

# THE CARBONEAR STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1833.

No. 23.

### TO LET,

On Building Leases, for a Term of Years.

A Piece of LAND, the Property of the Subscriber, extending from the House of Mr. Joseph Parsons, on the East, to the House of Mrs. Ann Howell, on the West, and running back from the South Side of the Street, to the Subscriber's House.

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 13, 1833.

### 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 Newfoundland Office.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

### 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.

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

### A VISIT TO THE ILLINOIS.

From the Monthly Magazine.

When, in the year 1817, the political dissatisfaction of the people of England induced great numbers of our intelligent and wealthy farmers from the southern counties to take refuge in the western world, from the real or imaginary evils of their native land, I was then, though little more than a youth, amongst the crowds who were hurrying to the western Elysium.

I do not propose here to describe the thousand times described voyage across the Atlantic Ocean, nor the cities, roads and taverns of the Union; nor the peculiarities of the people, country, laws, manners or natural productions; nor, indeed, to dwell upon any foreign matter whatever, in this narrative; proposing solely to exhibit, as through a telescope, a distant community of English men and manners in the bosom of the woods and prairies of the Illinois.

The person who first directed the attention of emigrants to the natural meadows of the western settlements of America, was Mr. Morris Birkbeck, a gentleman farmer from Wanborough, in Sussex, whose travels and scientific writings are well known in the literature of this country. Upon my arrival, in the following year, at the settlement in the Illinois, I found that this gentleman had fixed his residence upon the edge of an extensive and very beautiful prairie, having made large purchases of land, both woodland and prairie; and he had at that time built a substantial log-house, planted an orchard and garden, and enclosed and ploughed about fifty acres of prairie land. He had also laid out the site of a future town, called Wanborough, but which, at that time, consisted of only a few straggling log-cabins.—His views were apparently grasping and ambitious for, with a capital altogether inferior to so extensive a design, he had petitioned the government of the United States, to grant him a tract of country more than thirty-two miles square. Indeed, many circumstances induced to the belief, that personal dissatisfaction with his station upon the political ladder in England, and a belief of his ability to ascend to a great height upon it in a foreign country, had been his principal motives for emigrating to America. Nor is it out of the course of human feeling, that such should have been his expectations; for the opposition to a tyrannical government does not so often proceed from motives of generous commiseration with the victims of oppression, as from a selfish and envious resentment of the power to oppress; nor is it material, perhaps, whether envy or humanity be the means implanted in our nature, to counteract the evil intentions of arbitrary power. Whatever might have been the designs of Mr. Birkbeck, it is certain that imagination entered too much into the composition of his mind, for their well-directed accomplishment. And his settlement upon the prairies of Illinois, though amongst the most refined and magnificent virgin scenery of nature, eminently fitted for the retirement of the scholar and the man of contemplation, was removed, as it were, beyond the ways of men; being more than forty miles from the river navigation of the Ohio; almost a thousand miles from the Atlantic seaboard; and thus excluded altogether from this money-getting world. Though the prairies consisted of a land of a high degree of fertility, and though the climate of the Illinois was wholesome, mild, and invigorating, yet these advantages of nature was useless without the labour of the hands of man; and, amongst roving Indians, and gouging backwoods-men, labourers there were none. The disadvantages of the inland situation of the settlement became very soon apparent; the influx of emigrants from England, after the first season, became materially diminished; the lands in which the capital of the projectors of the settlement had been extensively invested, remained unsold, and Mr. Birkbeck was already dispirited at the prospects of his family. These consisted of several sons and daughters, grown up, and all educated in the utmost degree of refinement.—

(See last page.)

### REASONS FOR IRISH DISQUIET.

(From the Times.)

O'Connell has been complaining bitterly of the Church of Ireland, and he is right. The Church, as composed at present, never ought to have existed; and it is now on the point of reformation. He has, all along complained of the Grand Jury laws; and who that knows anything of Ireland can blame him? Why no den of robbers that ever infested society was guilty of more base and monstrous plunder, though disguised under plausible names, than that which has been perpetrated by Irish gentlemen, exercising the office of grand jurors. Enormous grants of money, to be raised upon the country for purposes ostensibly lawful, but really selfish and corrupt—contracts alleged, but with no security against violation—expenditures attested by wholesale perjury—jobbing interchanged amongst each two individuals of the whole body of grand jurors—all useful public works neglected—all personal frauds, the most palpable and most infamous connived at—no responsibility, no appeal, no control, no sense of shame to check them—a country oligarchy worse than the Venetian Senate—a half-yearly committee of ways and means, confiscating the resources of each district throughout the country, in a spirit almost as flagitious and as desperate as the spoil in gross committed on the entire kingdom by that iniquitous assembly, the native Irish Parliament, of which Mr. O'Connell so pathetically bewails the dissolution—this grand jury system is, indeed a grievance which no honest or reflecting man can, in our opinion, condemn the learned gentleman for striving, by all the means at his disposal, to annihilate. So the Vestry Act, child of Mr. Goulburn's comprehensive genius!—the Vestry Act, whereby any two or three Protestants, should there be no more within the most extensive parish in Ireland, may meet, receive, and legislate upon the purses of 10,000 of their catholic neighbours for any object, caprice, or folly, which to their equity it may seem meet to describe as the "service of the Established Church!" Is not this atrocious? Can the Catholics do the like? Can a vestry under the degrading law assess a single shilling upon the parish for repairs of the Catholic Chapel, though tottering to its ruin, and resorted to by successive crowds of that persuasion, who fill its old walls even to bursting? Where, then, is the Christian regards so plainly due to the maintenance of the religion professed by four-fifths of Irishmen, and to that clergy with which it would be so prudent for the state to keep up the most kindly relations.

We have already spoken upon the state of the peasantry, and the urgent necessity for poor laws, and shall soon be recalled to the wholesome though painful task. Our solemn adjuration to the Government of both islands is as before—"do justice," change places with O'Connell, put him where you now are—in the wrong! reconcile the priests and set the Repealers at defiance.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### Portugal.

OFF OPORTO, MARCH 23.

I, on Friday, sent you a few hurried lines, giving some account of the state in which the squadron of Admiral Sartorius, is and I now send you an account of their proceedings more in detail. I have this from an officer who has had good opportunities of seeing and judging with respect to all that has taken place. His account begins with the return of the fleet to Oporto after the action of October, and comes up to yesterday. I mentioned to you, some time ago, that the Admiral was to be recalled, and of this he had intimation, when he immediately took the sense of the squadron, which he communicated to the Emperor by his letter of the 10th inst. This is the letter which was termed insulting to his Imperial Majesty; but if the account I now send you is correct, and in the main points I believe it is so, it would be difficult to say what course the Admiral ought to take, or indeed can

take, circumstanced as he is with the men. I shall not at all enter into the miserable disputes and intrigues which from the commencement have existed in this expedition. The squadron has had more than its due proportion of these, and the Admiral, as well as many others, alleges that there was a conspiracy to thwart him in every measure he took, and to disobey every order he gave. With this I have nothing to do, and will give no opinion. The account I here give you.

The circumstances of the action of the 11th of October, (the ungracious manner in which it was viewed by the Government, and their ultimate conviction of its merits, when the truth was made clear, you are acquainted with. We arrived off Oporto on the 18th, with the intention (after splicing, patching, carpenter's cobbling, and obtaining a few immediately requisite stores) of following the enemy's squadron off the Tagus; but in consequence of an expected attack on the 26th, the Emperor judged it right to detain the squadron, and thus prevent, without any equivalent advantage, the good moral effect our presence off Lisbon would undoubtedly have produced amongst the friends of the cause there. Owing to unwillingness on the part of the enemy's troops, the attack did not take place, and the desertion and insubordination of the seamen and marines we landed to defend the batteries were the only fruits of our ill-judged detention, which was stubbornly prolonged by the Emperor, until going to the Tagus was impracticable from the want of provisions. At this period the Admiral stationed the Eugenie and Liberal (manned and officered by Portuguese) off the coast of Aveiro, Figueiras, &c., to prevent the landing of the enemies munitions of war; the former, in consequence of want of pay and clothing, was taken to England by the crew, whilst the latter was declared to be worse than useless, by the Constitutionals on that coast, who complained bitterly of the commander's conduct, in permitting guns, powder, and stores of all sorts to enter with impunity. Stores, pay, provisions, and clothing, now become the constant theme of our public despatches and requisitions to the Government, without the slightest attention being paid to any one point; nor was even a morsel of cartridge stuff, to enable us to go into action again, supplied us from that time to the present day. A few provisions for temporary use were obtained from vessels from England, but the men became discontented and mutinous from want of pay and clothing, which proceeded to such an extreme that the Admiral, with the full approval of the Emperor and Government, at length, in December, harangued the crews, and publicly assured them that at the close of March every farthing should be paid up, and those who then wished to quit the service would be provided with a passage to England. The squadron put into Vigo to repair, to water, and, if possible, to procure provisions; discontent then increased, which, for the want of proper conduct on the part of the superior officers, led to the desertion of nearly 300 men on the 22d. This was about the time that Captain Mins, who was under arrest, broke the arrest and left the squadron. He was not charged with the taking of 12,000 dollars from the Brazilian prize, but the offence laid to his charge was his not using due diligence in preventing his men from plundering, his not rendering any account of the sums he had taken on searching them, and his allowing all these occurrences to come to the Admiral's knowledge by accident, and without any official account from himself. These, with prior acts of loose discipline, were the causes of his arrest. It appeared evident from the communications Captain Mins left behind him that it was his intention, when he left, to go to England, as, instead of handing over the dollars taken from the men, together with money of the seamen's savings placed in his hands, to the officer who succeeded him in command, he only left a card, stating the address of his agent in London, who would pay on demand, the sums he was accountable for. Changes consequently took place in the commands of the ships, and our calamitous situation was immediately represented to the Government,