



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

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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 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 Passengers7s. 6d.
Servants & Children5s.
Single Letters6d.
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 20, 1835.

An ACT to combine the Office of the Central Circuit Court with the Office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, and to make provision for the Officer discharging the duties of the said Office.

[8th May, 1835.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to combine the Office of Clerk of the Central Circuit Court with that of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and that the duties of the said Offices should be discharged by one and the same person, and it is deemed expedient that provision be made for such Officer.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same, that from henceforth the Clerk of the Supreme Court of this Island shall act as and be the Clerk of the Central Circuit Court, and shall have and exercise all and singular the power and authority by law vested in and exercised by the Clerk of the Central Circuit Court.

And be it further enacted, that from and out of such Monies as shall from time to time be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, there be granted and paid to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, annually the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds Sterling for the payment of the salary of the said Clerk of the Supreme Court of this Island exclusive of such Fees as he may by law be entitled to receive: Provided always that if such fees shall exceed the annual Sum of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, then and in that case he shall account for, and pay the surplus into the hands of the Treasurer of the Colony, to be appropriated in such manner as the Legislature shall direct.

And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or person administering the Government of this Island for the time being, to issue his Warrants to the Treasurer of the Colony Quarterly, for the payment of such salary as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, that this Act shall continue and be in force for the period of five years and no longer.

An ACT to make provision for defraying the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the last and present Sessions.

[8th May, 1835.]

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for defraying the contingent expenses of the Legislature during the last and present Sessions; We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of His Majesty's Island of Newfoundland, do humbly beseech Your Excellency that it may be enacted, and

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor Council and Assembly of Newfoundland in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same that from and out of such Monies as from time to time shall be and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted and paid to His Majesty his Heirs, and Successors, the Sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Three Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Eleven Pence Sterling, to be applied towards remunerating the Officers of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly during the same Sessions, as follows:

The Clerk of the Legislative Council One Hundred and Twenty Pounds.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod Sixty Pounds.

The Master in Chancery attending the Legislative Council, Fifty Pounds.

The Doorkeeper of the Legislative Council, Forty-two Pounds.

The Clerk of the House of Assembly, One Hundred and Twenty Pounds.

The Solicitor attending the House of Assembly, One Hundred and Three Pounds and Nineteen Shillings, being at the rate of Three Guineas for each and every Bill drafted by him during the last and present Sessions.

The Serjeant at Arms of the House of Assembly, Sixty Pounds.

The Doorkeeper of the House of Assembly Forty Two Pounds.

The Messenger of the House of Assembly Thirty Pounds.

To the Clerk of the Legislative Council to defray the contingencies of his Office during the past and present Sessions, One Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds Seven Shillings and Eight Pence.

To the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to defray the contingencies of his Office during the past and present Sessions, Eight Pounds, Thirteen Shillings and Eight Pence.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly to defray the contingencies of his Office during the last and present Sessions, Three Hundred and Ninety One Pounds, Eleven Shillings and Seven Pence.

Towards purchasing books for the use of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, One Hundred Pounds.

2d.—And be it further enacted, that the Sums of Money hereby granted shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony in discharge of such Warrant or Warrants as shall be issued by the Governor or Person administering the Government of this Colony for the time being, in favour of any Person or Persons to be applied to the purposes of this Act.

LIBERATION OF SLAVES.

[FROM THE BERMUDA GAZETTE.]

In our last publication, we mentioned the circumstance of the American Brigantine *Enterprise*, ELLIOT SMITH, Master, with 78 slaves on board, having put into the port of Hamilton in distress, being blown off the American Coast, when on her passage from Alexandria to Charleston. We then refrained from further alluding to this circumstance merely mentioning the fact. On the following day Captain Smith stated himself ready for sea, as we are informed, requesting the officers of H.M. Customs, to report the *Enterprise* outwards; they, however, by the advice of his Majesty's Law Officers of this Colony declined doing so, until the pleasure of his Excellency the Governor was known with regard to the slaves, as it was thought that these poor creatures should be made acquainted with the situation in which they stood, in a country where slavery had ceased to exist. It was about 2 o'clock P.M., that application for the vessel's papers was made, and the Public offices close at three. In the mean time a FRIENDLY SOCIETY instituted by the better description of coloured people, (a society which is much to their credit) learning that these unfortunate beings did really wish to be rescued from duress vile, obtained from his Honour the Chief Justice, a Writ of Habeas Corpus, to bring them all before him to answer for themselves, whether they would proceed with the vessel to her destined port and continue slaves, or remain here and be free.—The Constable with the Writ went off to the vessel, (then lying about three hundred yards from the shore,) and requested to see the Master, into whose hand the Writ was delivered, he passed it to a gentleman on the deck of the vessel and asked him to read it. When he had done so, he observed that the document was not served in proper form, and on the constable declining to take it back, it was dropped into the bottom of the boat. The constable immediately returned to report proceedings. In the interim, the Master having landed, a merchant of the town of Hamilton, who had witnessed the transaction, very kindly intimated to Smith, the necessity of his obtaining possession of the Writ which he fortunately succeeded in doing. The Master then came into Court, and pleaded very hard, that the compliance with the Writ might be deferred till the following morning, but under existing and somewhat suspicious circumstances the Court was peremptory; accordingly about 9 o'clock, P.M., the whole of the slaves were marshalled into Court; there were without a single connexion with them, who

had no doubt been torn from the arms of their parents to gratify man, who is always inventing means to gain filthy lucre; there were women too with infants at their breast; and altogether they presented a scene most revolting to christianity. It has been asserted, and we may place implicit confidence in our informant, that an attempt was made to tamper with these unfortunate creatures before they left the Brigantine by promising them money if they would but say when questioned, they had rather proceed with the vessel. But how little did the tempter reckon on human feeling (though his anticipations were very great) where such strong self interest was concerned; he little thought that the heart of the poor and oppressed colored mortal could, with freedom in prospect beat with as anxious a joy as that of a white person for any other cause; the result proved how groundless were his expectations.—The first man called upon was desired to stand up, and turn himself towards his Honour the Chief Justice, who plainly, kindly, and appropriately addressed him to this effect:—Your name is GEORGE HAMMETT, you came in the *Enterprise*, as a slave, and it is my duty (understanding that you were kept on board that vessel against your will) to inform you that you are free,—free as any white person; and should it be your wish to remain here instead of proceeding to the port whither you were bound, to be sold or held to service as a slave, you will be protected by the authorities here; and if you do decide to remain here, you will become as I have observed, a free person, and will be punished for any breach or breaking of the laws of this Colony; while if you conduct yourself with propriety, sobriety, honesty and industry, you will meet with encouragement from the whole community—do you therefore wish to remain and be a free person, or continue your voyage to the vessel's destined port and remain a slave? It would be difficult to describe the sort of joy and wonderment that was depicted on the poor fellow's countenance, unawed now by perhaps worse than frowns of his late oppressor, when he audibly and unhesitatingly declared he would rather remain and be a free man. The whole of them were made acquainted singly with their condition, and each answered singly; when the poor little boys, some of whom were barely six years old, were kindly spoken to by the Attorney General, and said they had no relation whatever with them, it was a most interesting and at the same time a most melancholy scene. Oh! that other nations would follow the glorious example of the British people in doing away the odious system of slavery, which no matter by what political party brought about, will in after ages be spoken of as one of the noblest acts a nation ever accomplished, and one that will ever redound to the mortal honour of a Christian people! But to continue: the whole of the slaves, save a woman and her five children, declared themselves more desirous of remaining and being free, than of proceeding in the vessel. The Chief Justice gave them a parting admonition somewhat to this effect. That they were not to suppose because they were now free, they were not to labour, but on the contrary endeavoured to impress upon their minds the necessity of an industrious, sober honest line of conduct, as by their good or evil course of life that must stand or fall; and he trusted they would appreciate as they ought to do, this unlooked for boon of freedom, which by divine Providence had been granted to them. He also observed, that too much could not be said in praise of the FRIENDLY SOCIETY of colored people, who had thus generously exerted themselves to rescue so many of their fellow beings from cruel thralldom.

The Attorney General then moved that a subscription be immediately entered into for the present emergencies of those now free persons, until as he observed, they began to feel their way and had obtained employment. About 70 dollars was the amount collected.

The crowd assembled to welcome the landing of these people was immense, they were received with cheers.—The Court room was filled almost to suffocation.—The feeling