endeavoured to discharge the duties of my office, to the best of my abilities, with zeal and fidelity; and I cannot omit taking this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks for the kindness and indulgence which the House have, at all times, extended to me, and the approbation with which they have, in the present instance, been pleased to mark my past conduct, will stimulate me to a still more zealous performance of my duty, in future.—Trusting, therefore, that the House will view favourably the delicate situation in which I feel myself placed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obdt. and very humble servant,
E. M. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable, the Speaker
of the House of Assembly.

Mr. KENT said he rose, with feelings of great reluctance, to propose a resolution affecting an individual, whose amiable disposition, extensive knowledge of forms and proceedings, and high literary and legal attainments had secured for him the esteem and respect of every member of the House: he (Mr. K.) must acknowledge Mr. Archibald's untiring industry and utility, and so fully impressed was his mind with that opinion that it required an effort on his part, bordering on harshness, not to allow on that occasion feeling to overcome principle.—Mr. Archibald in his reply to the Speaker's letter, notifying his appointment as Clerk to that House, declined holding under the House's appointment.—When he, (Mr. K.) turned over a page of the Journals of that House, he found a resolution recorded on them that "the house had a right to elect its own officers"—he was sure the House then would not stultify its own proceedings—that it would not eat up its own words.—Feeling must be flung aside and consistency preserved if the House were serious in framing a resolution, the principle of which had been always hailed by the public as a sound one, because it was a protecting one. It was one that proved to the people—that their representatives, when they had the right,

would not want the nerve to secure it. But in what a pitiful situation would not the House be then placed, if it allowed its officers, over whom it ought to have the most complete control, to defeat then a resolution that was passed but yesterday. He cared not for feeling on the occasion—he cared not for the frowns of individuals who were creating disorder by vociferating "Order," he would absolve himself in the eyes of his constituents of gross inconsistency and weather-cock voting, by bringing forward a specific resolution on the subject. Mr. Archibald's letter refusing the appointment from the House portrayed that gentleman's situation with a delicacy of sentiment, and a selection of language that did him credit; but he must say, at the same time, though it was tantamount to a direct denial of the House's Power, that denial was so ingeniously and ambiguously couched, that he was afraid it would be taken more for a compliment than any thing else. The hon. gentleman proposed the following resolution:—

"That in consequence of E. M. Archibald, Esq. refusing to hold the situation of Clerk, under the appointment of this House, it proceeds forthwith to elect another person."

Mr. HOYLES stated, for the information of Mr. Kent and that House, that he had seen the letter from the King directing the Governor to appoint Mr. Archibald, Clerk of the House of Assembly; and further, that the fees for taking up the mandamus would cost £25, which sum, we understood the hon. member to say, had been remitted, and that the mandamus was shortly expected.

Mr. BENNETT, we understood to say, regretted exceedingly that the hon. member for St. John's (Mr. Kent) had brought forward his motion for the nomination of a new clerk, at this particular period. Were hon. members to support such a motion, he felt that great difficulty and inconvenience would be thrown in the way of their proceedings. They had been called together to bring in a Revenue Bill, and it was most desirable that it should pass that house as soon as possible. No one felt more convinced than he did that the house ought to possess the right of appointing its own officers; but he did not consider this a proper time to contend for that right, seeing that their doing so would bring the House into direct collision with the government, when it was most desirable a good understanding should be preserved. He called upon the House to consider the very delicate situation in which Mr. Archibald was placed. Having acted so long by virtue of a commission from the Governor, he did not see how he could have done otherwise. The letter was couched in terms of the highest respect for that House, and in that gentlemanly style and demeanor which was so peculiarly characteristic of him. Under these circumstances, he was determined to oppose the motion.

Mr. THOMAS followed on the same side, bearing ample testimony to the great services Mr. Archibald had rendered the House, and his determination to oppose Mr. Kent's motion.

Mr. PACK said the House had an important duty to perform, which no personal considerations ought to prevent. He heartily concurred in the high eulogiums which the hon. member for Fogo, and the hon. member for St. John's had passed upon their present Clerk; but that had nothing to do with the motion before the House. He, therefore, supported the original motion.

After some desultory conversation from several members, Mr. Kent pressed his motion to a division.

For the resolution, Messrs. Kent and Pack. Against the resolution, Messrs. Thomas, Power, Cozens, Sweetman, Bennet, Kough, Carter, and Hoyles.

Upon the motion of Mr. THOMAS, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means—Mr. Hoyles in the Chair. Several resolutions were then agreed to by the Committee, similar to those passed in January last, for levying duties on all spirits and wines imported into this island.

The House having resumed, Mr. Thomas pursuant to leave, presented a Bill imposing certain duties on Wine, Brandy, Rum, Gin, and other distilled spirituous liquors, im-