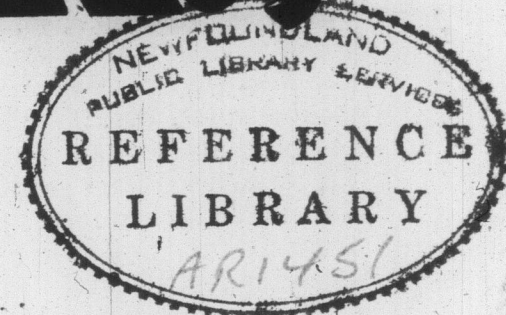


THE CARBONEAR STAR,

AND CONCEPTION-BAY JOURNAL.



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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1833.

No. 1

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*.
April 27.

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** Morning, at 9 o'Clock, and *Portugal Cove* the succeeding days at Noon, Sundays excepted, and weather permitting.

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.

The **EXPRESS** has recently undergone some important alterations, having been considerably lengthened, and her Cabin having been newly fitted up in a superior manner. Refreshments of every description will, in future, be kept on board, for the accommodation of passengers, and every measure adopted to promote their convenience and comfort.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers will be regularly transmitted.

AGENTS: HENRY WINTON, St. John's.
ROBERT OKE, Harbor Grace.

April 20.

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

THE CHINESE.—Ministers seem to entertain an opinion very different from that of our Indian Government, on the subject of the course to be pursued towards the Chinese. Admiral Sir John Gore is gone to Calcutta with express instructions to stop the armament which had been preparing for Canton, and as the trade at the date of the last accounts, had been resumed on the ancient footing, it is probable we shall hear no more about bringing the Chinese to feel the extent of our power, until they again outrage the feelings of the traders by some act of insolence or rapacity.—*Observer*.

UNITED KINGDOM.

It is probable that a new House of Commons will be elected before the close of the present year. The elections are at present expected to come on about the middle of December. It may therefore be considered certain that the present Parliament will never assemble any more, and indeed, after the sentence of condemnation which it has passed on itself, and after the preparation which it has made for securing the return of an assembly more truly representing the interests of the people, it is scarcely desirable that it should.

There has not been a more important period than the present in the history of England, since the era of the Revolution. A great change has been made in the institutions of the country—a new power has been called into existence, and on the use made of that power the future fate of the nation depends. The accumulation of abuses which led to the Reform Bill, has also alienated the lower classes from the higher and middle; and, at the same time, all manner of delusive schemes are advocated. For a considerable time we shall be exposed to the danger and inconveniences which always follow great and sudden changes in the political world, however necessary they may be. As, after the Revolution of 1688, the expulsion of the Stuarts, and the alteration in the rule of succession, unsettled the minds of men, broke up all old associations, and exposed the country to conspiracy, rebellion, and discord; so the overthrow of the old Parliamentary system of influence and corruption, will be followed, for a time, by agitation and unreasonable excitement; but, as after the evils of the Revolution had disappeared, the power of the Crown remained limited and well defined, so, in due time, the inconveniences of the recent change will cease to be felt, while its advantages will never be lost so long as the constitution endures. The great object of every man who wishes well to his country, ought to be to bring to maturity, as speedily as possible, the fruits of the new system, and to repress, as effectually as possible, the incidental evils arising, partly from the change, and still more, the state of things which rendered it necessary.

There is only one method of effecting these objects, which is, electing a House of Commons, composed of men who will not hesitate to carry into effect, without delay, every practicable reform in the financial, the legal, the ecclesiastical, and the fiscal institutions of the country; and who will, at the same time, set their faces against all visionary, violent, and unprincipled measures: of men, who will economize, repair, and mitigate, but who will also resist fearlessly all schemes of plunder, of violence, and of public robbery; who will attempt to relieve public distress, not by robbing one party to relieve another, but by reducing the expenditure of the State; who will refuse to sacrifice general principles to considerations of temporary expediency and, at the same time that they treat the maladies of the State with a bold, and fearless hand, will tamper with nothing vital in its Constitution, and will always be guided by those considerations of high public morality, which are the strength and stability of every state. Zeal is a good thing, but it must be enlightened by knowledge; and moderation is equally desirable, but it must be the moderation of men of firmness and principle, and not the drivelling of waverers and conformers. So far as the country is concerned, we have not the least doubt that the general result will be satisfactory, but we do not feel equally sanguine as to the Liverpool election, though we know full well that the Reformers of this town have the victory in their own hands if they will only arouse and bestir themselves.—*Liverpool Times*.

The Revenue.—The quarterly account of the Revenue, just published, is very satisfactory in itself, as an evidence of the prosperity of the country, but still more so as an additional proof that reduction of taxation renders the taxes which remain more

productive. This is a principle to which we may confidently look for a great mitigation of the pressure of the national burdens; and indeed, we are persuaded, that it is capable of being pushed, and that it will be pushed to an extent which few persons, at present, anticipate. There is scarcely an article now imported into this country, the consumption of which is not diminished by excessive taxation, or an article, on which the amount of duty may not be reduced with benefit to the revenue; and, indeed, we consider it highly probable that a thorough revision of the old **VANSITTART** policy, will relieve the country much more than all the savings that can be made by cutting down the national establishments. Since October, 1830, taxes amounting nearly to five millions four hundred thousand pounds have been reduced, whilst the decrease in the amount paid, has been only three millions and a half; or, in other words, there has been an increase since the reductions, of two millions a year. The increase during the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, is £696,000; or, if the cessation of the candle duty be taken into account, £800,000. This is strong encouragement to persevere in the same course of reduction.—*Ibid*.

Parliament, it is now pretty well ascertained, will be dissolved in about six weeks from the present time. We do not entertain the least fear as to the result of the elections. The pseudo-conservatives may be expected to triumph here and there, but it is morally and politically impossible, that any returns they may make, can check, much less prevent altogether, the march of reform; or, to use a word less objectionable to "ears polite," of moral and political improvement. The Tories, yeelp conformers, will form a small minority, when compared with the vast majority of liberal and reforming members who will be sent into the House of Commons as the real representatives of the people.—*Liverpool Albion*.

The farce of protocolling, which the Conference has been playing for the last two years, is now about to be followed by the tragedy of war. The combined fleets of England and France will, with the consent of the three powers, sail for the coast of Holland, to compel his Dutch majesty to come to an agreement with the King of Belgium, and thus to terminate the state of suspense in which Europe has too long been kept by Dutch obstinacy and revenge. If Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are faithful to their engagements with England and France, and do not interfere with those powers in their design to coerce Holland, the mere demonstration of hostilities, without their actual infliction, will be sufficient to bring William of Holland, if not to his senses, at least to reason. Of one thing we are quite certain, there will not, during the present year, be a general European war.—*Ibid*.

O'CONNELL.—The national rent now returns nearly £2000 per week. Mr. O'Connell writes to the National Union, "Let it be recollected that if only one eighth of the people of Ireland will contribute one penny a month—that is, one farthing a week—we shall have funds to the extent of £60,000 a year to achieve our two great objects—the total extinction of tithes by law, and the repeal of the legislative Union. What I respectfully suggest to the Political Union is this: First.—To revive the former Catholic churchwardens where they already exist. Second.—To appoint them in every parish where they are not already in existence. Third.—The appointment to be made as the old one was, by the parish naming one, and the Catholic rector naming the other; or if he decline, then the parish naming both. Fourth.—That the two Catholic churchwardens should, in every instance where it is possible, procure two Protestants at the least to join them as associates in their political duties. Fifth.—That there should be an express prohibition to these persons against assuming the character of delegates or representatives. This is necessary to avoid

the legal mania of the present administration. Sixth.—That as soon as the state of the funds can afford it, these 'parish wardens' should be supplied, as of old, with newspapers, at the expense of the Union. Seventh.—That the 'parish wardens' should collect the "National Rent," and attend to all the details of petitioning both branches of the Legislature."

MINISTERIAL PLAN OF CHURCH REFORM.—At the Horncastle Reform Festival recently held, after the healths of the members for Lincoln had been drunk, Sir W. Ingleby, M.P. made a severe attack upon the Clergy of the Established Church. Mr. C. Pelham, M.P., in returning thanks, said, I have the satisfaction of informing you, upon excellent authority, what are the measures which it is the intention of his Majesty's ministers to introduce in the next Session of Parliament. The bill for Reform of the Church I know is already prepared.—(Tremendous cheers.) It is, therefore, not for me, if I am again returned as your representative, to say, before I go into the House, whether I shall support that bill or not: all I can state at present is, that I will give it my best attention; and I will anxiously and deliberately form my judgment upon it.—(Loud cheers.) At the same time I believe—at least I have great hopes—I shall be able to support it, because I do not conceive that the same ministers, who would give you so full and efficient and beneficial a measure as Reform for the representation of the people, will so change their principles in so short a time as to give you a mean and scanty measure of Reform in the Church.—(Loud cheers.) I trust that this measure, like the one recently given, will be temperate and moderate, but amply efficient.—(Continued cheering.) On the question of Negro Slavery, I do not know whether I can go so far as to say that any specific measure is already prepared, but I can say, that it is their intention to do their utmost to repudiate the system altogether. It will be my pride to join them in so laudable an object.—(Loud cheering.)

Turkey.

The late Turkish Mail brings intelligence that the army of the Pacha of Egypt, was within a few days' march of the Turkish capital, and no troops to oppose its victorious career. A letter from Smyrna states, that they daily expected to learn of important events having occurred at Constantinople, towards which city the Egyptians were rapidly advancing, and must then have been within a few days' march, as they passed Koukia 20 days before, and had been joined by the people every where in their progress. The government at Constantinople was in a most critical state. The cholera had made its appearance at Constantinople; the plague was on the decline.

Spain.

The French papers state with confidence, that the question between Ferdinand the Seventh and Don Carlos will be settled in an amicable manner, by a marriage between the rival cousins, the Infanta of Spain, Ferdinand's only daughter, and heirress of the Throne, with the eldest son of her uncle Don Carlos. If the illness of Ferdinand terminates fatally, it is probable that, in the contemplation of such an alliance, no attempt would be made by Don Carlos to assume a higher station than that of Regent, if the abolition of the Salic law be even persisted in by the Beloved. It is reported by the same journals, that the minister Calomarde owes his disgrace to the practice of a trick on his master, through which, at a moment of the greatest danger, he was induced to sign a revocation of the act for the abolition of the Salic law, under the impression that the document was an ordinary state paper. If this be as it is stated, and if the contending parties for the throne be so closely united, the king will scarcely, however, recal his last act.—*Observer*.