



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 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 Kielty'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.

WARLIKE DISPOSITION OF MAN.—Carthage, for the conquest of Sicily, 408 years before our Savior, made preparations for three years. The army consisted of 300,000 the fleet of 2000 men-of-war, and 3000 transports. By the interposition of Gelon, the tyrant of Syracuse, at the investment of the city of Hymera, every man was either killed or taken prisoner, and only eight ships made their escape. The first Punic war lasted 24 years, the second 17, and the third little more than 4, when the renowned city of Carthage, containing the immense population of 700,000 human beings, was so completely burned that not a single house remained. Being fired at all points, the conflagration was terrible, and burned with prodigious fury for seventeen days. The plunder carried away by the Roman soldiers, in precious metal, amounted to 4,470,000 lbs. of silver. Julius Caesar in Germany, is said to have slaughtered 400,000 men in battle.—When Attila, King of the Huns, was defeated at Chalons, 300,003 men perished. But the most memorable devastation of human life on record, which was melancholy beyond all precedent, was the memorable army of Xerxes, marching into Greece, it consisted of 5,282,220, according to all ancient authorities. Nearly the whole of the mammoth collection of soldiers were entirely destroyed. It was equal to the entire male population of the United States.

BOSTON, DEC. 3.

EXECUTION IN DEMERARA.—We have received the *Royal Gazette* of Georgetown, Demerara, which, however, contains no news of importance. We copy from that paper, the following account of the execution of a negro condemned for sedition.

Yesterday, at noon, the negro **Damon**, a leader in the riots at Essequibo, expiated his offences by an ignominious death upon the scaffold erected for the occasion in front of the New Public Buildings.

With the exception of considerable nervous excitement which was occasionally visible, his demeanour on the day of execution was calm and firm, and he walked from the Jail to the New Buildings with a steady step, which, however, vacillated a little when the scaffold met his eye. He soon recovered, and on reaching the steps ascended them rapidly.

After the indictment on which he was convicted, and the sentence of the Court had been read, the unfortunate culprit requested of the High Sheriff permission to address a few words to the surrounding multitude, which his Honour granted, he spoke to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen and ladies, and every body, what I bin do every body bin do, and we bin do it out of respect to the Governor.—What we bin do, we bin do for good; and I no see where de badder. But suppose it right, or suppose it wrong, or suppose me guilty, or me no guilty, it is no matter now. I condemn to die, and I satisfy. I forgive every body, and I hope God so forgive me too. I put my trust in Jesus Christ. Good bye, every body, good bye, every body."

The usual prayers were then read by the officiating Clergyman, and the culprit was turned off, having preserved to the last, a degree of firmness which would have done honour to a better cause.

The struggles of the unfortunate man were neither violent nor of long duration, and when they ceased, the thirty two prisoners who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment or flogging, for the share they had in the Essequibo riots, (and who had, up to that time, been purposely kept in ignorance of their being pardoned,) were addressed by the High Sheriff, and informed that mercy had been extended to them, and that they were free to depart to their respective estates. His Honour cautioned them not to neglect the warning they had received in witnessing the execution of their Captain and Leader in insubordination, assuring them that if any of them should a second time be found guilty of the like offences, from which they were in the present instance mercifully absolved, there could be no hope for them of escaping the severity which had

been exercised upon **Damon**, then hanging before them.—*Halifax Journal.*

PIRATES.—The trial of the twelve men under charge of Piracy, sent out to the United States by the British Government, some time since, terminated at Boston on the 26th November, when the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, against seven, one of whom was the Captain of the Piratical vessel (**Pedro Gilbert**).

The sympathies of the jury were strongly moved on behalf of **Benardo de Sota**, on account of his generous, noble, and self-sacrificing conduct in saving the lives of more than seventy human beings, constituting the passengers and crew of the ship **MINEERVE**; and they desire that his case should be presented to the merciful consideration of the Government.

The trial occupied fifteen days. We make the following extract from Judge Story's charge to the Jury—"There has been a great effort made to produce a very strong doubt in your minds of the correctness of the conduct of the British Government with respect to the captain and crew of the **Panda**. What are the facts? They had a right to retain the prisoners in England, and try them there for this very piracy—the tribunals of England had jurisdiction and a perfect right, by the law of nations to proceed against them, but instead of so doing, the Lords of Admiralty had ordered them here, where the vessel robbed is owned and the evidence of it at hand, and where their guilt or innocence can best be made manifest; and in not retaining jurisdiction for this offence, the British Government can hardly receive too much thanks from every American citizen. We should open our hearts for the exercise of authority, which puts within our reach all the means of evidence of decide upon a cause so deeply affecting the interests of our own citizens."—*Ibid.*

DISTURBANCES IN MONTREAL.—Montreal has seen the scene of riot and contempt of all civil authority for several successive nights preceding the latest dates. They originated, as appears from accounts in the Montreal Papers of the 17th Nov., (the organ of the 'liberals' or 'reformers') with certain members of the 'conservative' or loyal and Church and State party, and were confined entirely to the liberals; and it is to the forbearance of the Church party, under circumstances of the greatest excitement and provocation, that the consequences were not more serious.

On Saturday week, the mob had complete control of the city. A body of about 1000 men paraded the streets, with clubs and firearms, drums and banners, yelling, groaning, and shaking their clubs before the houses of prominent individuals of the liberal party. At night it was deemed unsafe to send out the watch, and the rioters proceeded undisturbed, attacking the dwelling houses, breaking windows, &c. One of the papers says, such a scene of disorder and desecration was never before known. "The most sacred laws contemned, properties violated and destroyed, citizens basely attacked and massacred in the middle of the streets; the city resounding night and day with cries of hatred and of fury; the fathers and mothers of families trembling for their children, and wives for their husbands; many flying from their own dwellings to seek repose afar off."

ST. JOHN, NEWBRUNSWICK, NOV. 15.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease, after being prevalent in this city and its suburbs since the 25th September, and carrying off about fifty victims, or nearly one half of the entire number attacked, may now be considered to have entirely ceased its ravages. While the thanks of the public are, we think, justly due to the Members of the Board of Health, —to the Gentlemen composing the different Committees delegated by the Board, and to the Medical Gentlemen and the Clergy, and for their valuable and unceasing labours in behalf of the sick, and in adopting means to arrest the progress of the malady, or render

comfortable those who were suffering from its direful effects; devout and humble praise and thanksgiving ought above all to be rendered to Divine Providence, for his mercy in so soon staying the destructive pestilence.—The following is the report made by the Board of Health this morning:—

November 15.

The Board of Health have to congratulate the public on the disappearance of Asiatic Cholera from this City and County, no new cases having been reported to them since Wednesday morning.

In consequence of being enabled to make this highly gratifying announcement, the Board have recommended to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs the propriety of granting clean Bills of Health.

M. Papineau is now likely very soon to see the consummation of his own wishes, if we may judge from the following remarks.—That country, indeed must be in a state of great ferment where such an association as that proposed is considered necessary.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.

It is now seriously intended to form a **LOYAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION** of all those determined to support the legal and constitutional connexion between these provinces and Great Britain and Ireland.

This measure is now become NECESSARY, by the majority of the electors of "French origin" have chosen at the late elections persons pledged against the established Constitution, and to seek a remedy "ELSEWHERE" than in the supreme authority of the British Government and Parliament.

The natural obligation of every British subject as well as the oath of allegiance, repeated in the Constitutional Act, 31, Geo. III., cap. 31, binds every one to "be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty as lawful Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and of those provinces, dependent on, and belonging to the said Kingdom."

His Majesty's lawful sovereignty is exercised here under the Constitutional Act, which is avowedly threatened to be fundamentally subverted, even against the will of the authority under which it is established.

Shall British subjects, being faithful, and bearing true allegiance to His Majesty, remain any longer indifferent and inactive? If the nobler feeling of King and Country were extinct in their bosoms, still they would be compelled by the necessity of self-defence, to associate for the common security of their persons and property, which are now openly attempted to be placed at the mercy of tumultuous assemblies, constantly excited to revolutionary projects, and stirred up to hostile feelings against those of His Majesty's subjects who are not of French origin, or who remain true to their allegiance and the established Constitution.

We trust the Association will be supported with energy, and extended over all the Province and into the neighbouring loyal Colonies, who are all interested in maintaining the connexion which subsists between them and the Mother Country and the rest of the British Empire.

We have trusted too long to others. Let us trust to ourselves, and rally under the banners of British Constitution, and our mottoes be those of the Empire to which we belong and of the British Isles:—"Dieu et mon droit!" "Erin go bragh!" and "No me impune lacessit!"—*Nova Scotia Royal Gazette.*

MONTREAL, NOV. 3.

Saturday being the day appointed by proclamation for a general Thanksgiving, the City presented the appearance of a Sabbath, and every respect that religion was calculated to inspire into the services of the respective congregations was duly evinced. Collections were made in all the Churches of the City for purposes of Charity, resulting from the effects of the late visitation; and, in the absence of any authenticated statement, we have the pleasure to credit the general report, that the liberality of our fellow-citizens has seldom been more fully illustrated than upon that occasion.