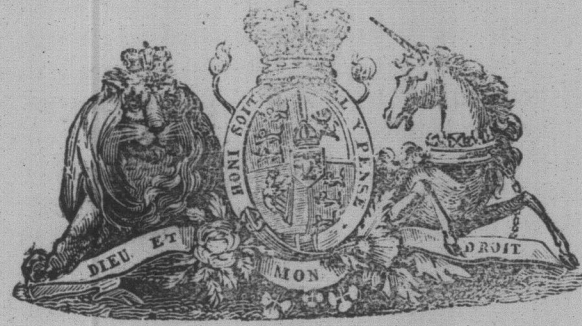


THE



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AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

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Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

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, July 2, 1834.

CAP. XXVI.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Monies for the Service of the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Four.

[12th June, 1834.]

May it Please your Excellency,

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for defraying certain contingent expenses and other charges for the Services hereinafter mentioned; We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of His Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, do humbly beseech your Excellency that it may be enacted, and, *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and out of such Monies as shall from time to time be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted and paid to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of Two Thousand One Hundred and Ninety Two Pounds, One Shilling and Eleven Pence, Sterling, to be applied in payment of the following charges and services, that is to say:

The Clerk of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred Pounds.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Fifty Pounds, for his services during the present Session.

The Doorkeeper of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, Thirty-Five Pounds.

The Clerk of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, One Hundred Pounds.

The Solicitor attending the House of Assembly, for his services in drafting Bills during the present Session, One Hundred and Seven Pounds and Two Shillings.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, Fifty Pounds.

The Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly for his services during the present Session, Twenty-Five Pounds.

The Messenger of the House of Assembly for his services during the present Session, Twenty-five Pounds.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Council, to defray the contingent expenses of the Legislative Council during the present Session, the sum of Two Hundred and Thirteen Pounds, Three Shillings and Sixpence.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly to defray the contingent expenses of his Office during the present Session, Two Hundred and Twenty Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and Four Pence.

To the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Assembly, to defray the contingent expenses of his Office during the present Session, Seventy-Eight Pounds, Two Shillings and One Penny.

For the support and relief of the Poor and Infirm of the District of St. John's, for the present year, in addition to the sum already Voted, the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

For the conveyance of the Judges on their Circuits, during the present year, Four Hundred Pounds.

To James Lake, to remunerate him for certain expenses incurred by him in providing for and conveying several shipwrecked Mariners from St. Peter's to St. John's, Twenty Pounds.

To compensate James Sharp, for sundry services performed by him in obedience to an Order of the House of Assembly, Eight Pounds.

To defray any casual and extraordinary expenses (not otherwise provided for) which may arise during the present year, and to be applied under the direction of his Excellency the Governor, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds.

II.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said several sums of money hereby granted, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall from time to time be issued by his Excellency the Governor, or acting Governor, in favour of any person or persons, to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

MR O'CONNELL AND THE MINISTERS.

(From Fraser's Magazine.)

The alliance between the Whigs and the Radicals is now openly proposed to be carried into effect fully and completely, not merely by seducing the Radicals into a confiding and expecting support, but by forming a compact with them, sealed and ratified by the actual admission of their party into the Cabinet. Peruse and ponder over the following passages from the *Globe* of the 16th of August:—

"When Lord Melbourne again meets Parliament his task will be sufficiently arduous. While opposed by a majority in the Lords, his strength in the Commons is scarcely adequate to the rapid carrying through of large and comprehensive measures of improvement. No member of the Cabinet sitting in the Commons is competent to encounter in debate either Sir Robert Peel, or Mr. Stanley, or Mr. O'Connell.—The preponderating weight of parliamentary talent in the House of Commons is either opposed to the government, or not connected with it; and this, in a popular assembly, is no inconsiderable disadvantage.

"Lord Grey's government was not only formed of discordant materials, but was constructed on a basis too narrow and exclusive. No ministerial arrangement can be permanent unless it embrace the representatives of the leading interests of the country, and be conducted on principles sufficiently liberal to enable the representatives of those interests to take office with the consent of their constituents."

The drift of this line of argument is sufficiently obvious; it points to the admission of O'Connell into the Ministry,—nay, into the Cabinet! for no one would expect to purchase by the offer of a subaltern appointment a man who is now making his £12,000 a-year by agitation, and who nominates by a word forty members of the House of Commons. No! it is absurd to think that "the Liberator" could be purchased by any office which did not make him, in effect, the ruler of Ireland. Not the church only but the Protestant religion itself, must be sacrificed, before Mr. O'Connell could be appeased and won. And even for this the *Globe* already prepares us: "Lord Grey's government," it tells us, "was constructed on a basis too narrow and exclusive." In what did its exclusiveness consist, except by this term you designate Lord Grey's professed determination to uphold the Established Church? Lord Melbourne's administration, it is said, "must be sufficiently liberal to enable the representatives of the great interests of the country to take office with the consent of their constituents." In other words, it must be an administration professing no particular attachment to the Church, and into which consequently, a Catholic or a Dissenter might enter without being thereby pledged to uphold either Protestantism or a Church Establishment. But further, it is remarked, that Lord Melbourne has no man in the House of Commons able to cope with Stanley or Peel, (for then must we go back to the "narrow and exclusive" system which is condemned in Lord Grey): the inference is inevitable,—that O'Connell is the individual to be gained. And as we find all these notes of preparation in a journal which notoriously takes its instructions from Downing Street, we are compelled to the conclusion, that an alliance with O'Connell, is actually contemplated, and will probably be attempted.

This is the point, then, to which we have arrived: the Whig Ministry, weakened by desertion after desertion, sees only one chance left to escape, total and final extinction. That chance is a coalition with O'Connell and the Irish Catholics. This course it seems determined to take. But such a resolve betokens nothing else than desperation, and must lead to utter ruin.

For several months every step that has been taken has added weakness to the government. It has thought to strengthen itself by an alliance with popery and radicalism; but for every vote it has gained in this direction it has lost three among Englishmen and lovers of the constitution. Yet still it

holds on infatuated in the same course dreaming that it is cultivating new alliances, and not observing that all its former sources of strength are simultaneously and rapidly drying up and disappearing.

Confessedly, the ministry now stands in a predicament altogether deplorable. By the admission of its own retainers there is nothing left for it but a popish and radical alliance. But can they fail to see that if the mere demonstrations which have yet been made of a bias in that direction have already so fearfully thinned their ranks; the consummation of that alliance must inevitably drive away at once three as many friends as the compact itself will gain. If the mere apprehension of such a course has brought doubt and defection into the camp, what will the fact itself produce but wholesale desertion.

No; "this way ruin waits them." Whether they will rush headlong or not is more their business than ours. All our concern should be to stand prepared for the call which cannot be much longer delayed, for the formation of a Tory government. And that government to be safely rooted and in suchwise as to promise permanency must take for its motto.—We want *impracticable and uncompromising* politicians. A "conceder," is but another name for a man who has *no principles at all!*

But in its practice it must be just the contrast to the *miserables* it succeeds. With less *grate there must be more work done*; with less boast of *liberty* there must be more of old English freedom; with less talk of "government without patronage," there must be fewer places manufactured, with less cant about reform, there must be ten times more practical improvement. In fine increased strength and efficiency in all our institutions must be their aim, in place of allowing "various great questions to drift down the stream," in the way which now excites the contemptuous rejoicing of our natural enemies the radicals.

In the absence of any domestic news affording matter for comment, we observe that some of our metropolitan contemporaries are strongly urging upon government what they are pleased to term the desirableness of our interference to put an end to the present troubles in Spain, by taking an active part in behalf of the young Queen and against Don Carlos. That it is extremely desirable that a termination should be made to the civil war now raging in that unhappy country no man can dispute; but we own that we are at a loss to understand on what principles either of policy or justice the advice given can be adopted. It is amusing too to find measures of this kind urged and advocated by writers whose ink is hardly yet dry, with which they penned not very temperate grades against keeping up our army and navy and for the reduction of all our establishments. There are unhappily but too many men in our days, who with the cry of liberty perpetually on their lips, and all the venom of tyranny in their hearts which they would fain exercise on those who differ from them in opinion, are never wanting in endeavours to urge the country into expensive hostilities, and into the vortex of anarchy and revolution, whilst on the first appearance of the tax-gatherers they assume a countenance of patriotic determination bluster about the prodigality of Government and the extravagant and unconstitutional nature of keeping up a standing army, and button up their pockets with a dogged resolution not to part with a single shilling. The very men who now clamour the most loudly for a Spanish crusade would be the first to adopt the patriotic advice of Lord Milton and Brougham. But if it were desirable that our Government, pledged as it is to peace and non-interference, should meddle with the affairs of Spain, with the fallacious view of restoring a tranquillity, which that country cannot now enjoy until the opinions of its inhabitants have been allowed to settle uncontrolled by foreign intrigue, what is their so peculiarly fascinating in the cause of the young queen, that she should become the protégée of England? It is because it is a part and parcel of the ha-