

THE



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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 expence, 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, Oct 29, 1834.

WORSE THAN DEATH.—In the prison of the Fort du Ha, at Bordeaux, there is confined a man of the name of Jacques Dubuisan, who was sentenced in the year 1818 to twenty years' imprisonment for the murder, without premeditation, of his father. At the time this man was tried for the offence, he was only fourteen years of age, but was always of violent passions and temperament, and it was after a violent quarrel with his father that he stabbed him, and inflicted a mortal wound; but the Court taking into consideration his tender age, sentenced him to twenty years of solitary imprisonment in the gloomy prison of the Fort du Ha, instead of inflicting the capital punishment.—This man was of good family. At his entrance into the prison he was a stout active youth, but in the course of the first twelve months' imprisonment he dwindled away almost to a shadow. He for some time after bore his situation with calmness, and it was apparently not until he had been in prison for some considerable period of time that the horror of his sentence broke upon him. His conduct then became so outrageous that it was found necessary to confine him, and for several weeks he wore a strait waistcoat, and was attended by a keeper. When he recovered from his paroxysm he became quite an altered being. His eyes were continually fixed in vacancy, and although he obtained a remission of his sentence so far as to be allowed occasionally to have intercourse with his fellow-prisoners, yet he took no advantage of it, and seldom or never uttered a word, but kept walking about the prison yard with every appearance of a maniac.—After he had been imprisoned ten years, his hair was partly turned grey, and he had all the appearance of an idiot. He has ever since become more and more emaciated, and he has now undergone eighteen years of his sentence; and although only thirty-two years of age, he appears like a man of fifty, and is quite childish. At the expiration of the term of his sentence, he will, in all probability, be placed in some receptacle for idiots, as he has lost all sense and recollection of the world and every thing connected with it, and is quite incapable of taking any care of himself. He does not appear to have the least conception of anything beyond the prison walls, or any desire to be at liberty.—Gaz. des Tribunaux.

THE JEW OF WILNA.—In the advance of France against Russia, a Colonel strolling the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in ill-treating an aged Jew and a young girl. The marauders not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows, but the Colonel who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded; he himself received slight wounds and a ball grazed his cheek. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue want, and disease, the worn out soldier in rags, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognized, so completely was his appearance changed. The Jew completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France. At the peace the Colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared.—He had forgotten the Jew of Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet and vanished. On opening it, the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris, to the amount of £5000, with the following note:—"He whose daughter you preserved from a brutal ravisher, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder at the risk of your own existence, sends you an offering of his gratitude; the only return he requires is, if ever you hear the Jew contemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful." The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French funds, vis-

ited Paris; it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected, now a beautiful woman, and grateful as she was engaging. He became a lover and she consented to be a wife. With her hand he received more than £100,000.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRIZE IN BELGIUM.—The Belgian brig Flora being on the point of sailing for a third voyage round the world, the Government has appointed M. Joseph Partes, who belongs to the section of manufactures and commerce in the Department of the Interior, to go as agent for the Government on board that vessel; which will visit the principal ports of Bolivia, Chili, and Peru, then proceed to the Sandwich Islands, Manilla, and China, and take in the produce of the two countries. The agent is to attend to all commercial transactions in all the ports visited by the ship, to examine what advantages Belgium may derive from commerce with them, and in what manner; in short, to make a general report on the state of commerce in those countries. He is also to collect seeds of all kinds of trees and plants that may be introduced with advantage into the kingdom, and also to obtain anything that may enrich the museums of natural history. A similar expedition is preparing for Singapore. The cargo of the Flora is valued at 250,000 francs.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN FRANCE.—In the Journal of Transactions, published by the French Society of Universal Statistics, we read the following extract from a discourse held by the Secretary General to the Society in the last General Meeting:—"We have been furnished by M. Cesar Moreau with statistical researches on the consumption of Sugar in France, by which it appears, that under Henry IV., sugar was so scarce in that country, that it was sold by the ounce in apothecaries' shops, in the same manner as bark is at present. In 1700, the total consumption in France did not exceed 893 tons; the relish for this article increased to such a degree in the 18th century, that in 1789 the consumption was 20,539 tons. The revolutionary wars and the exorbitant duties laid by Napoleon on foreign sugars, reduced the consumption in 1812; for the whole of the French Empire, which consisted at that time of 44,000,000 of inhabitants, to 6,251 tons. After the peace in 1813, the consumption had already risen to 14,288 tons; and successively to the year 1822, rose to 49,115 tons. In 1823, the war with Spain having raised the price of sugars, the consumption was for a time reduced to 35,720 tons; but it soon got up to 54,478 tons; and in 1831 it rose to 71,440 tons; France having then 32,500,000 inhabitants, having about five pounds avoirdupois weight for each person. Notwithstanding this rapid progress, we are far from consuming as much as the United States, whose consumption amounts to ten pounds weight for each person; England, that consumes fourteen pounds each person; and the Island of Cuba, where, as reported by M. Humboldt, those who have not seen what enormous quantities of sugar are consumed in South America, will be surprised to learn that the whole of France requires, for her own necessities, only three or four times as much sugar as the island of Cuba, the population of which does not exceed 340,000 inhabitants.

GREAT PROJECTED RAILWAYS.—Meetings have been held in London and Norwich, for the purpose of carrying into effect a plan for a great north and north-east railway from London to Norwich, and for another northern line from London to Cambridge. It is to this extent that it is intended to apply for an Act of Parliament in the first instance; but the plan has much more extensive ulterior objects. The projected rail-road is ultimately intended to unite the metropolis of England with Edinburgh and Glasgow, running through the heart of the country, and forming a perfect line of communication throughout a large portion of Great Britain. It is intended to divide this great work into sections at practicable distances. The first section will comprehend the lines already

mentioned, to Cambridge and Norwich, which may include a branch line to Colchester and Ipswich. The second section will extend in a straight line from Cambridge to York, passing through many important towns, and communicating with all the great manufacturing towns in the north of England. The third section will extend from York to Carlisle, and the fourth from Carlisle to Edinburgh and Glasgow.

From the prospectus of this undertaking, which we have perused, it appears that it is calculated to accomplish great national objects. If successfully carried into effect, it must give increased facility to many branches of commerce: to the silk and woollen manufactures of Norwich, the stocking manufacture of Leicester, the cotton and lace manufactures of Nottingham and Derbyshire, the cutleries of Sheffield, the woollen manufactures of the West Riding of Yorkshire, the collieries of the North, the various staple commodities of Scotland, and the agricultural produce throughout the whole line. It likewise promises great advantages to the traveller, as it is calculated that a journey will be accomplished to Norwich in four hours, to Cambridge in two hours and a quarter, to York in eight hours, to Carlisle in fifteen hours. The plan also appears to be attended with this important advantage, that it will not interfere with existing interests, but will, on the contrary, benefit the canals and railroads already formed, by ultimately becoming the grand duct of these several commercial veins of the kingdom.—There is something splendid and magnificent in the design, and its completion would produce immense effects on our internal commerce and on the state of society all over the kingdom.—Sun.

VIENNA.—The Prince of Bavaria arrived at Schonbrun yesterday. The report of the marriage of his Royal Highness to the Arch-Duchess Maria Theresa, is generally received. The Emperor will not see him at the camp in Moravia till the 29th. The address of the French Chamber of Deputies has caused a general surprise here. We do not expect to see the New Chamber would so plainly express itself against a system to which France is chiefly indebted for the return of tranquillity and peace. The Chamber must have forgotten that in the course of four years all shades of opinion have been extinguished, and that nothing remained for the government to assert its authority but energetic measures. The sudden prostration of the Chamber is a proof of the mistake it has committed, and of the intention of the government to leave it time to reflect and to repair its error. The address had a bad effect on the funds, and had not the Chamber been prorogued a more considerable decline would have taken place, as in the excitement that exists it was to be feared that in the course of the discussion the parties would have become more irritable, and would have shown a more decided opposition to the Government, and perhaps have led to a dissolution of the present Ministry. This would probably be very prejudicial to France especially in its foreign relations, for though it cannot be said that the present Ministers have fulfilled all just expectations, or been able to acquire perfect confidence, they were not exclusively imbued with July ideas, and managed pretty well to combine the interest of their own country with that of all Europe. It would be very uncertain whether their probable successors would be willing or able to act with the same prudence, and their fear is plainly manifested by many capitalists whose property is involved in the funds.

The predatory incursions on the Bosnian frontiers have recommenced: a band of plunderers from Bosnia is said again to have threatened an Austrian frontier town, it will at length be absolutely necessary to put down all this disorder by energetic measures, and to pursue the robbers into their fastnesses. A report having been spread in Czolow, in Gallacia, that the plague had broken out at Cholim, in Podolia, near the Gallesian frontier, the military and civil authorities of the Castle of Zalesker resolved to put in force, till more positive news should be re-