

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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## 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.

**B**LANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.

#### PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON TRADE.

The question has been much canvassed, whether England is likely to maintain the superiority she has gained among the nations of the world, in regard to the cotton manufacture. There are those who prognosticate that she has already reached the highest point, and is destined rapidly to decline from it. These individuals apprehend a competition too formidable to be withstood, on the part of several foreign nations: from the United States of America, where the spinning machinery is equal to that in En-

gland, where there are thousands of English workmen, whose ingenuity and enterprise eminently mark the national character, and where the finest cotton is grown within the States themselves; from Belgium, Switzerland, and other countries of Europe, where the manufacture flourishes, and is rapidly extending, and where labour is much cheaper than in England;—and from the East Indies, where one or two spinning mills have been established, and where, in weaving, if not in spinning, the natives are supposed to have a great advantage, from their having so long been habituated to the employment, and from the excessively low rate of wages they require.

It is true that each of these countries has in some respects, an advantage over England. It is true that the cotton manufacture has acquired a great extent in the United States and is advancing rapidly in Germany and Switzerland. These facts ought to induce our legislature to repeal the duties on the raw materials of the manufacture—to place the English manufacturer more on a level with his foreign competitors in the article of food, which forms the chief element of the price of labour—to move every restriction that prevents the widest possible extension of English commerce—and to avoid any measure that would burden or fetter our manufacturers, in their race of competition with foreign nations. There is ample ground for the exercise of precaution. It would be infatuation to trifle with the safety of a manufacture which affords subsistence to a million and a half of our population.

Yet we see no ground for seriously apprehending that England will lose her present manufacturing pre-eminence. All the natural and political causes which originally made this a great manufacturing and commercial nation, remain unimpaired. The exhaustless beds of coal and iron-stone, the abundance of streams with an available fall of water, the inland navigation, and well-situated seaports, the national tranquillity, the security for person and property, the maritime superiority,—all these advantages, in the happiest combination, contribute to place England at the head of manufacturing countries. There is no decay in the energy of the national character; the national institutions are becoming more pure and popular.

There are also advantages derived from the established ascendancy of our manufactures, the importance of which it would be difficult to over-estimate. Our master manufacturers, engineers, and artisans, are more intelligent, skilful, and enterprising than those of any other country; and the extraordinary inventions they have already made, and their familiarity with all the principles and details of the business, will not only enable them to perfect the processes already in use, but can hardly fail to lead to the discovery of others. Our establishment for spinning, weaving, printing, bleaching, &c. are infinitely more complete and perfect than any that exist elsewhere; the division of labour in them is carried to an incomparably greater extent; the workmen are trained from infancy to industrious habits, and have attained the peculiar dexterity and slight of hand in the performance of their separate tasks, that can only be acquired by long and unremitting applications to the same employment.

Another advantage consists in the almost unlimited amount of capital at the disposal of the English manufacturer and merchant, each of whom is enabled to make his purchases on the best terms, to effect every improvement in his machinery or modes of doing business, to push his enterprises with the utmost vigour, to sell for the smallest proportional profit, and to wait the longest time for his return.

The usual rate of profit in England is lower than in any of the countries whose competition has been feared; and on this account, English manufactures can be sold cheaper than those of other countries; especially owing to the extensive employment of machinery, which causes the price of the goods to be regulated more according to the profits of capital than according to the wages of labour. Since the introduction of the power-loom, the maintenance of English superiority is

rendered much more secure. This country excels every other in the making of machines, and in the means of working them advantageously; and besides this, for the reason just mentioned, our manufacturers are interested in having their goods produced as much as possible by machinery. The wages of hand-loom weavers, low as they are in England, are high when compared with other countries. The power-loom effects a great saving in wages. It changes the mode of manufacture, from that in which we labour under a considerable disadvantage, to that in which we possess the greatest superiority.

No system has yet appeared, to indicate a decline, or even a stagnation, in the cotton manufacture of England. Every year, with scarcely any exception, presents an increase in the raw material imported, and the manufactured goods exported. The course of mechanical and chemical improvement is not stopped. New markets are opening to the enterprise of our merchants, who are ready to supply them.

With so many natural and acquired advantages, which in their combination are altogether unrivalled, and with an entire absence of any symptom of declension, there is good reason for believing that the cotton manufacture of this country will continue to flourish; and if it does not, as in the nature of things is not impossible, still advance with the same giant strides as in the period that immediately followed the great mechanical inventions, we yet feel a confident expectation that its course will be steadily onward.

In each of the countries mentioned as likely to compete successfully with England, there are circumstances unfavourable to such competition. In the United States, the high rate of profit, combined with wages higher even than in England, will for a long course of years prevent the manufacturer from selling his goods so cheap as the English manufacturer; whilst the advantage of having the raw material produced within the boundaries of the republic is small, seeing that the cotton is not grown within many hundred miles of the manufacturing states. Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, and France, are much more liable to political commotions than England, and on this account their manufacturing prosperity must be considered as insecure: their advantages for manufactures are also in nearly every respect inferior to ours. The Hindoo weaver, low as are his wages, has no chance of competing with the power-loom. The very lowness of the remuneration he obtains, is an evidence of the feebleness and inefficiency of his exertions. It will always be found that the energetic labours of free intelligent, well-paid, and well-fed workmen will be cheaper to the employer, than the nerveless toil of half-starved slaves and barbarians. The Hindoo weaver, notwithstanding the ancient civilization of his country, is more nearly allied to the latter class than to the former; and the apprehension that he will ever beat out of the market the skilled labour of England, aided by machinery, is altogether visionary.

We have now brought the history of the cotton manufacture to a close. It was incumbent upon the historian of the county of Lancaster, to give a faithful and satisfactory account of the rise, progress, and present state of that manufacture, from which the wealth and importance of the county have been so mainly derived. By means of this great branch of industry, Lancashire has been raised from the second or third rank among the counties of England, in respect of population, to the first rank. It now presses hard upon the county of York, by far the largest in point of extent, and upon the metropolitan county of Middlesex; both of which it seems destined shortly to surpass.

When any stranger admires the great and rapidly improving town of Manchester, with its stupendous piles of building, its thronging population, and the numerous evidences of its wealth; or the more elegant seaport of Liverpool, with its magnificent line of docks, crowded with the shipping of all nations, and its Exchange, a scene of the most intense commercial activity; and asks the

cause of their prosperity and greatness,—he must be referred to the cotton manufacture. To the same cause must be ascribed the flourishing state of Bolton, Preston, Blackburn, Oldham, Ashton, Wigan, and the numerous towns and villages which cover the southern parts of Lancashire.

It is an interesting consideration, that this county is connected by means of its industry with all the ends of the earth. To not a few countries it affords employment, in raising the raw materials of its manufactures, and the articles of comfort and luxury consumed by its population; and it sends the products of its own skill and labour to every civilized country, and even to half-barbarous tribes in the most distant regions. No nation ever had a more universal commerce than this one county; no manufacturers ever clothed so many of the human family as the manufacturers of Lancashire. From so extended an intercourse, it may reasonably be anticipated that the minds of its population, as well as their outward condition, will be enriched and improved; seeing that it is the natural effect of such intercourse to impart knowledge, and to remove prejudice. They have also the power to communicate to other nations a share of their own advantages.—The civilization of England flies abroad on the wings of its commerce. Philanthropy could not desire a more powerful agent, for diffusing light and liberty through the world. It will be a proud distinction for the county of Lancaster, if its trade should minister to the moral improvement of the human species. To produce such an effect is worthy of the ambition of its enlightened inhabitants; and, if accomplished, it will be a far higher and more honourable achievement, than all their triumphs in science and the arts.—*Baines's History of Lancashire.*

#### Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 26.

**LORD WYNFORD**, in opposing the second reading of the tithes stay of suits bill, said, he was only surprised to find that so few actions for tithes had been brought; not more than from 300 to 400, he believed, in the whole, notwithstanding the large number which had been stated to have been commenced, in a county in which there were 10,000 benefices, and considering that the parties interested would be precluded by Lord Tenterden's bill, unless they now commenced proceedings.—(Hear!) He was at a loss to know by what principle of justice it was that parties were to be denied the right of asserting their claims to tithes which the law conferred. The noble baron had alluded to the large majority of the other house by which this bill had been supported.—Why did not this large majority pass the measure at an earlier period of the session, when the subject might have received more consideration in their lordships' house?—(Hear, hear!) For his own part he entertained so strong an objection to it in point of principle, that he would move an amendment, instead of its being now read a second time, "that it be read a second time that day six months."—(Hear, hear!)

**THE LORD CHANCELLOR** said, undoubtedly the bill was of a very extraordinary nature, and was liable to many objections which had been urged against it.—(Hear!) The noble and learned lord here went into some particulars of the Kendal case, confirming the statement made by the right reverend prelate. If Lord Tenterden's bill, which was intended to create peace and quiet respecting tithes and moduses, were not allowed to be put into operation, certainly injustice would be thereby done. This he thought would be a grievous evil both to the church and the country. He was very far, however, from saying that he saw through the difficulty to obtain justice. If there were no more actions commenced than had been stated he should then at once say the legislature ought not to interfere—(cheers!)—but if, on the other hand, the number was so great as had also been asserted, why then such an access called upon the legislature for its interposition. But supposing the number to be limited, or very large, he did not think any