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HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon's

List of Governors of Greenwich Hospital since 1779.—In the year 1779, Sir Charles Hardy died, and Sir Hugh Palliser (only a Vice-Admiral), was appointed to succeed him, over the heads of more than 50 Officers, among whom were Lord Hawke, Sir Charles Knowles, Sir Charles Saunders, Sir Francis Geary, Lord Rodney, Admiral Graves, Lord Keppel, Sir Robt. Harland, Lord Howe, Lord Shuldham, "cum multis aliis." On his decease in 1796, Lord Hood was appointed, over the heads of at least 20 Officers; among whom were Sir Francis Geary, Lord Howe, Lord Shuldham, Sir Peter Parker, Admiral Barrington, Lord Graves, Adml. Digby, Sir Alexander Hood, Sir Chaloner Ogle. In 1816, Lord Hood died and Sir John Colpoys was appointed, over the heads of Lord St. Vincent, Sir Richard Onslow, Admiral Caldwell, Admiral Cornwallis, and Admiral Wm. Peere Williams. In 1820, Sir John Colpoys died, and was succeeded by Sir Richard Keats, a Vice-Admiral, over the heads of at least 70 Officers; among whom were Lord Keith, Lord Radstock, Lord Gambier, Sir Charles Pole, Sir John Warren, Sir Henry Trollope, Sir Edward Thornborough, Lord Saumarez, Lord Radstock, Lord Exmouth, Sir George Martin, &c. In 1834, Sir Richard Keats died, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Hardy, a Rear-Admiral, over the heads of more than 80 Officers, many of whom had been serving during the whole of the war. (This appointment was made by Sir Jas. Graham.)

Wesleyan Missions.—The Wesleyan mission stations, according to the annual report just published, are 215, missionaries 341, catechists and readers 2230, salaried teachers 292, gratuitous teachers 3498, members in society 72,727, adults and children in schools 56,512, being an increase on the past year of 6,098 members, and of 6,974 children in the schools. The total income of the society was 284,118 12s. 2d., of which £73, 57s. 13s. 1d. is the amount of ordinary contribution, and £1,417 4s. 4d. of legacies: the rest from special donations, &c. The net increase of income from the ordinary sources during the year is £112 16s. 3d. The above includes the Irish and Colonial Missionary operations. The number of missionaries in Ireland is 23, who preach in the Irish language.

A Frankfort correspondent gives details of a conspiracy, recently discovered, in the Russian army, the object of which was to seize Warsaw. The discovery of the plot, however, renders the details less interesting.

A letter, dated September 26, from Besika to the *Toulonnais*, states in a few words the state of the Oriental question. "What do the Russians want? To invade the Ottoman Empire. What do the English want?—To hinder the invasion and to overthrow the Egyptian power. The Austrians are of the same opinion: and what do the French want? To maintain the Egyptian power, to defend the Ottoman Empire, and to prevent any collision. Now Russia tends to invade the Ottoman Empire; but France, England, and Austria oppose this. Austria and England desire the destruction of the Egyptian power; but Russia and France oppose this plan.—Hence there result such a divergency of conflicting interests that a collision is impossible. What then is done? The parties make a show of force, and try which can outwit the other. In the end, after having surveyed each other from head to foot, the Powers will retire.—Such will be in the 19th century the termination of the grand affairs of the Levant.—*Le Commerce*, 14th Oct.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* publishes a letter from Vienna, which states that a convention exists between Marshal

Soult and Lord Palmerston, by which it was agreed that in case Don Carlos delivered himself up either to the English fleet or a French authority, he should be retained until it was conjointly determined what should be done with the Infante.—The moment Don Carlos reached France, Austria offered him an asylum, and the only difficulty now in the way is that raised by the French government, which refused to part with the person of the Infante until he signs an order instructing Cabrera and the Count d'Espagne to lay down their arms.

Departure of the Queen Dowager for Newnham, by the London and Birmingham Railway.—Yesterday her Majesty Queen Adelaide having appointed that day to leave London by the London and Birmingham Railway, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, at Newnham Baddocks, near Lutterworth, a large crowd of respectable dressed persons assembled at the outer gates of the railway station at Euston-square, some time before a quarter past eleven o'clock, the hour appointed, anxious to witness the departure of her Majesty. Punctually at the time named her Majesty and suite, in three carriages, with outriders, arrived at the Euston-square station, and were received by some of the directors of the company. The crowd outside manifested the greatest respect for her Majesty.—Her Majesty remained in the room prepared for her until her own carriages were placed on the train, which occupied about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. She then entered one of the mail carriages, which had been prepared expressly for the occasion; and everything being in readiness the train started off at a rapid rate. The train was engaged expressly to convey the Queen and her suite. Post-horses met her Majesty at the Rugby station, and it was expected the Queen would reach Newnham to dinner. A train arrived just as her Majesty was about to start, the passengers by which remained until the Queen departed. Several of the friends of the directors were present; but the disagreeable state of the weather prevented many from attending, their being a drizzling rain falling the whole of the time. Her Majesty appeared, we are happy to say, in excellent health and spirits.

Abolition of Slavery in the French Colonies.—The proposition made by M. de Tracy to the Chamber of Deputies, towards the close of last session, relative to the abolition of slavery, was referred to a Committee, of which M. de Toqueville was reporter. The report could not be got ready before the Chambers were prorogued, and the conclusions come to by the Committee have remained hitherto unknown. The following, however, are now circulated as the resolutions adopted:—1. In the Session of 1841 a bill shall be brought in for fixing the period at which there shall be a general and simultaneous abolition of slavery in all the French colonies.—2. This bill shall declare the amount of the indemnities due in consequence of the measure, and ensure the reimbursement to the State, by means of a charge upon the wages of the new-enfranchised slaves.—3. The bill shall also lay down the bases of regulations for insuring a continuance of labour by the enfranchised slaves, for enlightening and moralising them, and preparing them for habits of free labour.

The Leghorn correspondence states that it has been determined to run a railroad from that city to Florence.

The *Courrier Francais* says that the town of Cracow has addressed a petition to the British government complaining of the manner in which faith has been violated with it, and praying for our interference.

It is said at Paris that M. Blanquier

was engaged in preparing a new revolutionary movement, which was to take place at the meeting of the chambers, and that the police, though aware of the fact, were unable to lay hands upon him till the day when he arrested in the diligence.

We have received information from Paris, from a well informed source, that *Don Carlos*, having been applied to by Gen. Elio to know what course he should adopt under existing circumstances, was informed in reply, that he had better disband his forces, as "it was useless any longer to protract a hopeless struggle." Our informant also adds that instructions to the same effect were sent from Bourges to the Count d'Espagne and Cabrera. We may thus regard this deplorable contest as at length terminated.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The *Leipzig Gazette* states that the Archbishop of Posen, having withdrawn himself from Berlin, had been followed by a body of Prussian troops, and arrested. It appears that he left the Prussian capital on a pretext that he was about to go by the railroad to Potsdam, but, on the contrary, he proceeded, travelling under a feigned name, to Posen, and stopped at the house of Count Kaezinski, where were assembled Ladies and Gentlemen of the *Premiere Noblesse*. On the following day he proposed ordaining several young Priests, consecrating a new church and other duties, but he was taken into custody that night, and, after a shew of resistance and an apparently ridiculous display of force he was conveyed to Vogel dorf, where an order of the King was received ordering that he be taken to Colberg, where, however, he would be merely "a prisoner at large."

The *National* alludes to some symptoms of dissatisfaction shown by the population of certain districts of the capital, through which the royal family passed to Fontainebleau. There have no doubt been efforts made to create some stir of disaffection. Phacards in honor of *Louis Napoleon* and the *Republic* have been stuck up with activity in the capital, and in some great towns; but these have rather tended to allay than to increase the inclination of the lower orders to create disturbance.

The *Belgian Papers* are chiefly filled with accounts of some serious riots at *Ghent* last week. It appears that the cotton manufacture there is in a very depressed state, which has obliged the masters to reduce the wages of their operatives; whilst the price of

bread remained excessively high. This led to great discontent among the operatives, who began by demanding from the Government the prohibition to import cotton goods, and to export corn. During the riots several lives were lost before a sufficient military force could be collected to check it; which, however, was effected on Friday. Towards the end it assumed a political aspect, the malcontents demanding the dismissal of the Ministers, and some even calling for the restoration of the old regime under King William. All was restored to tranquillity, however, on Saturday.

Berlin, Sept. 25. We had today a very interesting sight, the arrival of a whole army by the iron railroad. The King has had the Infantry of the Guard brought at his expense by the railway, in order to save them the exertions of the march back to Berlin, after the fatigue they have undergone in the late reviews and manoeuvres. About 3000 men came in 10 trains. At the head of each regiment was a band of music. The directors of the railway received a round sum of 1,000 dollars. In truth we had not a great idea of the importance of this mode of communication till we saw a large body of armed men so speedily conveyed as by enchantment, from one place to another.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, 16th ult.:—"Said Pacha has arrived here from Syria. Immediately afterwards all the officers of the Turkish fleet were presented to him. He has since given them several entertainments, one to the Admiral and his suite, another to the first captains, and a third to the second captains and the rest of the officers. The following occurrence will give an idea of the distinction with which the Viceroy treats the Captain Pacha. Since the opening of the Nile, Mehemet Ali goes frequently to take his coffee at a coffee-house on the left bank of the canal, and to enjoy the prospect of the rising waters rushing through the sluices. He generally goes on horseback, and returns to his palace in a carriage. His suite follows him mounted, and all the apparatus for his taking his coffee is carried on a camel. As soon as he arrives, a rich crimson velvet carpet with cushions to support him are disposed on a wooden platform on which he seats himself. He has his pipe presented to him and smokes, while his attendants keep the flies from him with fans. A few days ago the Captain Pacha having been to visit his fleet, landed near the coffee house, and appeared before the Viceroy in the Egyptian uniform. Mehemet Ali,