

# THE CARBONEAR STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1833.

No. 44.

### 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 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.

**B**EGBS 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 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 Fan-  
cy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

### NORA CREINA.

  
PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONEAR  
AND PORTUGAL COVE.

**J**AMES 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 Newfoundland Office.  
Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

### NOTICES.

  
DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE  
TO AND FROM  
HARBOUR-GRACE.

**T**HE 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.

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

From the *Liverpool Journal*.

The first session of the reformed parlia-  
ment has closed, and it must be admitted  
that much and important business has been  
transacted; perhaps too much was attempt-  
ed. It may not be uninteresting to throw a  
rapid glance at what has been done. The  
first step was the passing of the Irish coer-  
cion bill, a measure, which, as it came from  
the Lords, had quite a Draconian aspect. It  
was not only severe, but needlessly so; it  
heaped penal enactment upon penal enact-  
ment; and, if the bill had passed into a law,  
without being moderated by the amendments  
of the Commons, it is not unlikely that its  
immediate effects would have been to throw  
the whole of Ireland into civil war. It was  
a statute framed upon the precedent of '98,  
when law was but a name, and justice a  
mockery,—an enactment based upon the  
Castlereagh principle of making, if it did  
not find rebellion. The Commons, however,  
modified the bill. They reduced it into  
something like an act of justice,—of justice  
untempered with mercy. Still it infringed  
upon the liberty of the subject; it exhibited  
the dangerous novelty of a suspension of the  
constitution; it established a precedent for  
the enactment of violent measures, without  
sufficient, without any proof (except the *ex-  
parte* statements of the minister) of their ne-  
cessity; and it is creditable to the Irish go-  
vernment, that, in the administration of this  
law, deeply trenching on the liberty of the  
subject, extreme moderation appears to have  
been exercised. Did the government indeed  
feel ashamed of having forced forward a measure  
so completely opposed to their own avowed  
principles, and direct that, nominally severe,  
it should actually be a dead letter?

Ireland now is tranquil. How has that  
tranquillity been caused? The ministerial  
press—the tory press—will tell us that it is  
the result of “the wholesome measure of se-  
verity which, early in the session, was en-  
acted for the pacification of Ireland.” They  
will tell us this; but who shall believe them?  
Ireland is tranquil, but the tranquillity has  
not been caused by the coercion bill. It  
has sprung from the ameliorating measures

succeeding that bill, which show that, at  
last, the experiment is being made to treat  
Ireland as an integral part of the empire, and  
not as a mere conquered province. The  
abolition of the vestry cess,—the virtual  
abolition of tithes,—the relief afforded by  
the grand jury bill,—the new system adopt-  
ed with respect to the formation of juries,—  
the Irish revenue bill,—all, in short, that has  
been done to improve the administration of  
the law, and to relieve the poorer classes  
from the grinding imposts which weighed  
down their physical and moral energies, this,  
and not the coercion bill, has effected the  
pacification of Ireland. Justice is what  
the Irish are entitled to; and so devoted are  
they to this first and holiest attribute of good  
government, that its very seeming suffices to  
tranquillize the most fiery people in the  
world. Be just to Ireland: there needs  
none other than this gentle coercion to make  
her children tranquil.

The Irish church bill is less than was pro-  
mised—less than ministers intended should  
be granted. The omission of the 147th  
clause reminds us of the strolling-player who  
announced the tragedy of Hamlet, “the  
part of Hamlet to be omitted, by particular  
desire!” Was it not “by particular desire”  
of the tory lords that this clause was burked?  
They have gained their object, but “they  
have gained a loss;” for although their lord-  
ships may rejoice that they have deferred,  
for the present, the legislative recognition  
of the principle, parliament has a right to in-  
terfere with the temporalities of the church—  
with a view to reform. They cannot prevent  
the popular recognition of that right; and  
when the question again comes before  
parliament, the ministers, backed by popular  
opinion, may claim and obtain better  
terms for the country than they lately de-  
manded.

The West India bill and the Bank char-  
ter bill exhibit, in a remarkable degree, the  
want of tact for which the present ministry  
are notorious. The change of a loan of fif-  
teen millions to a gift of twenty millions, is  
a startling instance of the weakness of pur-  
pose which is the besetting sin of this ad-  
ministration. So, too, the changes in the Bank  
charter bill evidence Lord Althorp's utter  
incapacity to act as leader of the House of  
Commons. Good humour and complaisance  
are but poor qualifications for a minister of  
finance; when they are the chief qualifica-  
tions, they are ridiculous. But the bills have  
passed; and although it is little to boast of,  
still it is a consolation that they are no worse  
than they are. With such an obsequious  
House of Commons, Mr. Stanley and Lord  
Althorp might have given away twice twenty  
millions to the slave owners, and made £1  
Bank of England notes as a *sovereign* tender!

The East India and China trade bills have  
passed with comparatively little opposition.  
The most influential body in the kingdom—  
the most unassailable—has suddenly and  
completely sunk into a mere body of mer-  
chants, still in possession of high political  
power, but checked in its exercise. We con-  
sider the passing of the measures effecting  
this change to be an epoch in our legislative  
and commercial annals. The chief mono-  
poly of the East India Company has been  
broken up, and new prospects thereby open-  
ed to the enterprise, the energy, and the  
wealth of British merchants. New and rich  
channels are opened to the commerce of Eng-  
land; and the port of Liverpool, in particu-  
lar, will profit largely by the change.

The local courts bill—thrown out by a  
faction of the aristocracy—has not been lost.  
Lord Brougham is not the man we take him  
for, if he abandons that measure, because  
“the whisper of a faction” has silenced it for  
a season. It was a measure calculated to  
destroy the anomaly, that justice could be  
bought or sold, for its expense acted, to the  
poor man, as a prohibition. To establish an  
unexpensive system of national judicature,  
is an object well worthy the fame of him  
whose life has been dedicated to the promo-  
tion of knowledge, and the consideration of  
law reform; and the nation expects, from  
his hands, a fulfilment of the hopes which  
he led it to entertain. What he has already  
effected, with a noble disregard for personal

emolument, in Chancery reform, is a pledge  
of the earnestness with which he will pursue  
his object of general law reform, and the  
fidelity with which he will keep his pledge.  
If the Lords are again so infatuated as to op-  
pose themselves to the sweep of reform, they  
may find it a surge which will bear them  
away upon its waters.

The session has concluded; and, when  
we see the maintenance of peace—the pro-  
gress of reform—the practice of reduction  
and retrenchment—the remission of such  
taxes as weigh heaviest upon the productive  
industry of the labouring classes, we cannot  
hesitate to admit that ministers have showed  
no reluctance to fulfil their pledges of peace,  
reform, and retrenchment. We blame them  
for not sweeping away sinecures, unmerited  
pensions, and useless places—for that wav-  
ering purpose of which the tories have taken  
every advantage—for a want of tact in the  
*business* of their station—for retaining tory  
underlings to clog the execution of their de-  
signs—and for alternately yielding too much  
and too little to popular clamour. But we  
grant that they have done much—that they  
have executed more in this one session, than  
their predecessors would have dreamed of in  
half a century. They have done much; they  
have yet to perform a great deal. They  
must commute tithes—improve and amalga-  
mate the civil and criminal law—correct the  
abuses of the courts of justice—reduce the  
expenses of law, and diminish its delays—  
abolish imprisonment for debt—abolish the  
barbarous practice of flogging in the army  
and navy—reduce the civil and military ex-  
penditure—abolish sinecures—weed the pen-  
sion list of its excrescences—change the sys-  
tem of impressment, and carry into every  
department of the state that principle of re-  
form which they have introduced into the  
legislative body. This they must do—not  
rashly—not hurriedly—but with due and  
careful deliberation. Better for them to at-  
tempt one thing at a time, and perform that  
well, than to make numerous experiments,  
and make them unsuccessful.

**FLAW IN HIGH LIFE.**—An extraordinary  
report has got into circulation with reference  
to a distinguished high northern nobleman,  
the investigation of whose right of successi-  
on to the peerage honours and great estates  
he at present possesses is said now to be  
placed in the hands of a gentleman well  
known for his high genealogical talents and  
industry in developing such kind of mysteri-  
ous matters. This is said to allude to a  
claim upon the dukedom of Hamilton by  
Lord Stanley.—His lordship is son of Eliza-  
beth, daughter of James, the sixth duke of  
Hamilton. The present duke is descended  
from Archibald, the ninth duke, who suc-  
ceeded to the title on his nephew Douglas,  
the eighth duke, dying without issue.—*Liverpool Journal*.

**FAMINE AT MADRAS.**—The native inhabi-  
tants of Madras are still suffering all the hor-  
rors of famine, notwithstanding the exertions  
of government and the merchants in pro-  
curing supplies of grain, and subscribing  
largely to enable the poorer classes to pur-  
chase food. A choultry, or grain house, has  
been opened, where nearly 2000 persons are  
fed daily free of cost. The amount of volun-  
tary subscriptions is £300 per month! all  
classes contriuting, from the governor  
with his £20 per mensem to the poor native  
with his four annas or 6d.

**A YOUTHFUL CIGAR-SMOKER.**—On Mon-  
day George Hymans, a boy of fourteen years  
of age, was brought before Mr. Murray, at  
the Union-hall Office, on the following  
charge:—The prisoner was an errand-boy in  
the employ of Mr. Toplis, a tobacco manu-  
facturer, in the Borough, and in consequence  
of several packages of cigars having been  
missed from the stock, a search was institut-  
ed. In the course of this search some bun-  
dles of the missing cigars were found in the  
prisoner's possession, and he confessed that  
he had taken others from the stock. When  
asked by the Magistrate how he had dispos-  
ed of the cigars, the prisoner replied, “Why,  
I smoke them myself, to be sure.” Magis-  
trate (with surprise)—“What! a boy of  
your age smoke cigars?” Prisoner—“I