

# THE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



#### 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 continuance 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.

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.  
April 10

#### THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS  
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.  
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

#### St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. JOHN'S.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.  
Carbonear, Nov. 26, 1834.

### AUSTRIA.

#### Metternich's System of Government.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following reflections, occasioned by the 25th anniversary of Prince Metternich's elevation to the high office of Prime Minister of Austria.

"The Prince assumed the direction of the foreign relations of the vast Austrian Empire a few days after the battle of Wagram, when the political opinions of Europe were in a state of total disorganization. On the 7th of October, three months later, the Prince was officially appointed to the same department, for which he had shown himself singularly qualified. At this time the power of Napoleon was at its height, and he wished to form an alliance with the nation which he had made so many attempts to weaken. Napoleon was crowned with power and glory; his power extended from the Vistula to Cadiz, from the German ocean to Calabria—That formidable Empire seemed then daily to become more consolidated, and promised ages of domination to him and his posterity. Europe beheld with astonishment his rapid conquests, and the magic extension of his power. A few profound observers, and among the number was Prince Metternich, discovered the secret of the weakness of the French.

"Gradually, circumstances, unforeseen by the mass of mankind, brought about the overthrow of that gigantic empire. The legions which had penetrated to the Nile, and had marched in triumph from the Tagus to Russia, at last succumbed under the load of victories. Then Sovereigns and nations united in the most sacred bonds of brotherhood against the unprecedented favourite of fortune. The battle of Leipsic relieved Germany from the yoke which had pressed so heavily upon her. Her injured sons avenged the thousand wrongs she had received at the hands of the licentious French soldiery, and the capital of their late oppressors lay exposed to a deservedly terrible retribution.

"The Bourbons were restored to the throne of their ancestors, and in an assembly of sovereigns and statesmen the most memorable in the history of the world, the affairs of Europe were brought back to their natural state. The nations were a second time thrown into alarm, and a second time they restored peace to the world. The man who had been the cause of so much bloodshed, so much misery, was consigned to a barren rock on the Atlantic, there to end his days, the prisoner of the nation which he most detested. The Powers of Europe were then left in peace to turn their attention towards their people.

"Spain became a prey to civil war in changing a long established system of government for one which she did not understand, and she found herself obliged to return to the former state of things. The attempt at innovation of to-day will have the same end, for the moral state of Spain will not allow of such amelioration.

"Portugal founded an empire in the New World, and she herself is now the victim of revolutionary measures. France, after a repose of 15 years, was hurried into the course which formerly proved so disastrous to herself and Europe. The day of the popular triumph was the day of her ruin; the illustrious have vanished, and she is now fast retreating. Italy attempted to follow the example of France, but, happily for herself she did not succeed in bringing about her own destruction.

"Turkey, distracted by foreign and domestic feuds, has lost many of her fairest provinces. Her hitherto natural enemy has now become her friend, and will remain such. The interests of Russia are now closely allied to those of the Porte. The Emperor Alexander died covered with glory, deplored by his people, and esteemed and regretted by Europe. Constantine abdicated the throne, in favour of his younger brother Nicholas, who trod the hydra of revolution under his foot, and has lately succeeded in restoring peace to Poland.

"In this short space of time England has

had her Castlereagh, Canning, Liverpool and Grey. Each successive administration has been hesitating between the aristocracy and democracy; but the door of the revolution has at last been opened.

"In 1810, Austria found herself in a most critical position. Since the taking of Paris, until the present hour, she has followed the same political system. Her power and influence have changed, it is true; but neither reproach nor praise has been able to induce her to abandon her principles.

"The country is happy in the enjoyment of the greatest plenty—the necessaries of life are cheap, and the people love their Emperor. The arts and sciences flourish, and commerce is in a flourishing condition all over the empire: the credit of the government is good, and order and tranquility reign everywhere.

"Austria has always shown herself the implacable enemy of reckless innovations.—The device on her standard is 'Undoubted Right,' and every one will rally round it, in case of need.

"This undeviating policy of 25 years is a rare political phenomenon. History will mention it in terms of the highest praise, and the name of Metternich will ever be associated with the persevering character of his system.

CHARLES X., AND HIS FAMILY.—A gentleman who was lately at Prague has sent us (*Le bon Sens*) the following particulars:—The imbecility of mind of the Duke of Angouleme appears to have increased since 1830, and this is the reason why it is so difficult to get access to him. Mademoiselle de Berri is really a most accomplished young princess; but the Duke of Bordeaux does not answer the character generally given of him in France. His constitution seems bad and his mental powers are of the most ordinary nature. The monkish education which he is receiving has in all probability stopped the development of his faculties. He goes to mass every morning, confesses, and takes the sacrament twice a month. Although he is fourteen, he has not yet been allowed to read any of the great French authors. He carries continually under his arm a small Jesuitical work, called "Think well upon it," in which are painted in the most frightful colours, the torments of the wicked; it is the vade-mecum of him who is destined, by a retrograde faction to reign over a great people. Charles X., is as difficult to be seen at Prague, as he was at the Tuilleries.—In order to be presented to him, it is necessary to write to M. de B—, and undergo all the formalities of the old etiquette. In other respects, misfortune has not taught him wisdom; he is still under the influence of the same fanaticism which induced him to issue the fatal ordinances. "It was rather to save religion than my crown" says he; that I took that step; and I do not repent of it." After having talked some time of the affairs of Europe, he added, with an air of haughtiness, "Our enemies say that I receive pecuniary supplies from the Duke of Orleans, and that I would consent to give my grand-daughter in marriage to his son. Tell our friends that there never will be any thing in common between us and a man who—" The Duchess of Berri resides in retirement at a distance of several leagues from Prague, and is not allowed to see her children so often as she wishes.

THE FIRST ENGLISH VESSEL IN THE WEST INDIES.—The first English vessel seen in the West Indies, is supposed by Hakluyt, to have been the one in which Sir Thomas Pert and Sebastian Cabot sailed on a voyage of discovery about the eighth year of Henry VIII. Within a few years of this period, an English vessel arrived at Porto Rico, whose captain stated that he had a license from the King of England to seek for the territories of the great Cham. The vessel was 250 tons burden, had two guns on the fore-castle and 70 men, with different descriptions of merchandise. The captain was ignorant of the course and distance from thence to Hispaniola, and upon arriving there, after waiting two days for permission to trade, the batteries fired upon the vessel, which after-

wards returned to Porto Rico. Such was the jealousy of the Spaniards, excited by the appearance of an English ship in these seas, that the government blamed the governor for not seizing the vessel, instead of driving her away, in order to prevent her taking home information respecting the islands.

ALLEGED DECLINE OF SCIENCE IN ENGLAND.—We cannot altogether abandon the hope that at a period unexampled in our history for the diffusion of knowledge among the people—in a time when the name of Brougham will be inseparably connected with this new era of intellectual development, and that not as a private individual, but as the Lord High Chancellor of these realms, possessing rank, power, learning and eloquence, all that is necessary in short, for conceiving and executing the most noble designs—we cannot abandon the hope that something effectual may yet be done, even in these our times to remove the stigma, that has so long rested upon our national character. We might suggest to that exalted individual a truth which he will at once perceive, that unless the spring-heads of knowledge are sedulously repaired and renovated, the stream will be soon exhausted, and that in proportion as we anticipate a demand for more and more information, we cannot furnish that supply unless we sedulously protect those few secluded fountains whence alone it will gush forth. While we are indefatigable in diffusing that knowledge which is already possessed, let us be equally careful in creating a fresh supply to be poured forth abroad when that which we have in keeping is exhausted. Without such prudence it is not difficult to foresee the injurious effects which will follow; for the science of the country already begins to show them in its declension. Knowledge indeed, will be diffused, but it will become proportionally superficial; all that is light and novel and amusing, will be equally caught hold of and scientific trifles will take place of scientific inductions.—*Lardner's Cyclopaedia*.

INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS.—A plan has been for some time under the consideration of government, and is likely to be brought into operation, which will be of considerable importance to travellers. It is proposed throughout the line of mail roads throughout England to erect labourers' cottages at a distance of one mile from each other, to be occupied by discharged soldiers having pensions; each man to have the care of one mile of road to keep it in order and render every assistance, in case of accident. This plan will of course be connected with the long talked of abolition of turnpikes and road trusts (in many instances a great nuisance) which are generally leased out to speculators, who in some instances receive double the amount which is actually expended on the improvement of roads. The adoption of this plan will afford great protection to travellers; and in case of accidents assistance may always be obtained at the distance of half a mile. The inhabitants of each cottage will be provided with every necessary to render assistance in case of accidents or robberies, and will also be provided with a large bell to give an alarm in case of need.

MR. BECKFORD'S "MEMOIRS OF EXTRAORDINARY PAINTERS."—Perhaps, if we search the whole history of literature, we shall not find so striking an instance of precocious genius as the memoirs, which bespeak very much more of maturity and strength of intellect than Pope's Pastorals, and were composed when their author was only sixteen. Its vein of invention, more imaginative than Gulliver's, not less natural than Scott's, is inexplicably attractive: the moment the narrative commences, your attention is roused; you feel that you are introduced to real beings; you immediately begin to speculate upon their characters; you sound their principles; you pry into their motives. A homely scene forms the threshold of the volume, which successively discloses, as you proceed, the palaces of Prague, the galleries of Venice, the wild solitudes of the mountains of Tyrol, the myrtle bowers and love haunted scenes of Tivoli, the wrecks of the