



## 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 avers them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give the 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, Dec. 10 1834.

(From the London Morning Herald.)

**THE SEASON.**—It is almost as refreshing as a summer excursion to look over the country papers. The last *Bath Chronicle* says there is now growing at the back of the Swan inn, Bradford, a small vine bearing a second crop of grapes! Another article states that Mr. Pbin, gardener, of Chippenham, is now exhibiting in his window a pumpkin weighing ninety pounds; its circumference is six feet!—Again; a moderate sized potato was a short time since cut into 14 pieces, and planted in a piece of ground belonging to a gentleman at Devizes: 12 of the 14 pieces (two not germinating) have produced the immense number of 380 potatoes! Saturday's *Lucks Gazette* informs us that a tree in the garden of Mr. Knight, of Chilton, has its second crop of Trinit pears "the size of a hen's egg," and all bid fair to ripen! So that the season is providing us with second supplies of vegetables for our meals, and pears and grapes for the dessert.—Nov. 10.

**GREEN PEAS IN NOVEMBER.**—Last week Mrs. Neal, a lady residing at Burbage, near Marlborough, had a new cherry clack put up in her garden to protect a late crop of green peas from the sparrows, and at the end of the week a dish of green peas actually appeared upon her table.

**THE RIGHT HON. THE SPEAKER'S PREMISES.**—We are glad to find that the influence of the Press, in conjunction with the strong representations of men of taste and influence, have at last prevailed in getting a temporary roof thrown over the beautiful oratory in the quadrangle of the Speaker's house. This will save it from further injury at present, and we fully expect that orders will immediately be issued for covering in a similar way the floor of St. Stephen's Chapel, which the united voice of all the noblemen and gentlemen of taste in this country declares must be restored, although the employed in pulling away the modern ruins seem as if they were desirous of doing all in their power to injure its majestic form. Whether those Vandals have had secret orders from a higher Vandal we know not, but shall find it out. In looking over our enumeration of the parts destroyed, we find that the Speaker is deprived of above 20 apartments, some of which were quite private, and others, though within his residence, were used on public business occasionally. There are only six leg rooms now left this public officer for his whole household, and, we believe, some of these are in bad condition; yet we perceive by the papers that Sir C. Manners Sutton is now residing in this dilapidated mansion, merely for the purpose of attending the many public duties which he has to perform even out of Session. This is a great hardship we do think; yet, though not of the same politics, we do really admire the love of duty which can influence men so nobly. Soms, perhaps, would have taken a furnished hotel at the west end at the public expence, which they would have had a right to do, and thus have escaped every annoyance.

Mr. Deane, on Tuesday last, fished up another (the third) brass 32-pounder from the wreck of the Royal George, which, on examination, was found to be loaded and shotted. He will continue his efforts to raise up any remaining property, and if necessary, will blow up such portion of the wreck as obstructs his exertions, whenever the weather is calm.

**EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING AT KENSINGTON CHURCH.**—On Sunday last, about ten minutes before 12, while the Rev. Mr. Dupuis was officiating in Kensington church, the congregation was thrown into a state of complete confusion by the entrance of two parties named William Erwood and Eliza Bell, who loudly demanded to be immediately married. This demand, coupled with the grotesque appearance of the parties (the bridegroom being crippled in both legs, and the bride having but one eye), excited the curiosity of all present, and Martin, the beadle, immediately consulted with Mr.

Dupuis as to what was to be done; the Venerable Archdeacon Pott being present in the church, was also appealed to, and it was decided that as the bans had been already published the claim could not be rejected, if persisted in. The beadle, however, endeavoured to remonstrate, but, although the bridegroom appeared willing to postpone his nuptials for a day, the lady was inflexible, and Mr. Dupuis was compelled to descend from the pulpit and perform the marriage ceremony, the voluntary which is usually played between the psalms and the first lesson having been omitted in consequence.

**IBRAHIM PACHA.**—General Dembinski has addressed the editor of some French Papers in answer to statements respecting debaucheries and cruelties of Ibrahim Pacha, and which, in a spirit of fair play, we published:—The General, who was four months in the service of Ibrahim Pacha, asserts that he is not only far from being cruel, but is always excited to the utmost indignation whenever he hears of cruelties being committed by others. As to the accusation that it is after copious libations that he prepares his most despotic measures, General Dembinski declares that it is the uniform habit of Ibrahim to despatch all his business in the morning before he breakfasts. He rises with the sun, and is occupied till mid-day in having read to him the orders and directions he had previously given, and setting his signet to them. After this he takes a repast, at which water is the only liquid served to him. He then returns to business, and goes out either to review his troops or exercise himself in throwing the jered, not returning till the hour for taken his evening meal, when the General admits that sometimes serious affairs are put off till the morrow. When in war, or on any other important expedition, no man supports better privation and fatigue than the Pacha; he sleeps on the ground like the meanest of his soldiers, and gives the most striking example of frugality to his camp—he is always the first on foot, and orders the reveille to be sounded. In five, or at most ten minutes afterwards the drums beat and every man is armed and at his post. That Ibrahim Pacha has his faults General Dembinski admits; but asks what man on earth is without some errors, particularly those whose will is the sole law—whom flatterers prevent from hearing truth, and in a country where power considers it as one of its prerogatives to amass wealth. The General combats the imputation of cruelty, by stating that he accompanied Ibrahim in his expedition against the Bey of Mount Taurus, who had rebelled against his authority, and committed numerous depredations; but Ibrahim, though he might have been naturally expected to be irritated by the cause and fatigue of the expedition, when he had reduced the Bey to subjection not only pardoned him, but left him in possession of all his former authority, merely reproaching him for his oppression of those who were within his power. The only time, the General says, he saw the Pacha enraged was when the famous Eady Khan, notorious for his cruelties during the war, came and offered to desert from the Sultan, and come over to Ibrahim with two thousand men.—The proposal was refused with indignant reproaches for his barbarous conduct, and declarations that he (the Pacha) should blush with shame at having such a man under his command. General Dembinski adds, that he has seen Ibrahim grant pardons to his condemned to death, even when such acts of grace might have been injurious to the discipline of his army. That he has frequently heard the Pacha say that many evils may be repaired, but that it is impossible to restore life when once taken away, and therefore a man should think twice before he ordered a man to be put to death.

**PORTSMOUTH.**—This morning his Majesty's Ship Tweed, Commander Henry E. Hamilton, arrived from the West India and North American station. She sailed from Halifax on the 21st October, when the President, Captain James Scott, with the flag of the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, and the Comus, Captain W. Price Hamilton,

were there, refitting; the latter having returned from a cruise round Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, where she had been employed for the protection of the fisheries; also the Gunnet, Commander Maxwell, and Pincher (tender to the Gunnet), Lieutenant Bland. The Tweed has suffered very severely from yellow fever during the last two months of her detention in the West Indies. The disease first made its appearance after she left Belize, and continued to prevail during her passage from that place to Nassau (New Providence), and from Nassau to Jamaica. Scarcely an individual escaped; she had in all one hundred and sixty cases, out of which number seven died on-board, and a great many were left dangerously ill in Jamaica hospitals.—On her passage from Jamaica to Bermuda, seven died, but since leaving the latter place on the first of October, she has been perfectly healthy. At Bermuda she left the Cruiser, repairing the damage she received by getting on shore at St. Juan de Nicaragua. The Tweed left her guns behind at Halifax, and conveyed to the Cruiser by his Majesty's Ship Gunnet, as that ship was obliged to throw her guns overboard, to lighten her.—The malignant cholera, which had carried off upwards of six hundred people in the town of Halifax, had entirely disappeared.

New York papers to the 18th ult. have been received here to-day, but they add very little to the commercial information received on Wednesday last. The papers are filled with accounts of the elections, and it appears that dreadful riots, in which many lives were lost, and five houses were burned to the ground by the infuriated political mob, took place in the evening after the close of the poll at Moyamensing, in Philadelphia. These dreadful scenes argue but little in favour of the vote by ballot, and at any rate are evidence that this mode of election is no security against popular disturbances. Montreal papers have also been received to-day, to the 12th of October, and Quebec to the 10th. The Montreal papers state that at Halifax the cholera was fast disappearing, and those who had fled were returning to their homes. The paper of the 11th has the following commercial information on the subject of the re-exportation of salted beef and pork imported duty free into Canada by inland navigation, in the following official letter, dated

"Custom-house, London, Aug. 7.

"Gentlemen,—Having considered your letter of the 12th June, relative to the re-exportation of salted beef and pork, imported duty free, into Canada by inland navigation, by Act 3d William IV., we acquaint you that beef and pork imported into Canada from the United States of America should upon re-exportation, be described as such in the certificate of the exporting vessel, and the said article will then be entitled to be admitted duty free in any other British Colony or the West Indies."

The Quebec Gazette of the 9th ult. contains a proclamation for the dissolution of the Provincial Parliament; the elections for the new Parliament were fixed to take place between the 11th and 22d of October. Another proclamation also appears, as a general thanksgiving for the deliverance of the province from the late desolating epidemic, with which it had been so severely visited. On the 25th the city experienced a severe frost, and was smothered with a slight frost, and on the 26th it was much colder than usual at that early period of the autumn. The thermometer had been as low as 40 of Fahrenheit, but afterwards advanced to 47.

We understand that the eminent firm to whom the spurious teas were consigned, by the Troughton from Singapore, have resolved to send them back to the shippers. This conduct reflects much credit upon them; but it shows that, beyond the mere respectability of the importers or consignees, and those engaged in the home trade, there is no real guarantee against the attempt being repeated. The stupid officers who, through ignorance, passed this rubbish, ought, if they had any doubt, to have classed the stuff