

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1833.

No. 43.

FOR SALE

SLADE, ELSON & Co.
Offer For Sale,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,
90 M. BOARD and PLANK
37 SPRUCE SPARS 8 to 16 Inch
Just Received per the Brig Carbo-
near, from St. Andrew's.
Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the Brig Julia, from Poole,
300 Barrels Danzig FLOUR
800 Bags Danzig BREAD.
Which they will dispose of on reasonable
Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE
SHORE FISH.
Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

NOTICES.

RICHARD MAHON,
Tailor and Clothier,
BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate
to his Friends and the Public, that
he has commenced business, in the
House lately occupied by Mr. DAVID COX-
SON; and having received his Certificate
from the London Board of Fashions, he
trusts, by care and assiduity in the above pro-
fessions, to merit a share of public patron-
age. From his arrangements lately made in
London, the Gentlemen of Carbonear and
its Vicinity, can be supplied with the newest
and most improved fashions on very moder-
ate terms.
R. M. has, also, on hand a Fashionable
assortment of CLOTHS
CONSISTING OF
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE
Broad Cloths,
TOGETHER WITH
A neat Assortment of Kerseymer and Fan-
cy WAISTCOATING.
Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

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 be-
tween 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 SATUR-
DAY, 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.

NOTICES.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

THE Public are respectfully informed
that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has
just commenced her usual trips be-
tween HARBOUR-GRACE and PORTUGAL COVE,
leaving the former place every MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at
9 o'Clock, and PORTUGAL COVE the succeed-
ing 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 ac-
countable for any Specie or other Monies
which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscri-
bers, will be regularly transmitted.

A. DRYSDALE,

Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,

Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

BANKS of every description for sale
at the Office of this Paper.

CATHOLIC MARRIAGES.—However the present
Parliament may have disappointed upon
some of the weightier and more popular
measures submitted to its consideration,
there have passed into law, during the sess-
ion, some acts which, although of minor note,
afforded secure evidence of liberal views and
enlightened improvement. Amongst these
we would instance the Separatists' Affirma-
tion Bill, and more particularly the pending
Catholic Marriage Bill. The cruelty of the
law which declared the marriage of two poor
Catholics by a priest of their own persuasion
illegal, and bastardised their issue, has af-
forded a constant theme of reproach to the
legislature. The new law does not accord
much—but what it gives is valuable: a prin-
ciple is at once recognised and applied,
which must soon advance to its legitimate
ends. The Bill declares that all marriages
in England between Roman Catholics, by a
Roman Catholic priest, shall be good and
valid in law, provided first, that the parties
shall have been, for six months previous,
communicants under the spiritual care of the
priest who marries them, or shall produce to
him a certificate from another priest, whose
communicants they have been for the like
term; 2dly, that the marriage shall be re-
gistered with the clerk of the peace, town-
clerk, or other like officer of the peace where
the marriage is solemnized; such certificate
to be signed by the officiating priest, the
husband and wife, and the witnesses to the
marriage; and 3dly, that the ceremony shall
be performed in a licensed Catholic chapel,
with open doors, between the hours of 8 in
the morning, and 12 at noon. And priests
celebrating marriages contrary to these pro-
visions, are to forfeit not less than 20*l.* nor
more than 50*l.* for every such informal mar-
riage. This will prove a just concession to
the Roman Catholics; and we dwell upon
the measure with greater complacency, be-
cause we see in it the first step towards an
enlarged system of improved religious policy
which the circumstances of the country im-
pudently demand. Every Christian com-
munity has a right not only to marry, but to
baptise and bury according to such forms as
the faith and conscience of the parties con-

cerned shall prescribe. The state has no
defensible authority to interfere, unless to
see, as it has properly done with respect to
the Catholic Marriages' Bill just cited, that
the ceremony shall be gone through with
decent publicity, order, and regularity, and
that a valid record of the event shall be pre-
served, for the satisfaction of all those whose
interests may be affected by the transaction.
We feel justified then in looking forward to
a speedy extension of this principle to all re-
ligious communities duly organised and legiti-
mately established. It is only necessary for
the various bodies of dissenters through-
out the United Kingdom to press the subject
forward with temper and decision, and it
must be granted. We shall then have, in
every county, a general public registering
of all marriages, births, and deaths, which,
if regarded as a measure of civil policy only,
is most desirable.—*Sunday Herald.*

WHAT IS THE LEGAL, LEGITIMATE, AND UNQUESTIONABLE REGEN- CY FOR PORTUGAL?

"Ita lex scripta est."

"The Constitutional Charter, cap. 5, art.
92, 93, and 94, thus answers the above im-
portant question:—

"Art. 92.—During his minority (the
King's) the kingdom shall be governed by a
Regency, to which shall belong the relation
whom most nearly allied to the King, ac-
cording to the order of succession, and
of more than 25 years of age.

"Art. 93.—If the King have no relation
in which these conditions are united, the
kingdom shall be governed by a permanent
Regency, appointed by the General Cortes,
consisting of three members, the oldest of
whom shall be the President.

"Art. 94.—Until such a Regency shall
be established the kingdom shall be govern-
ed by Provisional Regency, composed of the
Ministers of State for the Home Department
and Justice, and of the two Councillors of
State of the greatest seniority in office, &c.

There is, then, no hypothesis whatever
according to which Don Pedro d'Alcantara,
a *Brazilian Prince*, can *without violation*
of the charter, and *without usurpation*, be
Regent of Portugal. Would the Portuguese
people stain the day of their glorious triumph
by the abandonment of principles, and of
the banner under the shade of which they
have won the lively sympathy of foreign na-
tions, and have fought with so much valour
and perseverance? Assuredly not. If,
then, the words *constitutional charter* were
omitted in the late act of acclamation of the
Senhora Donna Maria II., by the noble, faith-
ful, and constitutional people of Lisbon, such
omission can only be attributed to the haste
with which, in the midst of the enthusiasm
of their patriotic zeal, they overlooked the
imperfect form in which that document was
drawn up. The rights of the Senhora Dou-
na Maria II. are blended and identified with
the constitutional charter; to trample on it
is to dethrone her, and to forge new chains
for us. It is not possible that the Portu-
guese nation would, with valiant and gene-
rous hands, break the sanguinary yoke of one
usurper merely to bow the head under the
cimeter of another, *rejected by the nation*
which chose him and of the country which
adopted him. What crime have our two
Portuguese Princesses committed that they
should be despoiled of their rights? 'To
be free,' said an orator of the first rank in
the Constituent Assembly, 'it is first neces-
sary to be just.'

The Paris papers abound in extracts from
the Swiss papers relating to the disturbances
which have lately occurred at Basle and Zu-
rich. The federal Government was taking
the most energetic measure: to put down the
factious, and it seems to have been heartily
seconded by the whole population of the
well-affected cantons. In Paris it was be-
lieved that the riots were the effects of Prus-
sian or Austrian instigations, the aim of
which was a pretext for sending an army to
the cantons, or at least the Swiss frontiers.
In an article of Friday's *Journal des Debats*,
Austria and Prussia are threatened with
French interference, should either of those

Powers or both, venture to take any part in
the dissensions which have broken out a-
mong the cantons.

POLISH PRUSSIA.

The state of the Duchy of Posen is far from
being satisfactory. Public factions of vari-
ous kinds and devices empowerish the in-
habitants to their last farthing, and frequent
levies of recruits deprive the country of vi-
gorous arms for labour. Under the pretence
that we allowed the Polish refugees to pass
from abroad to Poland, his Majesty the King
has cancelled the amnesty formerly granted
to those who had taken any part in the Po-
lish struggle. They are now, if young,
pressed into Prussian regiments to serve as
privates; if old and wealthy fined. To the
last category belong all the officers of higher
rank. General Chlapowski is fined 22,000
thalers; Theodore Mycielski 27,000 thalers;
Baranowski 5,000 thalers; &c. Those whom
the military holds exempt from service, on
account of some natural defect, lameness, or
mutilation, are subject to the most humiliat-
ing inspection of the military surgeon.—
They are placed, stark naked, under the
"klappe" (measure of height), where they
stand exposed to public view. (Our corres-
pondent quotes several names of very respect-
able individuals who have been treated in
this ignominious way.) The confiscation of
estates is, indeed, reduced to one-fifth part
of their value, to be paid into the public trea-
sury; but as the amount of that fifth portion
is entirely dependent upon the estimate the
Prussian functionaries deem proper to make
of the estates, and as an immediate payment
of the sum is required, this seemingly lenient
arrangement turns out, especially at this time
of general distress and want of trade, to be
so much aggravating the losses of the land
proprietors as to amount to an absolute con-
fiscation. An exceptional regulation, by
which the debts not hypothecated in the go-
vernment books are to fall on the remaining
landed property of the creditors, oppresses
with an additional considerable burden on
the inhabitants. Miss Emilia Szczaniecka,
who, as you know, by attending the hospitals
of the cholera patients and the wounded at
Warsaw, had at that time exposed her life,
having been absolved by the Courts of the
first and the second instance, is now in a
third court sentenced to have her estates con-
fiscated, and to an imprisonment in a fortress.
The Prussian Government appears to vie
with Russia in contriving rigorous measures
against the Polish patriots. The imprison-
ments are daily multiplying, and those who
appeared to have been freed from molesta-
tion are again cited before the courts, and pe-
nalties formerly assigned begin to be inflicted
with unsparring severity. Even those of
nonage are not excepted. Under the pre-
tence of improving the public instruction in
the duchy, the Polish language is banished
from schools; foreign customs and laws,
and institutions, contrary to the national, are
introduced, in the same manner and to the
same effect as in Russian-Poland, notwith-
standing that to this part, as well as to the
whole of old Poland, the preservation of its
nationality has been guaranteed in the treaty
of Vienna by all the European Powers, and
that solemn promises to that effect were issued
in the Prussian King's proclamations
when he took these provinces into his posses-
sion in 1815. The recent reform of the
Jews, and the pretended privileges granted
them, constitute a part of the general plan to
have at length all the inhabitants of the
country denationalized. Provincial council-
lors (landrats), who, by the code granted
after the treaty of Vienna, were to be elec-
tive, and up to that time had been chosen
from among the landowners who were na-
tive Poles, are henceforward to be named by
the Government from among the Germans
called to that office from remote provinces
of Prussia. A number of civil officers, not-
withstanding their German extraction, have
been removed, and especially those who,
from their long stay in the duchy, might be
supposed to have formed some friendly con-
nections with the natives. After the decease
of Prince Radziwin the duchy is no longer
to have a King's Lieutenant; the station is