

THE CARBONEAR STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1833.

No. 48.

NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has now open and ready for inspection at his

NEW SHOP,

(Near Mr. GAMBLE'S)
AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
Which he will dispose of on
Very REASONABLE TERMS.
S. PROWSE, JR.
Carbonear, November, 6, 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.

NORA CREIXA.



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 CREIXA 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.

ON SALE.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Brig Julia, from Poole,
300 Barrels Danzic FLOUR
800 Bags Danzic BREAD.

Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms, for CASH, OIL, or MERCHANTABLE SHORE FISH.

Carbonear, August 21, 1833.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

Offer For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS,

90 M. BOARD and PLANK
37 SPURCE SPARS 8 to 16 Inch

Just Received per the Brig Carbonear, from St. Andrew's.

Carbonear, Sept. 25, 1833.

NOTICES.

DESERTED from the service of the Subscriber, contrary to express agreement, MICHAEL MARA, a native of Ireland, about 49 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark complexion. Said MARA shipped to serve as fiddler and shoemaker, from the 17th inst. until the 1st of March next.

Whoever harbours or employs said MICHAEL MARA, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

LIKEWISE, deserted from the Subscriber, MATHEW GUINAN, a native of Ireland, about 26 years of age, of rather light complexion, 5 feet 6 inches in height, who shipped for SIX MONTHS, from the 16th inst.

Whoever harbours or employs said MATHEW GUINAN, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

BENJAMIN REES.

Carbonear, November 1, 1833.

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

"A LITTLE LEARNING IS A DANGEROUS THING.—Then make it greater. No learning at all is surely the most dangerous thing in the world; and it is fortunate that, in this country at least, it is a danger which cannot possibly exist. After all, learning is acquired knowledge, and nothing else. A man who can read his Bible has a little learning; a man who can only plough or dig, has less; a man who can only break stones on the road, less still, but he has some. The savages in one of the Islands in the South Sea, stood with great reverence round a sailor who had lighted a fire to boil some water in a saucepan; but as soon as the water began to boil, they ran away in an agony of terror. Compared with the savages, there is no boy in Europe, of the age of ten years, who may not be called learned. He has acquired a certain quantity of practical knowledge in physics; and, as this knowledge is more than instinct, it is learning; learning which differs in degree only from that which enables a chemist to separate the simple metals from soda or potash.

The geographer Malte Brun remarks, that in many cities of the United States, that which is called a mob scarcely exists. Now it will be found that in these cities education has been unstintedly bestowed upon all classes, down to the very lowest.

THE LATE LORD TENTERDEN.

Lord Tenterden was an able lawyer, and a good judge, when there was no motive to partiality—that is to say, he had the natural disposition of all men to decide justly in

questions in which they have no interest—a virtue which may be aptly described by Shakespear's phrase, "indifferent honest," the honesty of indifference. Political prejudices are the only influences which can be supposed to operate on the minds of Judges, and by them his conduct was strongly warped. He could have but this one capital fault, and he had it in ample magnitude. It was not with him a weakness, but a strong purpose. His judgment was not insensibly distorted by his political prejudices, but directed by them. It was not a wandering from the right path: it was a steeple chase—he had his object, and would attain it, no matter what might lie in the way. This was in his own mind: his method of winning the jury to his purpose was eminently crafty. His straightforwardness was in design; his management, patient, supple, and subtle.

We know that, as public writers, we are liable to a great error in estimating the characters of Judges. We look at their faults in cases of political bias, and don't observe their conduct in the variety and multitude of proceedings which constitute their business. We thus rate them by the exceptions, instead of the rule of conduct. But the exceptions are of perilous concern. The matters in which Lord Tenterden was an impartial and able judge, were as five hundred to one to those in which he bent from his rectitude to support authority—a grievous and stupid error, to bring into suspicion and disgrace the first and most important authority in the land, in order to procure impunity of some subordinate functionary, whose respect cannot be saved by any such means, and whose punishment would tend to the honour of his class, by showing that the fault was not in the permitted and usual course of their conduct. Punish a Magistrate for corruption or abuse of authority, and it is inferred that others unpunished and unprosecuted are blameless; but shield him from the consequences of his notorious guilt and the whole magistracy is liable to the suspicion that the practices so protected are their common practices. The Judge who had rationally at heart the respect of authority would never fail to punish any abuses of authority which might bring it into odium and discredit; he would maintain it in honour, by compelling its just exercise, and not by protecting the person who has perverted it to injury or fraud. Would the honour of arms be maintained by refusing to cashier men notoriously guilty of cowardice in the field? Would it be said that, because they were volunteers, they had privilege of flight, and were to be indulged in hiding in ditches? Often have we wished that Judges would but deal with the abuses of authority as they are accustomed to deal with the abuses of the Press. Would that they loved the Magistracy in the same fashion in which they love the liberty of the Press,—signaling their affection according to the paternal rule of Solomon, by no stint or sparing of the rod. When they expatiate on the value of the Press, crying it up as auctioneers to knock it down, they never fail to add, that, as they love its uses, they must punish its abuses, lest it should fall into disgrace, and the respectable portion should share in the discredit of the calumnious. Why have not the Magistracy this nicety of care? Why is not the pruning knife applied to their licentiousness? Why is not the desire to preserve the respect for authority testified in the restraint of abuse which makes the authority itself odious? Authority and abuse run as patly together as liberty and licentiousness, and would make as good a mouthful of alliteration for the Bench, which delights in euphonies to such a degree, that, as Bentham affirms, it has made rules of law as men write songs—for the sound of them. But no:—abuse is not punished that authority may be respected, as licentiousness is scourged that the liberty of the Press may be cherished.

A Haji Baba in England, judging after his way from these appearances, would conclude that the Judges had no affection for the Magistracy, and were careless of the credit and character of the institution; and in further proof of it he would remark, that, when the prosecution of a Justice is before the Court of King's Bench, there are none of

those asservations of affection which are so glibly reiterated when the Press is in the same predicament. Our Judges don't insist on the love they bear authority, because they have never yet applied themselves to the correction of its abuse. The case of liberty and licentiousness is different.—"Heaven," says the poet, "sends its favourites early doom;" the Judges would have us believe they mark their professed objects of love in the same manner, and strike where they love. Gulliver remarked, that whenever the King of Lilliput expatiated on his clemency and great concern for his people, and tenderness of life, they made sure of some sanguinary proscription.

But the cases of Lord Tenterden's partialities and prejudices were, as we have before observed, the exceptions; and the lawyer, who has seen him in the daily discharge of his duty, estimates him by the tenor of his conduct, while we judge of him by his irregularities. The Times says, with a tender truth,—

Like the great bulk of trained lawyers, Lord Tenterden had his predilections in favour of authority. All official functionaries felt that they might confide in the amplitude of that judicial mantle within whose folds no shelter that decency permitted was refused to them. Under the "legal" reign of Abbott, the unpaid Magistrates of this country had no cause to complain that the government of the King's Bench was less "paternal" than at any other former period. Still his Lordship was a distinguished and very able Judge.

The 'paternal government' of the King's Bench has, indeed, never in this respect been signalized by the use of the rod according to the wisdom of Solomon; and hence the country is cursed with the froward humours and pestilent pranks of the swarm of spoiled children in the Commission of the Peace. The Chronicle, admiring the skill with direct reference to its dishonest applications, as a Barrington's address in picking pockets has been extolled without any sanction to larceny, says—

Taking him all in all, we question if he have ever had his equal on the Bench. His mind seemed always on the alert, and his equanimity seldom deserted him in public. His skill in leading a Jury to the results he wished was very great. He never dictated, or betrayed anything like anxiety that his views should be adopted; but he had the knack of so placing the subject for them, that they could not, without abandoning all pretensions to judgment, take any other course than that which he indicated. As his opinions were thoroughly Tory, we always dreaded his Lordship more than any other Judge, on account of the consummate skill he displayed in leading the Jury to verdicts unfavourable to the independence of the Press.

As a Legislator, there is only one word to be said of Lord Tenterden, and that is, that he was utterly contemptible. In the House of Peers he was a perfect specimen of that imbecility which, to the great wrong and dishonour of the wiser old woman, wears her name.—*Bailot and Examiner.*

Miscellaneous.

THE WAR IN PORTUGAL.—It appears from accounts received via Paris, that Marshal Bournont made an attack on Lisbon on the 5th instant, as had been previously stated, but had been repulsed at all points. His troops are allowed to have conducted themselves with more intrepidity and vigour than were expected from their previous fatigues and disorganized condition; but the Constitutionalists, with Don Pedro at their head, are said to have displayed a more than corresponding enthusiasm. The new levies of Lisbon appeared determined to rival the veteran troops of Oporto, and on the 6th instant not a Miguelite was to be seen from the fortifications.—Don Miguel has cut off the water of the aqueduct, therefore all the private wells in the city have been thrown open to the public, and a large number of barges and boats are constantly engaged in bringing water from Almada, on the opposite side, where it is plentiful. The vessels are laid alongside the quays, and the wel-