

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1833.

No. 52.

## 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.

### 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.

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

**PERPETUAL MOTION, &c. DISCOVERED.**—A correspondent in North Berwick, writes us as follows:—Mr. William Buckle, a respectable tradesman of this place, has, after many years close study and observation of the celestial bodies, discovered the perpetual motion. He has not only discovered wherein longitude consists, but longitude itself, to an azimuth; he has prepared tables by which his calculations can be carried to any extent, and by which he can at any time, and under the most unfavourable circumstances ascertain the longitude with the

same facility and correctness as latitude is at present by the nautical instruments now in use. These latter are entirely superseded by the use of an instrument constructed by himself, of the most simple description.—He has every confidence in being able to explain and defend the principle and correctness of his discovery to any one, and is at this time endeavouring to bring it under the notice of government.—*Acadian Recorder.*

**THE EFFORTS OF GENIUS.**—It is found on examining a Biographical Dictionary of distinguished individuals in all ages and countries, amounting to about five thousand in number, that the largest proportion are Frenchmen, next the English, Scotch, and Germans, and next the Italians, Dutch and other nations. How it happens there have been more men in France than in England, who have arrived at distinction, is accounted for, not by the comparative largeness of the country, but by the circumstance that the French make a point of patronizing men of genius, whether they be poor or otherwise; while, in England, few persons of talent, if they be not rich, or well-dressed, have the chance of receiving any patronage from the great. Out of the five thousand individuals, about a sixth have been descended from the upper classes, and there are not more than a dozen kings; another sixth are of unknown origin but may be presumed to belong to the middle rank, of which there are distinctly about another sixth; the remaining three sixths or the one-half, have been either descended from the trading or poorer classes, and have personally undergone severe struggles with poverty in elevating themselves to distinction. It is also found, that many men who have arrived at eminence, began by studying mathematics, to which they voluntarily attached themselves.

**TACTUAL SENSIBILITY OF THE HEART.**—A noble youth of the family of Montgomerie, from a fall and subsequent abscess on the side of the chest, had the interior marvelously exposed, so that after his cure, on his return from his travels, the heart and lungs were still visible and could be handled; which when it was communicated to Charles I, he expressed a desire that Harvey should be permitted to see the youth and examine the heart. "When," says Harvey, "I had paid my respects to this young nobleman, and conveyed to him the king's request, he made no concealment but exposed the left side of his breast, when I saw a cavity into which I could introduce my fingers and thumb; astonished with the novelty, again and again I explored the wound, and first marvelling at the extraordinary nature of the case, I set about the examination of the heart. Taking it in one hand, and placing the finger of the other on the pulse of the wrist, I satisfied myself that it was indeed the heart which I grasped. I then brought him before the king, that he might behold and touch so extraordinary a thing, and that he might perceive, as I did, that unless when he touched the outer skin or when he saw our fingers in the cavity, this young nobleman knew not that we touched the heart.

**MATTER FOR A MINISTERIAL MANIFESTO.**—In a Supplement to The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament, we shall doubtless see a more particular exposition of the grand measure of economy (worthy of our excellent Ministers) mentioned in the following paragraph, which we quote from the Ministerial Morning Chronicle:—

It has been the custom for years back to employ in his Majesty's Dockyards from forty to fifty old women, generally taken from the parish work-house, to repair and mend colours and flags belonging to his Majesty's navy. The earnings of these poor women used to amount to from six-pence to nine-pence per day, and their being so employed was a great relief to the parishioners, who otherwise would have had to support them in the workhouse. Retrenchment and economy, however, appears to be the order of the day, for within these few days orders have been sent down to Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, and all the dock-yards in the kingdom, to discharge all the old women so employed, and that for the future

such work is to be done by contract. This reduction has been calculated will effect a saving to the country, of from 30s. to 40s. per annum!

There is excellent policy in this. In measures of retrenchment a great effect is produced by pinching those who will cry out lustily as for life and death. This is the way to signalize economy. Every creature reduced to beggary becomes an example of the severe economy of Ministers. The sufferers do not carry about with them a silent grief they tell the story of their hard treatment in loud lamentation, and people hold up their hands and wonder at the stern extremities to which Ministers carry the work of retrenchment. Such savings are what brother Jonathan would aptly call "*cruel small*," but from their cruelty and their smallness they are of greater credit to Ministers, for the public argues *à fortiori*, if such is the retrenchment in the pence of old women, what must be the retrenchment in the salaries of Privy Counsellors, amongst whom £130,000, of the public money is annually shared according to the showing of Sir James Graham. Stating the case by the rule of proportions it would stand thus:—

If pinching the old women mending bunting, give forty shillings a year, what can be squeezed from the Privy Counsellors, the pensions, and the salaries of the officers of State?

Now suppose, instead of throwing 'those forty old women on the parish, Mrs. Arbuthnot had been deprived of her pension? How different would have been the effect.—She would not be clamorous with starvation, or gone on the parish, she would have quietly fallen back on her husband's three or four thousand a-year. Economy would not have been made an example of in this case. Your true example of State economy should be like your true example of justice, somebody must die for it. If those forty old women could be starved outright it would rebound stupendously to the glory of Ministerial economy, and another pamphlet on "The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament" would be filled with the blazonry of a spirit of retrenchment having no regard to persons. Before they die, however, we should wish these forty old women to pay a visit (the only thing they can now pay) to Mrs. Arbuthnot, and to call for an explanation, why she keeps her pension while they lose their bread.—She will answer that she keeps her pension because she does nothing for it; if she mended bunting for it she could be dismissed like the forty old women; but there is the advantage of doing nothing for a good round sum of money, but the employment cannot be withdrawn. The forty old women will then ask Mrs. Arbuthnot whether she ever did so much as mend bunting for the public, and what answer she will make it is not for us to set down.

The policy of screwing these old women is the same as that practised by beggars, who pinch stolen children to make their cries as of famine excite the compassion of charitable folk. Sweet are these uses of adversity to those who derive credit from practising upon others the rigours of economy. It were a grand inscription on Lord Grey's tombstone—a stupendous memorial of retrenchment—**HE STARVED FORTY OLD WOMEN!** Frederick the Great used to say of campaigning, that he liked to spread the table cloth away from home. Lord Grey likes to carry on the work of retrenchment away from home. He is a man not without bowels for his own relations, and those near to him, and dear (in a pecuniary sense) to the country. In economy, it is especially desirable to begin at the right end, and that end is the point farthest removed from the economist. The commencement with these forty old women is a good start. At this rate beginning at that extremity, it will not be long before the thing comes to the vitals, or noble parts. The first Lord of the Treasury is like the Major Macpherson in the old song, with razor in hand and desperate purpose at heart, but—

Instead of his throat he cut his corns. Yet we think there is something ominous in this warfare of the Ministry with the old

women. Juvenal remarks of Domitian, that he perished *postquam cerdonibus esse mendicus coepit* and we would have Lord Grey beware of the folks who wield the needle. There is something, too, unnatural in the sacrifice of the old women, for, says the proverb, dog don't eat dog; old women should not worry old women, and our prophetic soul misgives us that the present Government will fall by the whirl and wind of a wrow's petticoat. *Disjuncts evadite nocuis!*

**DESOTISM.**—During peace, even under the worst Governments, we advance in civilization. The longer we postpone the struggle with despotism, the better we shall be prepared for it. There is a fair conspiracy throughout all Europe against all power that is not accountable to the people. The cause of the people is, therefore constantly gaining new adherents. But whilst we would postpone the struggle, we know that the struggle must come. Europe is in one great family, of which all the members sympathise more or less with each other. No inquisition, no censorships, can prevent the ideas of one country from penetrating into the other countries. The people of Europe have one common religion, a common philosophy and literature, from the middle ages downwards, all the nations have been occupied with the same projects, the same questions. At present the doctrines that has taken possession of men's minds in every country, is the necessity for responsible Government. The reflecting part of the community every where are persuaded that the peace of Europe demands the abolition of the despotic Governments; and we may be assured that, should the sword be once more drawn, the object will not be, what Lord Castlereagh said was the object at the conclusion of the last war, the strengthening of the great military monarchies of Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

We have often remarked that one principle which has taken deep root will, in time, go far to put an end to wars in Europe—the principle that every people gains by the prosperity of every other people. All commerce resolves itself in the end into barter. The whole community of nations have therefore, an interest in the prosperity of each other. The German, the Frenchman, the Englishman can have no motive for making conquests from each other. The conquering nation pays first the expense of over-running its neighbour, and then it pays the expense of keeping the conquest, and in the reaction of the poverty of the neighbour on itself.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**THE HISTORY OF THE MINISTERIAL HOTCH-POTCH.**—We are obliged to postpone to next week a notice of the Ministerial Manifesto. The noise made about it by the Ministry has been as the noise of an old hen who has laid an egg and clucks the glad tidings to the universe. Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, have you seen our pamphlet? Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, what do you think of our pamphlet? Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, prodigious is the credit of our pamphlet? Cluck, cluck, cluck, cluck, great is our joy of our pamphlet. The generation of this *Pamphlet de Pamphlets* is highly curious; it is a specimen of what may be done by the division of labour from a pin to a pamphlet. The object, of course, was to praise all the doings of the Ministry, but every man felt that he could not trust his colleague with the praise of his own measures, so each (the story goes) has taken the praise of his own measures into his own hands. In this respect therefore it is a product of the most perfect sincerity. Every one sounds his own note, as in the horn-books, we see the dog barks, the ass brays, the cock crows, the goose cackles, the turkey gobles, the ox lows.

Mr. Spring Rice is said to have performed the office of stitching the parts together, or (we think a culinary figure apter) of stirring the cabinet pudding into consistency. He ought to have "*done it*" into English but he has not, most probably, because he did not know how.

Here is a mess indeed—Rice pudding—proper spoon meat. And the scribe (if so we may call the compounder of flummery) talks of unanswerable arguments as inexplicit