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Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

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 continuance 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.

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.

April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'clock, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. JOHN'S at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St. John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort, and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove at Noon, on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
Servants & Children 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Do. 1s.
And Packages in proportion.

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.

Harbour Grace,
May 4, 1835.

SUPPOSED END OF THE WORLD.

There exists, however, at the end of the tenth century, a cause which would arrest our course, even had we intended to pursue our narrative beyond it; this is the almost universal expectation then entertained of the approaching end of the world. So strong was this belief, that it led the greater part of the contemporary writers, to lay down their pens, and for a while silence was complete; for historians cared not to write for a posterity whose existence was so doubtful. Pious persons who had endeavoured to understand the Apocalypse, and to determine the time of accomplishment of its prophecies, had been particularly struck with the twentieth chapter;—where it is announced that after the lapse of a thousand years, Satan would be let loose to deceive the nations; but that after a little season God would cause a fire to come down from heaven and devour him. The accomplishment of all the awful prophecies contained in this book appeared, therefore, to be at hand: and the end of the world was supposed to be indicated by the devouring fire, and by the first resurrection of the dead. The nearer the thousandth year from the birth of Christ approached, the more did panic terror take possession of every mind. The archives of all countries contain a great number of charters of the tenth century, beginning with these words; "Appropinquante fine mundi," (as the end of the world is approaching.) The almost universal belief redoubled the fervour of religion, opened the least liberal hands, and suggested various acts of piety, by far the greater number of which were donations to the clergy, of possession of which the testator alienated without regret from his family, to whom the universal destruction would render them useless.—Others, however, were of a more pernicious nature; many powerful men granted a full pardon to those who had been unhappy enough to offend them; several men gave liberty to their slaves, or ameliorated the condition of their poor and hitherto slighted dependents. We are struck with a sort of fright at the idea of the state of disorganization into which the belief of the imminent approach of the end of the world must have thrown society. All the ordinary motives of action were suspended, or superseded by contrary ones; every passion of the mind was hushed, and the present was lost in the appalling future. The entire mass of the Christian nations seemed to feel that they stood in the situation of a condemned criminal, who has received his sentence and counts the hours which still separate him from eternity. Every exertion of mind or body was become objectless, save the labours of the faithful to secure their salvation; any provision for an earthly futurity must have appeared absurd; any monument erected for an age which was never to arrive would have been a contradiction; any historical records written for a generation never to arise, would have betrayed a want of faith. It is almost matter of surprise, that a belief so general as this appears to have been, did not bring about its dreaded fulfilment; that it did not transform the West into one vast convent, and by causing a total cessation from labour, deliver up the human race to universal and hopeless famine. But doubtless the force of habit was still stronger with many, than the disease of the imagination; besides some uncertainty as to chronology had caused hesitation between two or three different periods; and though many charters attest "certain and evident signs," which left no room for doubt of the rapid approach of the end of the world, yet the constant order of the seasons, the regularity of the laws of nature, the beneficence of Providence, which continued to cover the earth with its wonted fruit, raised questions even in the most timid minds. At last the extreme period fixed by the prophecies was passed; the end of the world had not arrived; the terror was gradually, but entirely dissipated; and it was universally acknowledged, that on this subject, the language of the Sacred Scriptures had been misunderstood.—*Simondi's history of the Roman Empire.*

MARINE PHENOMENA.—On the 30th of October, while the Regent Lighthouse Tender was setting her trysail in a gale, 50 miles off Kinnaird head, Aberdeen, her stern boat was carried away. It appears from Edinburgh papers that this boat was picked up at the mouth of the Eyder about the 10th of February. She must therefore have drifted 390 miles in 103 days, or at the rate of 3¾ miles in 24 hours. A similar circumstance, but in the reverse order, occurred in the year 1809, while the Bell Rock Lighthouse was building. One of the buoys of the Eyder, which had drifted from that river, was picked up off the Bell Rock.—*Scotch Paper.*

TORNADO.—A singular natural phenomenon occurred in Panbride, near Arbroath on the 25th ult. The day was windy and stormy throughout, but at 3 in the afternoon, a heavy hail-shower came on, accompanied by a violent S.W. squall, during which a whirlwind burst out at Easthaven, a small fishing village, where the boats were drawn up on the beach: some of them were carried up perpendicularly in a cloud of sand, so thick, that they could not be seen for a moment.—Two of them in the fall, were dashed to pieces, and so completely smashed, that they were afterwards divided for fire wood; others were greatly injured, and carried by the sudden gust 60 yards from where they lay. In all, there were six boats within the sphere of the tornado, and the damage occasioned by it is estimated at £70. Lord Panmure, the sole heritor of the parish, sent £50 to the fishers to assist in getting new boats, and repairing such as would admit of it. The whirlwind seems to have been confined to a very narrow circle, as it did not reach any house in the village which stands near; if it had, the effects would have been far more disastrous, as it would probably have unroofed every one of them.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

ANCIENT MEXICAN COTTON MANUFACTURE.—The cotton manufacture was found existing in considerable perfection in America, on the discovery of that continent by the Spaniards. Cotton formed the principle article of clothing among the Mexicans, as they had neither wool, hemp, nor silk; nor did they use the flax which they possessed for purposes of clothing; and their only materials for making cloth, besides cotton, were feathers, the wool of rabbits and hares, (known in commerce as coney's wool,) and the fibrous plant, called *maguel*. We are informed by the Abbe Clavigero, that of "cottons the Mexicans made large webs, and as delicate and fine as those of Holland which were with much reason highly estimated in Europe." They wove their cloths of different figures and colours, representing different animals and flowers. Of feathers interwoven with cotton, they made mantles and bed-curtains, carpets, gowns and other things, not less soft than beautiful. With cotton also, they interwove the finest hair of the belly of rabbits and hares, after spinning it into thread: of this they made most beautiful cloths, and in particular winter waistcoats for the lords. Among the presents sent by Cortes, the emperor of Mexico, to Charles V., were "cotton mantles, some all white, others mixed with white, and black, or red, green, yellow, and blue; waistcoats, handkerchiefs, counterpanes, tapestries, and carpets of cotton; and the colours of the cotton were extremely fine," as the Mexicans had both indigo and cochineal among their native dyes. They also used cotton in making a species of paper: one of their kinds of money consisted in small cloths of cotton; and their warriors wore cuirasses of cotton, covering the body from the neck to the waist.

Nothing definite has taken place in Spain. Lord Elliot has negotiated an important treaty for the exchange of prisoners.

PORTUGAL.—The following is the answer of the Queen to the message from the chamber of Deputies, in which they respectfully solicit her to take as early steps as possible towards a new marriage:—
"Gentlemen Deputies of the Portuguese Na-

tion, "If I did not do justice to the grave motives which have determined the Chamber of Deputies of the Portuguese nation to send me the present message, I should witness with pain the interruption to my deep grief; but since the representatives of the nation, who, like me, are aware of the great loss which we have sustained, believe that in order to consolidate the institutions which emanated from my august father, of glorious memory, I should choose another husband. I reply to the political necessity which has dictated the present message, that I am a Queen and a Portuguese. In virtue of these two qualities, the Deputies ought to and may expect from me, the sacrifices which the country demands, and which will not derogate from my dignity."

EAST INDIES.—By accounts from the camp of Stekar, to the 13th of December, it appears that the army which had concentrated there, had commenced its march against the Stockawattes; the head quarters, the commissariat, and artillery under the command of Brigadier Parker and Major Irvine, and the remainder, under Brigadier Kennedy.—The latter division, which formed the advanced force, left the camp on the morning of the 10th, and on the 11th reached Keeroor, where a strong fort belonging to the enemy was blown up, and its position, a detached and steep hill, taken possession of, as well as the fort of Kutratull. On the 12th, they arrived at Nowtghurh from whence they were to proceed on the 14th to Joonjoono, in different detachments, and by different roads, but to arrive there on the 18th. Mr Trevelyan accompanied this division of the army in the capacity of agent.

A military force, consisting of several native regiments under General Brigadier Stevenson, commenced its march on the 10th of December, for service in Rajwura.

Colonel Charles Pozzi di Borgo, received from his uncle the day he married the Duke de Grillon's daughter, four millions of francs to set up housekeeping in Paris.

Lord Denham has been appointed Speaker of the House of Lords. His Majesty's letters patent, appointing the noble lord to that high office, and associating with him the present chairman of Committees of the House of Lords.

Our readers will learn with much satisfaction, that a plan of municipal reform, is to be laid before Parliament, without delay, and that all ten pound householders in corporate towns, are to have the right of voting for their civic rulers.

Lieutenant General Sir Hussey Vivian has arrived in town from Dublin, to commence the functions of Master General of the Ordnance.

Mr Charles Grant has been elevated to the Peerage, by the title of baron Glenelg of Glenelg in the county of Inverness.

The intelligence from the continent of Europe is not of an interesting character. The affairs of Spain seem to be in the same uncertain condition in which they have been for a good while past.

In Paris the trials for treason engrossed universal attention, and the opinion seemed to prevail that they would be given up.

The indemnity bill has not yet been brought before the Peers, they being still occupied with the trial of the Lyon prisoners.

Lord Melbourne has appointed as his assistant Private Secretary, the honourable W. Cowper, member of parliament for Hertford.

It is intended that chaplains in future admitted into the navy shall qualify themselves to teach the young gentlemen in their respective ships, such a course of mathematics as are requisite to further their knowledge of navigation. Chaplains at present, are allowed to act as schoolmasters, but they generally avoid it; the intention is therefore, to impose on them this useful and necessary duty.

METHODISM — IMPORTANT TRIAL. — We