

THE CARBONEAR STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1833.

No. 24.

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 *Newfoundlander 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.

THE "GRIP" IN LONDON.

A disorder apparently atmospherical, has been exceedingly prevalent in London for the last two or three weeks; and we regret to learn it is so much on the increase, that many members of the medical profession are as much occupied as they were, during the time of the panic created by the cholera. There is not a Government office in which many of the clerks and servants are not affected; and the Committee of the Mendicity Society have publicly announced, "that in consequence of the prevalence of a disorder among the officers of the establishment, which renders the greater part of them incapable of attending to their duties, the proceedings of the society are suspended." Between seventy and eighty of the persons connected with the Bank of England were on Saturday reported to be absent from the same cause; and there is scarcely an establishment, either east or west, in which some of those employed are not confined by sickness. Mr. Hume was seriously indisposed with this complaint for two days of the past week. Lord Althorpe has just recovered from this attack; and Sir J. Graham, who has been also confined, is now convalescent. Mr. Cobbett, Mr. O'Connell, and many others have been sufferers. It is supposed that the fatigues of long sittings and sudden transitions from heat to cold, predisposed the members to attacks of influenza. The lady has been so prevalent among the military, that of the troops quartered in the Tower, upwards of 20 a day have been sent to the hospital. The members of the Theatrical profession have, from the same predisposing causes that affected the members of the House of Commons—the sudden transition from heat to cold—been also extensively attacked. Seven of the principal performers at the King's Theatre, including Madame de Merrie, Sontag, Tagioni, and the two Elsters were on Saturday night unable to make their appearance; and M. Laporte, in apologizing for their absence, alluded to the extraordinary fact, that four-and-twenty apologies were received that day from persons connected with the establishment of Covent Garden, from the same cause. We learn that Mr. Cooper, Mr. Wood, and many other members of the Drury-lane company, are also confined to their rooms. The disease, although severe in its character, is of short duration, and has not in any instance proved fatal.—We take from the *Medical Gazette* the following account of the nature and symptoms of the epidemic:—"It usually commences suddenly with head-ache and feelings of general discomfort, attended or soon followed by cough, hoarseness, or loss of voice—oppression, and sometimes severe pain in the chest—tenderness about the ribs, and sense of having been bruised about the limbs and muscles. For twenty-four or forty-eight hours the constitutional disturbance is sometimes very great, with considerable anxiety, and turbulence of the circulation; but after this time the urgency of the symptoms abates, leaving, however, in some cases, extreme languor, which only slowly subsides. The disease, so far as we have seen, does not particularly affect those who are subject to common catarrh; many certainly have it who are not at all liable to "catch cold." With respect to treatment, the patients do not require, nor bear, the depleting means which the severity of the symptoms under other circumstances would warrant. We presume it is to be looked upon as the epidemic influenza which has lately prevailed in the eastern parts of Europe, and that it is travelling, like many of its predecessors to the west." A new and peculiar epidemic is prevalent just now in Paris and its environs. It consists of a very painful inflammatory affection of the feet, resembling rheumatism in some of its symptoms, though widely different from that affection in others.—*The Morning Herald* of Wednesday says:—"We are told that the influenza (in almost every family at the west of the town) has spread through the whole establishment. In one commercial concern near Hanover-square there are 32 in bed; and in another at Charing-cross 40 persons; at Devonshire-house, nearly the

whole of the household; at Northumberland-house, also many. In the Bank of England, on Monday, no fewer than 94 of the clerks were laid up with the prevailing disease; and last night all the principal theatres were closed in consequence of the illness of many of the performers."—In a letter we lately received from a friend at St. Petersburg, he mentions that no less than 80,000 persons in that city were, at one time, suffering under "La Grippe."—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

THE SON OF A PEER!—At Marylebone police office, on Monday evening, a young man named Henry Roper Curzon, in the full uniform of a private of the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, was brought before Mr. Rawlinson, the sitting magistrate, by Mr. Collard, inspector of the D. division, under the following circumstances:—The inspector stated that the prisoner came to the station-house, and said he wished to resign himself into custody, as a deserter from the above corps. He stated that he was closely allied to a respectable family; but in consequence of differences that existed between his father and himself, and being reduced to the greatest distress, he had enlisted about six months ago, in a moment of despair, into the East India Company's service, hoping that such a step would excite the compassion of his father, and that he would purchase his discharge. He had written to his father without effect, and being thus driven to more desperate steps, he obtained a pass for a week's leave from the depot at Chatham, which expired on Saturday evening. He purposely stayed two days over the time, in order that he might be considered a deserter, conceiving that an appeal to his father would not be in vain, when he, (prisoner) had subjected himself to the torture of the lash. He also stated that his father had frequently passed him without taking any notice of him, and that he had brothers who were Colonels in the army, and he could not bear the idea of going out to India in the capacity of a private soldier. In answer to questions by Mr. Rawlinson, the prisoner said he was son of Lord Tenyham. The worthy magistrate promised to write to Lord Tenyham on the subject, and the prisoner, after expressing his warmest thanks, left the office with the intention of returning to the depot at Chatham, and waiting the result of Mr. Rawlinson's application.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—The public will be glad to find, by reference to an announcement signed by all the coal proprietors of Liverpool, that a material reduction has been agreed upon in the charge of that essential article of domestic consumption.

BUTTER TRADE.—We are informed that frauds to a considerable extent, have been practising in some of the English markets, especially Liverpool, by affixing Cork brands on butter not Cork, thereby giving the article a false character and shipping it to foreign ports, as Cork pickled second quality. We are told that the committee of merchants of this city, with a laudable anxiety for the interests committed to them, immediately despatched one of their inspectors to Liverpool, to make a diligent inquiry into the facts. This officer has succeeded in detecting some of the parties; and, we understand, orders have this day been forwarded to Liverpool, to commence a criminal prosecution against the offenders.—*Southern Reporter*.

EARL GREY'S YOUTH.—His early years afforded a singular proof at once of the impetuosity and strength of his temperament. It is known that, led astray by the privileged seductions to which the youth of every titled man of fortune is exposed, he gamed, and lost to an immense amount. He, in short, became the dupe of those legitimate sharpers, and coroneted and ermined swindlers, who have, in modern times, been the curse and disgrace of this country. And here the peculiar spirit of the man shewed itself; he paid the debt instantaneously, and with breathless haste—but gamed no more. The bitter draught of corruption, which, to weaker stamina, would have been an opiate and a poison, was to him a true corrective;

and, perhaps, to this circumstance, some portion of his strong hatred to flagrant vice and rank corruption, in the garb of usage, may be attributed.—*Tail's Magazine*.

A body of Dutch troops, amounting to about 3000, is reported to have been massacred in the country of the Rajah of Siac, in the island of Sumatra. They were surrounded during the night by a large body of the natives, whom they had exasperated by their extortions.

REFUGEES IN FRANCE.—The number of refugees at present in France, who have borne arms in unsuccessful revolts or otherwise suffered in the cause of liberty, amounts to between 8,000 and 10,000 persons. The French Government has obtained from the Chambers for their support, a sum of 5,000,000 francs, or about £200,000.

SPAIN.—A *Madrid Gazette Extraordinary*, dated the 7th inst., contains a royal decree, by which the Cortes *por Estamentos* are convoked for the 20th June next, for the purpose of swearing allegiance to the Princess Elizabeth, the heiress apparent to the Spanish throne, under and according to the ancient law of the kingdom. This intelligence has caused great joy among the friends of the Queen in Madrid and in Paris.

INDIA.—PLOT TO DESTROY TWO REGIMENTS.—The Despatches have been received, by the arrivals from India, at the East India House, which, from the importance of their character, have created rather a strong sensation. A plot had been discovered at Barrackpore for the total destruction of two regiments of troops. It would appear that this was the project of a portion of the native artillery, and the number of the conspirators amounted to 400. The two regiments to be attacked are European regiments, against which such a hatred had been excited. The plot was only discovered one day prior to being carried into execution. The ringleaders had been taken, and we hear that twelve of them had been found guilty, and were "blown from the guns," as it is termed in the advices.

UNITED STATES.—We have received New-York papers to the 24th March. They communicate the gratifying intelligence, that all contention between the Southern and Northern States is terminated by the passing of the Tariff Bill. The South Carolina Convention had determined, that "as the Act passed by Congress makes such a reduction of the duties on foreign imports as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the revenue standard, and that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenses of the government," they therefore think it would not comport with the liberal feelings of the people of South Carolina, nor be consistent with the sincere desire by which they have been always animated to live in harmony with their brethren, and to preserve the union of the States, if they hesitated under existing circumstances, to recommend that the ordinances of nullification, and the acts of the legislature consequent thereon be held of no effect. The ordinance of nullification has been therefore repealed accordingly; and the bill to abolish all militia training has since passed one branch of the legislature of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 58 to 52. The Tariff question is therefore at an end; and although the Union cannot be said to be bound more firmly by this compromise between the Northern and Southern States, it is probable that some time may elapse before any fresh cause of strife endangers their internal tranquillity.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—We have accounts from the Sandwich Islands to the latter part of October, up to which time all was going on well there. George Merimi, and fifteen Sandwich Islanders, had been massacred at Wallis Island. It appears they had gained some little authority over the natives, and began to use some degree of tyranny, when the natives rose upon them and put them to death. Kahahumena, the Queen Regent of the Sandwich Islands, had died of the bowel complaint. She died a Christian, and had

been succeeded as Regent by Kinan. While the English cutter William Litte, of Liverpool, was cruising on the coast of California, the crew, which consisted of six Sandwich Islanders, rose upon the captain (Carter) and threw him overboard. They then stood before the wind, not knowing where they were, and fell in with Fanning's Island, where, resolving to land, they took all the money on board, with a few moveables, into a small boat, and drove a hole through the cutter's bottom with a crow bar and then landed.—From Fanning's Island they got to Oahon, where one of them turned King's evidence. The two principals (Bowling and Kahiniau) were taken up by the island authorities, and, on examination, confessed the fact and particulars. They were tried before Knakini (John Adams) condemned, and hung on the 12th June. This was the first case of piracy and murder ever known to be committed by Sandwich Islanders.

From English Papers from the 2d to the 6th May.

A hostile meeting was likely to have taken place between Lord Althorp and Mr. Atwood, in consequence of the observations made by Lord A. in his speech on the currency question, and which Mr. Atwood conceived to be personal. On Thursday week Mr. H. Ross, M.P., waited on Lord Althorp on the part of Mr. Atwood, to demand an explanation; but we are happy to say that Mr. Ross and Mr. C. Wood, the friend of Lord Althorp, settled the matter to the satisfaction of both parties.—*Liverpool Albion*.

The circulation of the Bank of England amounts, at present, to £18,000,000. The private deposits are supposed to be about £8,000,000.

Messrs. Costello, Reynolds, and Poole, were liberated from Kilmalham gaol, on the 27th of April, the term of their imprisonment for taking part in the Bohernabreena anti-tithe meeting having expired.

Favorable accounts were received from Oporto on 3d ult. The private letters say that Sortorius was going to assist the Constitutionalists at Figueras, and not at Lisbon as has been stated; also, that fifty police and soldiers have arrived from Lisbon, in a steam-boat, to join the cause of Donna Maria. Letters from Lisbon say that the cholera has appeared there.

Captain Back left New York on the 3d of April, in the steam-boat Ohio, in search of Captain Ross. The Hudson River Steam-boat Association had handsomely offered the use of their steamer Ohio for the service of Captain Ross and his suit.

The mortality occasioned by the prevailing influenza, especially among those predisposed to other diseases, has been much more considerable than has been generally imagined.

LOSS OF THE HIBERNIA.

Rio Janeiro, 25th Feb. 1833.

On the 20th instant arrived the ship Lotus, bound from Portsmouth to New South Wales. She put in here in consequence of having fallen in with, at sea, two boats full of passengers, belonging to a ship called the Hibernia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th December, bound to Van Diemen's Land with 199 passengers, who were going out as settlers. On the 5th instant, when about 1000 miles from the Brazil coast, the ship was accidentally set on fire by carelessness in drawing rum from a cask, when it was found impossible to extinguish the fire; the boats were immediately filled with 79 men, women and children, all of whom arrived safe here, except one man, who died in the boat from fatigue and want of proper nourishment. Out of 232 souls who were on board the Hibernia, 153 perished in the flames or were drowned; the remaining 79 were six days and six nights in open boats. I have conversed with several of those who are saved; to give you an account of their narrations would fill several sheets of paper. I do not recollect ever feeling so much sympathy before for my fellow-creatures, as what I have for these unfortunate survivors. I have contributed what I consider my duty towards their relief, both in clothes and money; and I am happy to say, considering the number of British residents here, there has been a very handsome subscription raised—say upwards of £1000. Many of those lost are natives of Lancashire; some of Manchester. You will do me a favour by informing Mr. Charles Fisher, Bury-street, Manchester, that William Broomhall and Vincent Broomhall (boys) are saved; and that their parents, three brothers and sister are dead.—Also inform Mr. John Hartley, Callender's Arms, Port-street, Manchester, that his father and mother are lost, brothers saved. I believe there are two others from Manchester saved; but as they are adults, they will, of course, write themselves, informing their friends of their misfortunes.

SAVINGS' BANKS.—The amount of monies invested in Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, and standing in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt is £13,

540,039 7s. 10d. The investment of this capital is in 3 per cents. £5,513,050; 3½ per cents £592,015, 8s. 8d.; Exchequer bills £1,839,000 1s.—Ministers intend shortly to bring in a bill for the alteration of the system of deposits in Savings' Banks. All depositors to a certain amount will be required to purchase government annuities, in order to prevent the holders from making sudden sales in a period of political excitement.—Business will be transacted at the banks only one day in the week, and no bank will be permitted to employ a receiving agent at a distance from the town in which it is situated.

IRISH CHURCH REFORM.—The proposed tax upon clerical incomes will not affect existing incumbents. We have good authority for stating, that this concession, and this only, will be made by ministers. The funds requisite for the repairs of churches, and for the due celebration of divine worship therein, fall short of what was at first supposed. Instead of £60,000, or even £70,000 they appear to be under £30,000. To meet this there will be, in the first instance £7,500 instalments payable by the Clergy from their glebe houses, above £4000 from the revenues of Waterford, and the same from Derry—in all about £16,000. But the receipts of the commissioners will rapidly increase from the produce of the tax on future incumbents, and the falling in of other episcopal revenues. Ultimately they will amount to above £100,000; so that any advance which it may be necessary to make to supply the present deficiency can be repaid out of the future surplus. This, we believe, is the plan which ministers intend to adopt, not (as has been generally stated,) to pay the church cess out of the taxes levied on the nation at large.—*Belfast Chronicle*.

Extract of a letter dated Oporto, March 20.—“An occurrence happened on the 13th instant, with the brig Avon, which proves that, besides the hatred that exists in Don Miguel and his agents towards the British flag, they also possess a love of cruelty, which could scarcely be exceeded by any barbarian chiefs. The said brig, after having lost her anchor, was, by a violent N.W. wind, driven on shore; after getting off, the captain, in order to prevent greater mischief, made sail for the bar, and brought the vessel under the batteries of Villa Nova, with the signal, and every token of distress; but instead of receiving the assistance, to which she was entitled by the law of nations, as well as by those of humanity, she was fired upon with all the fierceness imaginable; the captain then endeavoured to gain the liberal shore, but this he could not accomplish, as the weather and tide both opposed him. I happened to be paying a visit to the Marshal Solignac when he was informed of what had occurred; he immediately gave orders that a gun-boat should be sent to the vessel, in order, if possible, to save the cargo, but this could not possibly be accomplished, as, in the evening, a horde of savages came from the other shore and set fire to the distressed wreck.”

A year or two ago the experiment of Macadamizing the low-lying streets of Demerara, was tried, and we hear that it has given so much satisfaction that orders have been given to send out a great quantity of road metal, this season from Greenock. Formerly the vessels sailing from Greenock to Demerara, were obliged to take ballast of a useless description on board, but since the introduction of macadamizing the West Indies, the road metal forms the ballast of the vessels, and the ship-owners, instead of paying for ballast, have now freight paid them for taking it out. The quarry-man at Gourcock is the contractor for supplying the metal. The contract has proved a kind of windfall for the inhabitants of Gourcock, as 1s. 6d. per ton is given by the contractor for breaking and gathering the stones; and some of the little boys, who are expert at the business, can earn 1s. 6d. per day. The stones are taken from the heap of rubbish lying on the sea-shore and at the quarry.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

THE IRISH POOR.—Sir Hussey Vivian, who took great pains, on his tours of duty as a military commander, to become acquainted with the condition of the people, states in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, “That in some places wages were fourpence, in others fourpence-half-penny, sixpence, or eightpence, but in none more than tenpence—many as low as sixpence—and that paid by the con acre.—Where the wages were as low as fourpence-half-penny, no food was given to the labourer, and many were unemployed. The people complained. He thought the mode of payment even more vexatious than the rate of wages.” Supposing people to be dispossessed of even this miserable kind of holding, their condition becomes far more wretched. Sir Hussey Vivian proceeds:—“In one instance, I entered a cottage where I found a poor woman with a child; and in a corner what I thought a heap of rags, but which proved to be her old mother; there was nothing in the cottage but the stool the woman with the child sat upon. They slept on the bare floor, without covering of any sort. I asked the woman with the child

where her husband was; she said he had gone out to fish; that he could get no employment, and that the whole they had to subsist upon was what potatoes they could grow upon a plot of ground about the house, and any trout the poor man might catch.—“Unhappily,” this witness adds, “there are no poor rates, and I do not see how these persons are to avoid starvation, if they lost this plot of ground. No employment was to be had where they were.” Has ever navigator returned from the shores of the wildest tracts and most ungenial climes of earth, with a history to exceed this, of the Christian neighbours of the Bishops, Squires, and Absentee agents?—*Tait's Magazine*.

The grand jury of the county of Dublin have returned a true bill against the publisher of the *Pilot* newspaper, for a libel contained in the first of Mr. O'Connell's late letters to the people of Ireland.

It is rumoured, that there were actually more votes *pro*ouetting at Lady Grey's ball, on Friday night, than would have turned the scale on the malt tax division.

Last year the income of the province of Upper Canada was nearly double the expenditure, which enabled the company to pay off 10 per cent. of the debt contracted for the prosecution of canals and other public works.

The *Bretons* (French paper) states that it is intended to substitute iron wire ropes instead of the usual cordage, in the rigging of the government ships, and that this change will effect an annual saving to the amount of between 300,000 and 400,000 francs.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

TURKEY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* announces, that a considerable corps of Russian troops arrived at Constantinople on the 5th April, on board transports from the Black Sea, and that they were ordered to disembark on the coast of Asia, opposite the city, where an entrenched camp is to be formed. The Sultan is described as greatly pleased at the arrival of these succours, particularly as they afford him protection from the mob of Constantinople, whom he now fears as much as the Egyptians. The latter, by all accounts, continue to advance, and the Pacha affects to believe that the European powers are not serious in taking part in this quarrel. His intrigues have gained him, it is said, numerous partisans in the heart of the capital. The French Government are greatly disappointed and annoyed at the turn which things have taken in the East.

POLAND.—The German papers represent the discontents in Poland as of a much more serious character than has been described hitherto. At Kalisch and Warsaw so great was the alarm that the Russian troops were under arms in the streets for nights together. Cossacks are scouring the country in all directions, and the most careful precautions have been taken to repress any attempt at insurrection in Warsaw. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the 25th, says, that these movements are connected with the disturbances in Frankfurt; but the fact, we suppose, is, that the Poles think the present a favourable opportunity, when the forces of the Autocrat are divided, for making another effort at shaking off his detestable yoke. The good wishes of Europe will be with them, but we fear there is little substantial hope of success for such desultory efforts under present circumstances.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers contain accounts of the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives by King Leopold on Sunday week. This was apparently a bold step, but really indicative of the increasing weakness and unpopularity of his government.—The decree by which this dissolution is ordained is rather lengthy, and what is more unusual, argumentative, for the minister, apparently conscious of the responsibility of the measure which he is about to enforce, enters into an explanation or apology for it, candidly confessing the necessity which has driven him to its adoption. The preamble admits that the cause of the dispersion of the members was the want of unanimity between them and the government—the checks which the ministry had from time to time received at the hands of the former—the difficulties, after repeated experiments, of forming a cabinet to give confidence—and the impracticability of carrying on the business of the state under such circumstances. A new session is convoked for the 7th June, and the interval, we trust, will be turned to account by the patriotic portion of the Belgian people, notwithstanding the threatened desertion of the ultra-Catholic party in facilitating the return of those members who have hitherto shown spirit enough to place themselves in the way of the country becoming what it almost already is—a mere province of France. French intrigue will, of course, be busy in the elections, as its baneful influence has already, we are told, been instrumental in bringing about the dissolution; but there are hopes that it will be foiled by the good sense and patriotism of the people. The result of the elections will be of much importance to the future interests of the country.

London is, at present, in a state of considerable agitation. Numerous meetings are called respecting the assessed taxes, and it is thought that the people will refuse to pay them. The brokers have already announced that they will neither sell nor buy goods seized by the King's tax-gatherer. At the same time, another source of agitation is furnished by the resignation of Sir J. C. Hobhouse; and the baronet's conduct creates a suspicion of trick. He could not vote with ministers; he did not wish to vote against them; and, accordingly, he resigned at once his seat and the Irish Secretaryship. The merit of the act remains to be ascertained; for, if he seek to be again returned, and again joins the Cabinet, he cannot expect to escape the charge of having resorted to an unworthy manoeuvre. We dare say Sir John was tired of office. Colonel Evans is in the field for Westminster. Mr. Ellice and Lord Howick are spoken of for the Irish Secretaryship; and the new arrangements must soon take place in the Cabinet, for we have reason to know that Lord Althorp is impatient to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and only waits the appointment of a successor.—*Liverpool Journal*.

In addition to the influenza, the whole country had to endure, for four days this week, the pain of political suspense. There was a “chance” of a tory ministry, a “chance” of Earl Grey's resignation, and a small “chance” of the poor being relieved, by having the burden, which now presses on them, placed on the shoulders of those who could best bear the weight. These “chances,” however, have all been thrown away; and the reformed parliament, and the reformed cabinet, will be particularly fortunate if they escape the effects of more popular indignation than their worst enemies ever promised them.

The history of the affair is this; on yesterday week ministers were left in a minority of ten, in a house of 314 members, on Sir W. Ingleby's motion for a reduction of the duty on malt. Lord Althorp was taken by surprise; but from the words attributed to him, he admitted his embarrassment, but professed his readiness to submit to the decision of the house. During Saturday and Sunday government messengers were more than usually busy. Ministers were constantly closeted together; and some three or four of them is said to have waited on his Majesty. On Monday morning the secret transpired; the expected resignation was postponed; and an appeal was to be made to a full house from a house half-full. In the evening Lord Althorp appeared in his place, and announced that, on the following night, Tuesday, he would meet Sir J. Key's motion for a repeal of the assessed taxes, by a resolution pledging parliament to provide for any deficiency that might be occasioned by its vote, by a property tax, which the resolution added, was “inexpedient.” On Tuesday night, therefore, the test was applied; but the candid Chancellor of the Exchequer, not deeming his case perfectly secure, insinuated that the carrying of Sir J. Key's motion would be considered, by ministers, as a broad hint to withdraw. In a word they would resign. The result was favourable to their stability; out of a House of 512 members, 355 voted against the adoption of a property tax, and 157 only for a repeal of the assessed taxes.

The difficulty into which ministers were thrown, on the 26th of April, was so unexpected, that many thought it was only a ruse to escape from the dilemma which they had provided for themselves. The meeting at the Crown and Anchor seemed to indicate that the cry for the repeal of the assessed taxes could not be resisted; but the cabinet had previously opposed the imposition of a property tax, and had no other means of providing for a deficiency, they submitted to a defeat on the malt question, in order that they might have an excuse, not only with the “Commons” but with the “Lords” for proposing, as a *denier ressort*, a tax so obnoxious to the aristocracy as that on property. Had they devised the scenes they could not have more effectually assisted the forwarding of the plot; and had they only been firm, the thing was accomplished. But they are men of property themselves; they belong to the clique; and they are disinclined to avail themselves of circumstances which may not again present themselves. The Tories, apprehensive that a popular line of policy might, in the exigency of the moment, be adopted, hastened to proffer their aid. Sir Robert Peel, with a conservative tail of thirty, led the van, and the Duke of Wellington, with his merry lords, all followed; while the landlords, loving dear malt, but fearing a tax on property, trusted to apologise for their former vote, trusting that a timely one now would atone for a thoughtless offence.

However deficient of tact on all other occasions, ministers have shewn no want of trick when they had to carry a point of importance to themselves individually. On the present occasion they manoeuvred adroitly enough; by threatening a property tax they intimidated not only the Tories, but the landlords; and, by threatening a resignation, they afforded an excuse for the votes of those timid members who think so meanly of the age, that, in their opinion, efficient

men cannot be found to carry on the government beyond the precincts of the conservative camp, should we lose the services of the present cabinet. Ministers, however, are fortunate if they do not realize the fable of the boy who cried "wolf" once too often; for the house, when well fortified from without, may some day accept, unexpectedly, their proposal. It is not fair towards the country—it is not dignified in themselves, to take advantage of a supposed exigency, for the purpose of defeating the wishes of the people; and in these frequent acts of political mendacity, they exhibit not only a want of capacity, but a bad compliment to the intelligence of the nation.

Ministers can hardly expect to retain their popularity to the end of the chapter, without affording the people something more substantial than promises. As yet the great things anticipated from the reform bill are in perspective; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget tends to show that no relief is to be expected by any comprehensive plan of a commutation of taxes. It is the old dish, with the rejected hash in it—one which a tory financier would hardly have dared to serve up. The malt tax is certainly not one of the most objectionable; and the assessed taxes might be endured, did they not press so exclusively on persons in trade. The objection is not so much to the partial retention of these, as to the unjust and unequal pressure of taxation generally; and the patience of the people was exhausted, when they saw that no relief was even in prospect.

The services of the country must certainly be provided for, and a property tax must, ultimately, be resorted to, unless, by another system, the capacity in the people to consume taxed articles be greatly increased.—No doubt ministers are beset with difficulties, and we fear they are not the men to come through the political ordeal triumphantly.—From the feeling abroad in London, they are likely to be extremely unpopular, unless, by some sudden stroke of policy, they redeem their characters.

One thing, however, is apparent from the proceedings of the week: the tories are extinct. They never dreamt of office—they knew they could not keep it—and the implied feebleness has filled their organs with chagrin. The *Post* reproaches them with a want of unity: they want the confidence of parliament—of the country.—*Liverpool Journal*.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT.—Times are changed! Last year the whigs encouraged excitement to enable them to carry the reform bill. The tories, taking advantage of the "untoward" events of the last week, are now encouraging excitement in the hope by means of it to upset the whigs. Hence they almost openly applaud the spirit shown by the Londoners to refuse the payment of the house and window duty, and report, at full length, the proceedings of the Birmingham Political Union, the Council of which have published three resolutions strongly condemnatory of the conduct of ministers, whom they intend to petition the king to dismiss from his councils. Highly as we disapprove of the conduct of the whigs, both towards the people of Ireland and England, we are free to confess, that, with all their faults, we should were the alternative presented to us, prefer them to the tories. They must not, however, run counter to public opinion, and hope to retain their popularity. That popularity is now on the wane, and though they may command the support of the representatives of the people in seasons of "embarrassment," they cannot so certainly calculate on that of the people. Their aim is to become "a strong government;" but, in their attempts to gain their object, they may make themselves contemptible and weak. We hope Earl Grey and his colleagues will take warning from the events of the past week.

EARL GREY'S VISIT TO THE KING.—It is rumoured, that when Lord Grey repaired to the King, for the purpose of tendering to his Majesty his resignation, consequent on the defeat he and his colleagues had sustained in the House of Commons, his royal master intreated him not to think of resigning, for as neither the Duke of Wellington nor Sir Robert Peel could form a ministry, he was fearful of falling into the hands of Cobdett and Co. This is circulating a veritable *on dit*. The time has not yet come for the reign of Cobdett and Co.; but the working of events may, sooner than some people imagine, give the radicals a greater share of political power than they, at present, possess.

Several letters received at Brussels from Amsterdam confirm the previous report, that the Dutch ships will be authorised to sail under Russian colours.

CARBONEAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1833.

It appears, by the St. John's papers that private advices have been received there, stating that the Government disapproved of the conduct of the late Chief Justice Tucker, and accepted his resignation. The "*Ledger*" hints that some persons, taking advantage of the only weak point in Mr.

Tucker's character, persuaded him to act as he did on the Revenue Bill, to answer their own ends. If there be any persons so base, and so callous to the principles of honour and honesty, we wish them every ill that should attend the ungrateful sycophant and treacherous friend. The late Chief Justice so endeared himself to all parties, by his conduct when President, and by the equity of his decisions on the Bench, that, however ill he might have acted with regard to the Revenue Bill, he will be pretty generally regretted; and when it is considered that it was not an error of the heart, but an effect produced on the head, by evil advisers, little blame can be attached to him.—Let, therefore, his only error be wiped away by the good he has, undoubtedly, effected.

We refer our readers to previous columns for information concerning the working of the British House of Commons.

The Council and House of Assembly were adjourned on Friday last, by Commission from his Excellency the Governor, until the 8th July.

DEPARTURES.—In the Brig Providence for London, Mrs. Francis Taylor, and Miss Forward.

MARRIED,

At St. John's, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. F. H. Carrington, the Rev. William Faulkner, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary, to Miss Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Parsons, of that town.

At Harbour Grace, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. C. Shreve, George, eldest son of Mr. George Parsons, to Martha, third daughter of Mr. Mansell Alcock, all of that place.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
June 4.—Elizabeth, Evill, Bristol; 16 butts lime, 40 tons coals, 2 hhds. sugar, 9 cases hats, 6 boxes candles, 13 pipes and casks wine, 93 bags nails, 6 tons iron, 1 cwt. steel, 15 packages haberdashery, 3 packages apothecaries' ware, 1 box fish-hooks, 3 bales lines and twines, 3 tons iron chains, 4 bedsteads, 29 packages glass, and sundry merchandise.
7.—Brig Hero, Harrison, Liverpool; 25 tons coals, 3 tierces rice, 8600 bushels salt, 1 cask, 2 boxes hardware, 1 truss cotton stuffs.
8.—Schooner Sarah, Brien, Liverpool; 10 tons coals, 3400 bushels salt, 1 piano-forte, 31 cwt. hardware, 4 bales, 5 boxes, and 2 cases merchandise.
Schooner Reform, Leader, Plymouth; 49 tons coals, 6 hhds. brandy, 3 chests tea, 81 coils cordage, 2 pipes and 19 hhds. wine, 50 boxes, 5 bls. raisins, 6 hhds. cyder, 10 bls. pork, 34 kegs paint, and a variety of shop and store goods.
On the quarantine ground, from Hamburg, the Schooner Pearl, with a cargo of provisions.

CLEARED.
June 7.—Brig Nile, Brough, Richibucto; ballast.
8.—Brig Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Quebec; ballast.
Schooner Fox, Kelly, Halifax; 6000 seal skins, 2 tons cod oil, 500 qtls. cod fish.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
June 5.—Brig Thompson, Burton, Liverpool; 40 tons coals, 241 tons salt, 20 bls. and 20 half-bl. pork, 30 bls. flour, 15 firkins butter, 2 tierces rice, 16 boxes soap and candles, 2 crates earthenware, &c.
6.—Brig Scipio, Cowman, Liverpool; 30 tons coals, 230 tons salt.
10.—Brig Albion, Duggan, Liverpool; 30 tons coals, 215 tons salt.
Schooner James, Rankin, Liverpool; 10½ tons coals, 83 tons salt, 65 cwt. cordage, 55 boxes soap and candles, &c.
Brig Jane, Kendall, Liverpool; 20 tons coals, 222½ tons salt.
11.—Brig Alexander, Cowman, Liverpool; salt and coals.
On the quarantine ground the *Beothick*, from Lisbon.
CLEARED.
June 6.—Brig Lark, Power, Bristol; 60½ tons seal oil, 2000 seal skins, 6 cwt. junk.
Brig Briton, Winship, Quebec; ballast.
Brig St. Lawrence, Blair, Quebec; ballast.
8.—Schooner Minerva, Stroud, London; 16,447 gall. seal oil, and 15,772 seal skins.
10.—Brig Harton, Seager, Madeira; 1466 qtls. fish.
10.—Brig Oak, Atkinson, St. Andrews, ballast.

Vessels reported by Capt. Hearder of the *Funchal*, *Avelon*, and *Intrepid*, off Oporto, on the 27th of April.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
May 31.—Schooner Courier, Girror, Antigonish; butter, potatoes, &c.
Victory, Dingwell, P. E. Island; oats, potatoes.
Hope, Anderson, P. E. Island; shingles, oats, &c.
Sophia, Hawson, Sydney; coals.
Brig Cherante, Cormack, Greenock; bread, raisins, coals, &c.
Samuel, Bond, Hamburg; pork, bread, &c.
Mary, Brown, Liverpool; salt, coals, mats.
June 1.—Schooner Liberty, Mudge, Teignmouth; cordage, potatoes, &c.
St. Anne, Hogan, Demerara; molasses.
Dolphin, Rendall, Hamburg; bread, butter, &c.
3.—Reform, Leader, Plymouth; coals, pork, &c.
Helen & Catherine, Davis, St. Vincent; molasses, rum, sugar.
Brig Cordelia, Hudson, Newcastle; coals.
Fillis, Hiscock, Liverpool; salt, coal.
Schooner Britannia, Sheddan, Lisbon; salt, &c.
Mary, Memaud, La Bras'dor Lake; board, &c.
Gem, Lingley, Philadelphia; corn, flour, &c.
Priscilla, Warren, P. E. Island; potatoes, coals, &c.
4.—Brig Margaret, Llewellyn, Liverpool; salt.
Henderson, Park, Liverpool salt, &c.

Abeona, Hore, Teignmouth; salt, potatoes, &c.
Schooner Star, Squires, Hamburg; bread, flour, &c.
6.—Union, Salisbury, Liverpool; salt, pork, &c.

CLEARED.
June 1.—Schooner Charlotte, Asplette, Cadiz; fish.
Catherine, Tucker, Cadiz; fish.
Mahone Bay Packet, Pitts, Halifax; gin, fish, &c.
Reindeer, Hartery, Boston; coals.
Brigantine Fame, Webb, Barbadoes; fish, pork, &c.
Schooner Hope, Stanton, Sydney; ballast.
Brig Fisher, Taggart, Quebec; ballast.
4.—Brigantine Ann, Dwyer, Halifax; fish.
Three Brothers, Chessour, P. E. Island; ballast.
Brig Buoyant, Boyd, Bay Chaleur; ballast.
6.—Success, Hunter, Quebec; ballast.
Ship Blessing, Joycey, Quebec; ballast.
Kent, Stirling, Bathurst; merchandise, ballast.
Schooner Penelope, Arthur, Quebec; oranges, ballast.

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY

The 17th Instant, At 12 o'Clock, ON THE PREMISES, At Harbour Grace,

ALL that Piece and Parcel of GROUND and valuable WATER-SIDE PREMISES, at HARBOUR GRACE, lately held under Lease by Mr. THOMAS FOLEY, and situated on the South Side of the main-street, Harbour Grace, and adjoining the BEACH, and generally known as forming part of the THISTLE Estate.—Particulars may be known, by applying to

JOSIAH PARKIN.

Harbour Grace, June 12, 1833.

ON SALE.

JUST IMPORTED,

And for Sale, BY COLLINGS & LEGG, 100 Jars New OLIVES.

Carbonear, June 12, 1833.

NOTICES.

All Persons having any Claim FOR

SALVAGE

ON THE SCHOONER SYLPH AND CARGO,

Towed into MUSQUITTO on the 21st ult. are desired to send their Claims into our Office, on or before FRIDAY, the 14th inst.—after that date no demands whatever will be admitted.

T. CHANCEY and Co.

AGENTS.

Carbonear, May 12, 1833.

WANTED,

A FEMALE SERVANT, to leave this Country, with a Family, for Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Application to be made at the Wesleyan Mission House, in this Town. References for Character will be expected. Carbonear, June 12, 1833.

TO LET,

For a Term of Years as may be agreed on

A desirable WATER-SIDE PREMISES, measuring about 63 feet East and West, situated in the central part of this Harbour, and well adapted for Building on.—For particulars, apply to

JONATHAN TAYLOR, Or SAMUEL C. RUMSON.

Carbonear, June 5, 1833.

THE SITE, whereon lately stood the Shop and Dwelling-house belonging to the Estate of Mr. H. W. Danson, on which is a BRICK-BUILT FIRE and FROST-PROOF CELLAR.

The above is situate near the centre of Harbour-Grace.

Apply to JOHN McCARTHY.

Carbonear, May 22, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the Entry and Clearance of Vessels, under the New Regulations.

NOTICES.

BOOTS and SHOES.

BENJAMIN REES begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear, Harbour Grace, and their Vicinities, that he has taken the Shop, attached to Mr. Mc Kee's House, where he intends carrying on

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

(Both Pegged and Sewed),

In all its various Branches, and, by stricts attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. As none but the best Workmen will be employed, those favouring him with their custom, may depend on having their orders executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

PRICES:

Gentlemen's Wellington Boots @ 25s. Ψ pair
Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. ..
Men's Shoes 10s to 11s. ..

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots @ 10s. Ψ pair
Shoes 8s. ..
And all other work in proportion.

Mending and repairing Boots and Shoe will be strictly attended to.

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

BY THE ABOVE,

FOUR Journeymen Shoe-makers

To whom liberal Wages will be given.—None need apply but good Workmen. April 17, 1833.

For Sale at the Office of this Paper.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

SEALERS.

A SERMON,

BY THE

Rev. W. BULLOCK,

Protestant Episcopal Missionary, Trinity.

PRICE 6d. EACH COPY.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

(CIRCULAR.)

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, founded in the city of New-York, in 1828, for the recovery of Claims, Investment of Funds in the Public Securities of the States of the Union, or on Mortgage of Freehold Property, and for Commission and Agency Transactions in general.

New-York, April 2, 1833.

The undersigned Director of this Agency, and the authorised agent of a number of the most eminent and extensive Manufacturing Establishments of this city and its vicinity, will promptly execute all orders that may be confided thereto for any of the undermentioned objects of American manufacture or construction, viz.

Cabinet furniture and Upholstery; Fancy and Common Chairs; Piano Fortes; Church and Parlour Organs; Coaches, Carriages, Omnibuses, and Railroad Cars; Saddlery and Harness; Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry; Gold Silver, and Bronze Leaf, Flint Glass, Cut and Moulded Glass, and Glassware; Printing Types Printing Presses; Printing and Writing Paper, and Printing Ink; Cotton Goods; Beaver and Patent Silk Hats; Caps and Umbrellas; Shell and Brazilian Combs, Leather, Boots and Shoes; Common and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, &c.; Tallow and Sperm Candles; Manufactured Tobacco; Medicinal Drugs; Chymicals, Paints, &c.; Gunpowder; Shot; Agricultural Implements; Copper Stills, Boilers, and Sugar Pans, Sugar Mills, &c.; Refined Sugar; Iron Chests; Iron Castings, Hollow Ware, &c.; Fire Engines, Steam Engines, Railroad Locomotive Engines, and Machinery of all kinds; Ships, Vessels and Steamboats of every class.

All the foregoing objects will be warranted by the respective Manufacturers and Builders, and furnished at the wholesale prices specified in their Circulars, issued from this Office to the Agents and correspondents of this Establishment, and payment on delivery or shipment at the port of New-York.

All orders must be accompanied with a remittance of funds to the amount thereof, either in Specie, Bullion, Bills of Exchange, or by consignment of any merchantable products addressed to the undersigned Agent, Office of American and Foreign Agency, No. 49, Wall-street, New-York.

AARON H. PALMER, DIRECTOR.

POETRY.

SING.—THE GOOD OLD DAYS OF ELDON AND PEEL.

THE Good Old Days of Adam and Eve."
The days are gone,—those days of glory,—
When I, and every good old Tory,

THE BOXER.

From the Diary of a late Physician.

The patient who required my services,
proved to be one Bill —, a notorious boxer,
who, in returning that evening from a

him, or he'll drive us all out of our senses—
he'll be killing us!" "Do something,"
roared my patient, who had overheard the

shading my eyes from the vivid stream of
lightning that burst into the room, while the
thunder rattled overhead—apparently in

SELECTIONS.

THE CAPTAIN AND HIS SON.—I have already
mentioned the Emperor Napoleon's talent in
story-telling. When describing a naval

making a sign to him, to seize the youth.
But the latter taking one of his pistols, and
cocking it, threatened to shoot him if he did

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—On Tuesday week
Mr. W. Patten went into the House of Commons
with his brother, who was to remain

THE USE OF A DEAN AND CHAPTER.—A
worthy magistrate of this city related the
following anecdote to a dinner party at his

It is an authentic fact that one of the bishops
in the time of James I, (some say the
Bishop of Durham, others, as D'Israeli,

George the Third, being very near sighted
once touched the sun-dial on Winsor terrace
somewhat roughly. "Let it alone, your

SCENE AT A FRENCH MILITARY BALLOT.—
We went to the plateau to see them draw.
A little bossu made abundant merriment for

During the period of Lord Mansfield's occupation
of the bench, it was usual, whenever the
Merchant of Venice was played, for Portia,

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