



Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

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. &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 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, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & ROAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4 1835.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

In order to form anything like a just estimate of the immense benefits of education, it is essentially necessary to consider what man would be without it. No great depth of enquiry is wanted to teach us, that man receives no knowledge naturally. How to prepare his food for use, or to construct his rude habitation, and how to protect and provide for himself and his progeny, is all of it the work of education, or what we learn from others—and without the help of what we learn from others, man would be of all the animals of creation, the most miserable and help less.

All animals but man, have received an instinctive knowledge of their Creator, which fully qualifies them for the supply of their wants, and is much more efficient for them in their limited sphere of action, than any knowledge we have yet acquired is for us.—The care of their young is an instance; for it has been observed, that, of all the brute creation, if left to themselves without any controlling circumstance, the whole of their progeny would grow to maturity. (An important lesson to us.)

In place of this instinctive knowledge, man has many valuable properties of the mind bestowed on him; among which, reflection, recollection, and aptitude to learn, a disposition to enquiry, and self-control, are conspicuous. These qualities are aptly suited to receive and improve upon information, but they do not originate it. There is nothing at first to inform man, but what he observes from the brute creation around him. What little observation, however, he has opportunity of making, he treasures up in his memory, and communicates it to his children, which information they have to the good, besides what they themselves acquire in their day: this, so accumulated, is handed down to their children, and thus education commences—but on any particular point where education is neglected, man is without knowledge at all, and so helpless, as has been already observed, that there is nothing like it in the whole animal creation.

It follows then, as a matter of course, that in the first stages of society, man must be not only ignorant, but he must be much of his time wretched in the extreme, or account of that ignorance. He has no comfortable or convenient clothing or habitation to protect himself from the inclemency of the weather—his supply of food is precarious and uncertain, and he has no means of preparing it for use. The animals around him are more powerful than him, and he can scarcely protect himself from their ravages. He must be much of his time near perishing with cold and hunger, and privations of every kind of comfort. Want and misery breed dissensions among their various families, which breaks them into small tribes or clans, who we know from observation, are much of their time at bloody warfare one with the other. Love, friendship, benevolence, charity, and all those feelings that make social life agreeable and delightful are then unknown. The stronger oppress and lord it over the weaker—and women being the weaker, are made the drudges and slaves of the men. Through many ages they must be subject to every species of wretchedness and misery. Such was the situation of our progenitors, and such would be our situation but for the information which has been handed down from them to us, and the purpose of education is nothing more than that we might receive it.

At these earlier stages of society, the whole of the bodily and mental faculties of man, are but barely sufficient to keep him from suffering no more want, than may be enable him to support existence—and we know that when man is in an absolute suffering state from want, it requires much strength of mind, much more than can be generated by his knowledge at this diminutive stage, to lead him to commiserate the sufferings of others. This then is the cause and this the time that poor frail and interesting woman is put in the back ground. At those times of misery and distress, all the finer feelings of our nature have no oppor-

tunity of coming into play. Boddily ability and brute force are then the only qualities that gives man pre-eminence with man.— This state of things remains for ages, during the whole of which time women are not only kept in a degraded situation, but they are considered as a secondary order of beings. The formation of their bodies, together with the situation in which they are in, much of their time, prevents them from having any chance of arising to an equality with man, until intellectual abilities supersede that of brute force. But long before that period arrives, considering them in a secondary point of view, has become an old established custom. This custom is now as old as the creation, and it requires more than a common exercise of the understanding to consider it in its proper light. But the well being of society, individual domestic happiness, the justice which we owe to women, and our progression in knowledge, all loudly call on us of the present day, to alter and do away with it—and this will be done, if we give it that full and fair enquiry, that its importance deserves. To lead to this enquiry is the object and the sole object of those pieces.— Let us test it by the rules of common sense which all of us possess more or less—and creditable will it for those of us who apply it with moral courage to this interesting enquiry.

A FRENCH GRIEVANCE.

The Montreal Herald thus describes the operation of old French Laws on the prosperity of that city.

To allow the exercise of seigniorial rights over a city, destined by its situation, to become a great commercial emporium, is not merely to give a fatal wound to the progress of the city itself, but it is weakly, impolitically and unjustly to sacrifice the interests of of trade and of future generations, throughout a large portion of both provinces, to which the extended commerce of Montreal under happier auspices might be capable of giving prosperity and comfort.

The *lods et ventes* or mutation fines, amounting by law to one twelfth of the price upon every sale constitute one of the greatest grievances, but by no means the only one arising from the present tenure, and which could not be removed while the Seignior should continue to be held in mortmain.

Supposing a manufactory or building, worth £12,000 to be erected upon a lot not worth £100, if the proprietor for the erection of the edifice, the proprietor is nevertheless liable to lose £1000 as a punishment for having had the industry, the means and the enterprise to build; because the claim of the Seigniors is not the twelfth of the original value of the ground merely but the twelfth of the amount of the money and labour of others laid out upon the building also.

This under our feudal system becomes a privileged debt to the Seigniors who have not expended a farthing—but this is not all—the next and the next vendor *ad infinitum* must each in turn lose to the Seigniors a twelfth of the purchase money. So that if by inevitable misfortune the building should change hands a certain number of times, the Seigniors will benefit by these evils to the amount of the £12000, the full cost of the edifice to which they have contributed nothing, being one hundred and twenty times the original value of the lot.— Instances are known where the claim for *lods et ventes* deferred until the occurrence of several sales, has swept away at once the whole price for which the lot, buildings and all have been sold.

But the Seigniors' claim does not even end here, for when they have obtained, for once the £12000, of the money of others, being one hundred and twenty times the original value of the lot in the case supposed, their claims proceed again in the same manner without end.

It has been asserted, and the assertion seems not to be void of foundation, that the entire value of all the real Estate and Buildings in the city, (the property of and erected at the cost of many thousands of indivi-

duals) must every forty years or less be paid into the hands of the Seigniors; and this is exclusive of the rents of the Seigniority.— Thus the value of all the real estate, and buildings existing forty years ago, when the buildings were much fewer, and the value of the real estate, far less than at present, has certainly within the last forty years passed into their hands; in like manner the number of buildings and value of real necessity be so much augmented during the next forty years, that at the end of that period it is likely that the present value of the real estate and buildings will also have passed into their hands should the feudal tenure be allowed by sufferance, still to retain its possession. It is to be remarked that this enormous contribution, this appalling and blighting exaction is principally raised from improvements of which Englishmen and English commerce are the creators and cause. For the prosperity of a commercial place, it is important that no impediments be thrown in the way of improvements, nor any unnecessary obstacles be opposed to the transfer of real any more than of personal estate.— But such burthens and obstacles as those above mentioned, and others that might be stated, which prevent the natural growth of a most promising and advantageously situated commercial city are most truly lamentable and might perhaps be justly styled iniquitous; and when it is considered that all these burthens go to the support of institutions wherein not even an English education is not given, and whose claim rests not upon law, but upon the injudicious sufferance of the Home Government, and are half the time derived from buildings erected with British capital, and are also half the time taken from the miserable dividend, which the English creditor, whose money has been converted into stone and mortar, ought to receive from his bankrupt debtor in Canada, it renders the injustice greater, and causes the evil to be more sensibly felt.

(From the *Newscotian*, Aug. 21.)

RIOTS IN BALTIMORE.

The causes of these disturbances are not stated in the papers, but it would appear that the failure of the Maryland Bank in which the earnings of the poor were deposited, had excited much feeling; and as the houses destroyed belonged to the Trustees or Directors, there must have been grounds to suspect foul play:—

Some time after 12 o'clock, on Saturday night, about thirty resolute men volunteered under General Leakin, to help the city authorities to quell the mob. They armed themselves with muskets, loaded with balls, marched up near Mr Glenn's house, where the mob flushed with success, commenced throwing volleys of stone at them. The order was given to fire, and promptly obeyed. They then retreated, reloading, marched up again and fired, this they did three times, in which they wounded a considerable number and perhaps killed one or two. It was impossible to tell how many were killed or wounded. The Mayor did not countenance them in the act. I have not been able to ascertain with any degree of certainty, the number of persons killed and wounded, but the opinion is universal, that the number killed cannot be more than six, and of those wounded not less than thirty. They were mostly spectators—not rioters. Some of the ringleaders of the mob, were, however, shot down. The mob did not attack Reverdy Johnson's house last night, as was anticipated, nor relieve their comrades from the watch house, but seemed to content themselves with cutting up the inside of Mr Glenn's house.

This morning, (Monday at an early hour, thousands of people collected in Charles street, in front and in vicinity of Glenn's house. The number continued to augment all day long—whilst within the walls of the house, were some fifty young men and boys, cutting up the floors, tearing and breaking down the brick wall, drinking wine, of which article they found one or two thousand dollars worth, hallooing, and otherwise creating a tremendous uproar. Before the day clos-