



## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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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 expence, 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 fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—this vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description for Sale at the Office of this Paper.  
Carbonear, Oct 29, 1834.

### REVOLT AT TRINIDAD.

Very great anxiety was displayed in the City yesterday at the receipt of intelligence from Trinidad of the negroes being in a state of general insubordination, and that the whole of the inhabitants were under arms. The following statement from the *Port of Spain Gazette*, of the 5th of the furnishes the full particulars of the state of things there. The editor of the above journal dates his communication from the guard room, in which in common with the rest of the colonists in the militia he had been posted:—

“Guard room of the Artillery Picket St. Jame's-road Aug. 3, 1834.

“The fact that the spot from which we date our present article, and other similar ones, has been for the last four days the head quarters of our whole establishment, must be our apology for not having published our usual number on Friday last.

“For some time previous to this great day (the 1st of August) it had been plainly expressed by our slaves here that they had not the slightest intention of working for their masters after the 31st of July. The orders in council, ordinances, proclamations &c., detailing the grand scheme of emancipation had been generally explained and published both by the government and by the slave-owners, and had been as generally laughed at and rejected. It was decided by the negroes that the King had freed them right out, and that the apprenticeship was a job got up between their masters and the Governor.

“The morning of the 1st of August had scarcely dawned when the apprentices were found moving into town in numerous groups and gangs wending their way to the government house, and long before his Excellency the Governor arrived in town, the Courtyard and the surrounding neighbourhood was peopled by the happy and free to the number of about 400 who had come to inform his Excellency that they had resolved to strike work. His Excellency first and afterwards Captains Hay and McKenzie (Special Justices who had just arrived from England) explained to them their new condition the obedience still due from them to their former masters, and the penalty of disobedience; but they were not only disregarded, but grossly insulted, and openly set at defiance. Explanation was drowned by vociferation; persuasion was attributed to fear, and was treated with disdain, while threats met with contempt. The mob would listen to none, and became more turbulent and insolent every moment. The militia were requested to muster, and in a space of time scarcely credible, the whole of the town corps were under arms, and in a force and state of appointment gratifying to every man who beheld them. The guard was ultimately increased by the arrival in town of a company of regular troops.

“The negroes continued to swarm the government house until a late hour in the evening, without exhibiting the least inclination to return to the estates to which they were attached, and the Governor upon taking his departure for his residence, was assailed with every kind of abuse that apparent impunity could suggest. The accounts received from the districts in the neighbourhood of port of Spain represented that the estate gangs had ceased to work, almost without exception; but not a single instance of violence was heard of. For the further protection of the town during the night, pickets and patrols of the militia, cavalry artillery and infantry were posted round the town, and gentlemen totally unaccustomed to, and unprepared for active military service, submitted without murmuring, without even the accommodation of barrack furniture, and after being under arms all day.—

After dark the negroes dispersed. Saturday produced a repetition of the scenes of Friday with however, a visible increase of insolence on the part of the negroes. The muster round the government house continued and his Excellency again attempted to persuade them to return to their work; but his efforts were fruitless—they first laughed

at and then hooted him; and upon his Excellency's proceeding to visit the picket guards, the mob followed him quite round the town with the same outrageous conduct, and the inhabitants began to be seriously alarmed for the result of the day.

“The magistrates proceeded to sit for the trial of the offenders, and 17 of the most prominent of the ringleaders were tried and condemned to stripes and hard labour according to their various deserts. At five o'clock these men were conducted to the jail under an escort of cavalry, and it was hoped that the apprentices would be thus convinced that punishment awaited them and would disperse, but it only exasperated them and a part of the mob followed the escort to the jail, encouraging the prisoners not to mind their punishment and avowing their own determination to submit not only to punishment but to death itself rather than return to work. Captain Hay then read from the platform of the government house the clause in the Royal Order in Council, declaring the assemblage of three or more apprentices to be a riot if continued for 10 minutes after being called on to disperse and the display of a flag. It was read by him in both French and English displaying the King's colours. Not the slightest effect was produced, and at the end of twenty minutes the order was given to the cavalry and two of the picket guards of infantry to clear the streets, which was directly effected and without accident. The mob fled and separated, but the individuals, principally women collected in little knots, and still declared their determination not to submit.

“During the whole day parties of apprentices had been coming into town, but not a tenth part of those who were reported as absent from the estates were discovered. It was consequently suspected that they were collecting at some spot not yet known, with the view of coming down in a body, and the inhabitants generally, demanded that martial law should be proclaimed. During this and the previous day the Governor had been almost continually in council but no result of their deliberations had been exhibited, not a single step taken by them for the immediate suppression of the riots.

“Sunday presented a different scene.—Not a country apprentice was to be found in the street, but the accounts from the country continued unsatisfactory. Two councils of war were held to determine upon the propriety of proclaiming martial law, but it was rejected.

“Monday morning brought a return of the mob, whilst our guard-houses were filled with prisoners during the preceding night. Several special magistrates took their seats and about 60 prisoners were convicted 33 of whom were condemned to imprisonment, to be publicly flogged and hard labour.

“Tuesday Aug. 5, 8 p.m.—The order, ‘guard turn out,’ interrupted our lucubrations and we now resume our pen to detail the proceedings of to-day. The prisoners condemned yesterday, underwent their punishment this morning. But few of the prisoners expressed contrition or even asked for pardon, and afterwards although the mob was not near so dense round the government house, still its parts were to be observed scattered around the neighbourhood.

“We are happy to say that the accounts from Napatima, and the populous quarters adjoining are however most favourable, which is universally ascribed to the energy of Captain Burns, of the 19th regiment who is stationed there in command of the militia and regular troops and who has been also appointed special Justice for that neighborhood.

### SPAIN.

(From the Madrid Gazette.)

“ROYAL DECREE.—It having come to my knowledge that in some of the ports of Europe vessels are being loaded with the view of conveying arms, warlike stores, and ammunition to the faction which disturbs the peace of these kingdoms, and excites the people against their legitimate sovereign, and

one of our first duties being to maintain the public tranquillity and the security of the throne, I have thought proper, in accordance with the indisputable right conferred on me by the duty of self-preservation, the laws and constantly observed practice of nations, to decree, in the name of my august daughter, as follows, without prejudice to the means adopted for the defence of the ports and coasts, and in addition to the regulations contained in my royal decree of the 21st of August last:—

“Art. 1. The coast of the north of Spain, from the Cape of Finisterre to the Bidassoa, is declared to be in a state of blockade.

“Art. 2. All vessels acting in contravention of the preceding article will be subject to the penalties established by universal maritime custom in such cases.

“Art. 3. My first Secretary of State will communicate this Royal decree to the diplomatic agents and consuls of my august daughter, in order that proper publication being given to it, no one may allege ignorance of the fact.

“Art. 4. My Secretary for the Navy Department will see that all proper instructions and orders are given for the due and exact fulfillment of this decree.

“El Pardo, Sep. 16, 1834.

(In rubric with Royal Sign Manual.)

“To the President of my Council of Ministers.”

There are now in the state of New York alone 37 railway companies, all incorporated since the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, whose united capitals make nearly thirty millions of dollars, about six millions sterling.

The dates from Smyrna are to the 27th August. The plague had ceased. The British squadron under Sir J. Rowley had returned to Vourla.

The cholera, it appears, has broken out at several places in Biscay. Bilbao suffers dreadfully from this frightful disease. Many of the principal inhabitants have died; amongst others, the French Consul, M. Reynaudin.

The friends of Lord Grey in Newcastle and its vicinity have commenced a subscription to erect a statue of the noble earl in that, his native country to commemorate his great national public services. This is as it should be.

The Queen of Belgium is reported again to be the “happy state that ladies wish to be who love their lords.” Her mother the Queen of the French is expected to visit her daughter at Brussels in a few months.

The opulent natives of India, as we are informed by Bishop Heber addressed the Marquis of Hastings to preserve the ancient laudable and orthodox custom of widows burning themselves to death with their husbands' bodies.

ORIENTAL PARADE.—Though Lord William Bentinck is looked upon as a man of simple manners and habits his baggage when moving on a progress as Governor-General of India, is described as being carried by 193 elephants 1,300 camels and 800 waggons drawn by bullocks and these escorted by two regiments one of cavalry the other infantry.

Accounts have been received of the death of Octavius Temple, Esq., the Lieutenant-Governor of Sierra Leone. It is not yet known whether his death was occasioned by any disease incidental to the climate.

The following telegraphic despatch from Bayonne was received yesterday, (Sep. 29.) “Don Carlos was at Orléans on the 22d inst. Towards Lumbiez, Rodil's troops were for a moment in the presence of the insurgents, but no engagement took place. The insurgents are now towards Enguy and the Val d'Erro. On the 23d Don Carlos came from Orléans to Larainzar in the valley of Ulzama. A feeble attack upon Elisondo was attempted on the 24th, but without success. Rodil, it is said, intends to fortify Lumbiez and return into the Bastan.”

