

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1833.

No. 47.

ON 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 Carbonear, 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 COXSON; and having received his Certificate from the London Board of Fashions, he trusts, by care and assiduity in the above professions, to merit a share of public patronage. 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 moderate 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 Fancy 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 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 Newfoundland 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 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.

Prize Medals.

IT is hereby announced that the Natural History Society of Montreal has resolved to offer Four MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during the present year:—

Three Subjects have been chosen and a Medal is offered—

1st. For the best Essay on the Fish and Fluvial Shells of Canada.

2d. For the best Essay on the Climate of Canada.

3d. For the best Essay on the Minerals of Canada.

4th. A fourth Medal is offered for the best Essay on any other subject connected with Natural History.

The conditions are—

1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1834.

2. The Essays may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the Author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise, it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Recording Secretary.

Montreal, July 11, 1833.

The Editors of all public papers in the British Provinces, will confer a favour on the Society by giving an insertion to the above, or by noticing it in the editorial columns of their journals.

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

CONGRESS OF DESPOTS.

(From the Times.)

The continental journals seem to busy themselves exceedingly with the late meetings at Toplitz between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by their respective ministers; and with the still more important meetings which are announced between the same monarchs and their brother the Emperor Nicholas, who had left his capital for the interview towards the end of last month. After his Majesty has visited his relatives at the Court of Berlin, he proceeds to his intended interview with the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by his father-in-law the King of Prussia. The place fixed upon for the meeting of this royal and imperial triumvirate is stated to be a small town on the frontiers of Bohemia; so selected and honoured because it is small, and thus easily defended against the intrusion of strangers.

It would be ridiculous to deny that the present situation of Europe, and the known disposition of the great arbitrary courts of the continent, may let into the secrets of its deliberation every person who has eyes to see and ears to hear what is passing in the political world.

Ever since the revolution of 1830 in France and the accession of a reform ministry in England, the governments of the Holy Alliance have only been restrained from actively interfering with the progress of freedom by their fears of spreading still more widely the contagion, and not by their acquiescence in its harmless character. They have viewed with as much alarm as hatred the diffusion of liberal principles, and the extension and consolidation of liberal institutions. They have even looked to every civil tumult or petty insurrection with a kind of hope that it would be the commencement of that species of disturbance or anarchy which might warrant the application of their steel regimen, and justify their notions of the benefits of an orderly despotism. It would be needless to mention the proofs of this feeling; it would be superfluous to describe the infinite pains taken by Russia, for example, to prevent any settlement of those questions which might leave a door open for future intervention, the encouragement which she has given at every Court to the party hostile to freedom, and her expressed disposition to support every species of arbitrary power. The Emperor Nicholas has no more object in accrediting an ambassador to Madrid, to Lisbon, or to Switzerland, except for the purpose of intrigue or embroilment, than he has to send political agents to Madras or Calcutta. Yet we find in the time of Alexander, his brother, and continued during his own reign, spies employed in the different states of Europe, to give information to the Court of St. Petersburg on the condition of public feeling, and the progress of (what are called) revolutionary doctrines! The hatred of the Autocrat against liberal governments must be aggravated by the recollection of their remonstrances in favour of the persecuted Poles, of the enthusiasm with which the accounts of their heroic actions were celebrated, and the ready asylum opened everywhere for their reception after their defeat.

The two other monarchs of the alliance may be less exasperated at the general indignation expressed against despotic governments; but coming near the scene of political disputes, and resolved not to change their own system, they have greater cause for apprehension and uneasiness. Their counsels, may, therefore, be as violent as those of the northern Autocrat, though from a different cause. Austria must be disquieted about her dominion in Italy, should the Italians learn to strike like freemen for the independence of their country. Prussia must dread the spread of constitutional ideas in Germany; and both must feel an anxiety about the situation of Switzerland, and the state of their Polish provinces. The recent overthrow of their pet usurper in Portugal; the precarious condition of the Spanish monarchy, threatened with a war of succession in which the two parties must fight under different political colours; the courageous

discussions in the chambers of the smaller German princes; and the alliance every day consolidating between France and England, must give them abundant cause of uneasiness, and supply fertile subjects of deliberation. The wish of the triple Holy Alliance must, therefore, be to crush constitutional freedom, or to repress free discussion wherever they can; and could they command an avalanche to descend on the alarming union of the two great constitutional states of the west, that that union would soon be overturned.

It will, therefore, easily be admitted, that our suspicions of a conspiracy against national rights is justified when we see such notorious conspirators meeting in secret conclave, with so many motives and materials of a despotic plot; when we see them dismissing their usual attendants, deserting the usual haunts of political discussion, appointing guards at the door of their bureau, and shutting themselves up in their retirement with the key in their pocket; it need not, we repeat, be doubtful that the meetings of Toplitz and Friedland are not intended for idle talk—but for what else? Can they do any harm that could not otherwise be accomplished? Whatever they may do, if they consult their own interest, we can see little reason for apprehension. But, though we see no reason for apprehending any warlike demonstration against France or any other constitutional state, from the meeting of the two Emperors and his Prussian Majesty in Germany, and though we have no chance of their commencing a war of opinion in the present situation of Europe, there has been enough in their conduct in taking this step to excite suspicion, and to demand vigilance.

From London dates to the 26th Sept.

SUNKEN ROCK NEAR THE BAHAMAS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. George Duncan, late commander of the Brig Lorton, of Liverpool, to the Secretary of Lloyd's:—"You will oblige me, as well as my sea-faring brethren, traders to or about the Bahama Islands, by causing it to be made public that the brig Lorton, of Liverpool, from St. Domingo to Nassau, on the morning of the 2d of July, struck on a sunken rock, bearing from Egg Island N. by W. ½ W. 8 miles, and immediately filled with water. The rock is about the size of a boat's bottom, and six feet below the surface of the water. The longitude of this rock is, by a good chronometer of Messrs. Molineux and Sons, London, 77. 1. 15., and latitude by a meridian altitude of the sun, 25. 38. The rock is not in any chart which I have seen, and the fishermen in the vicinity of the place report that they did not know of it. When the vessel struck she was going at 7½ knots per hour."

OLD SARUM AND THE DEAR TORIES.—Mourn, ye Tories! Representatives of ruined wall and grassy mould! Members for brick and vegetation! Men whose constituents must last for ever, for nature will ever be fresh, and walls will still be durable! Mourn ye, mourn ye! the oak of Old Sarum under whose arms you bribed the electioneering independence of the neighbouring daisies, marigolds, and buttercups; that tree which

— "Stood like to Caractacus, in act to rally
His host with broad arms 'gainst the thunder stroke,"
(of corruption, doubtless.)—that oak sacred to liberty, religion and torism, the *Salisbury Journal* tells us, is blown down by the late relentless storm of Friday last. By this event it is evident that the last branch of the old system has been blown away; the tories now will bite less than they will bark—the leaves of office they will take not the loves; and, as they have been the root of all evil, they have, in the most handsome manner, as a redeeming point in their characters, packed up their trunks to be off.—*Town.*

CHINA TRADE.—The preparations making by the merchants, connected with the Clyde for the opening up of the China trade are on the most extensive scale. Vessels destined exclusively for this trade are building in the ship-building yards of Greenock and Dumbarton, and one has been contracted for within these few days to be laid on the stocks