



AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1835.

Vol. I.—No. XLIV.

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 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 be trusted, 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 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 Passages 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.

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

DISPUTE WITH THE CHINESE.

We mentioned, in our last week's publication, the temporary stoppage of the tea trade, in consequence of a dispute between Lord Napier and the Chinese authorities at Canton. It appears that his lordship has given almost unpardonable offence to the Governor and the Hong merchants, by presuming, in the first instance, to go to Canton, and subsequently refusing to comply with the arbitrary and contemptuous mandates for his withdrawal. Some of the Tory scribblers, with whom it was sufficient offence that his lordship was appointed by the late Ministers, take upon themselves to condemn his conduct, and to predict the extinction of the trade with China, as a necessary consequence. For ourselves, we do not apprehend any such results, and we think it quite evident that his lordship's conduct has been exactly that which was befitting his situation, and the dignity of the country which he represents. The slavish submission of the East India Company has no doubt increased, if it has not occasioned, that outrageous contempt in which Europeans are held by the government and we have no doubt whatever that the exhibition of a little firmness and vigour on the part of Europeans can alone remove that feeling, and place the trade between the two countries, which notwithstanding the braggadocio of the Chinese Governor, is at least as important to them as to us, on a satisfactory footing. The Governor indeed, threatens to put a stop to the trade of the "barbarians," or "foreign devils," such being the polite phraseology of the celestials, but he wisely affords time for consideration, and we have no doubt that the effect of Lord Napier's perseverance will be to make the Chinese themselves respect him, and abate somewhat of that preposterous assumption of superiority over all the nations of the world, in which they have been in the habit of indulging. We select an extract or two of Governor Loo's last message, as a curiosity in its way:

"The said merchants (the Hong) because the said barbarian eye (Lord Napier) will not adhere to the old regulations, have requested that a stop should be put to the said nation's commerce. This manifests a profound knowledge of the great principles of dignity. It is most highly praiseworthy. The circumstances of the said barbarian eye's perverse opposition, necessarily demand such a procedure. It would be most right immediately to put a stop to buying and selling; but considering that the said nation's King has hitherto been, in the highest degree REVERENTLY submissive, he cannot, in sending Lord Napier here at this time, have desired him thus obstinately to resist. The some hundreds of thousands of Commercial duties yearly coming from the said country, concern not the Celestial Empire to the extent of a hair, or a feather's down. The possession or absence of them is utterly unworthy of one careful thought! Their broad cloths and camlets are still more unimportant and of no regard; but the tea—the rhubarb—the raw silk—of the inner dominions, are the sources by which the said nation's people live and maintain life. For the fault of one man, (Lord Napier) must the livelihood of the whole nation be cut off! I, the Governor, looking up and embodying the great Emperor's most sacred, most divine wish, to nurse and tenderly cherish, as one, all that are within, and that are without, feel that I cannot bring my mind to bear it." * * * * * Again: "I hear that the said barbarian eye is a man of very solid and expansive mind, and placid speech. If he considers, he can himself, doubtless, discover right and wrong. Let him on no account permit himself to be deluded by men around him. If he can repent and arouse and obey the previous orders, and act according to them, let him answer through the said merchants, and trade shall continue as commonly. If he still maintain his obstinacy, and do not arouse, then it will appear that the said barbarian eye does not wish the said nation to have here the liberty of the market, the trade shall be immedi-

ately stopped, and the commerce eternally cut off. Hereafter, when the said nation's King hears respecting these repeated orders and official replies, (he will know) that the whole wrong lies on the barbarian eye; it is in no way owing to any want, on the part of the Celestial Empire, of extreme consideration for the virtue of the said King's reverential submission. Let the said merchants take also this reply, and having enjoined it authoritatively on the private merchants of every nation, that they may make themselves acquainted with it, let it be folded and preserved."

BATTLE BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

At half-past twelve, on the 7th September his Majesty's ships IMOGENE and ANDROMACHE under the command of Captain Blackwood, got under weigh to proceed through the Bogue. A stir was immediately perceived among the war junks in Anson's Bay, and the Chunpee and Taykockay forts, all of whom commenced firing bland cartridge, and the fort followed it up immediately with shot, which, from the distance fell far short and astern of his Majesty's ships. The junks, about a dozen in number, got as far as they could into shoaly recesses of Anson's Bay. As his Majesty's ships neared and got within range of the Bogue forts, the wind suddenly shifted to the north. The IMOGENE standing towards Wangtong fort on one tack, and the ANDROMACHE towards Anunghoy on the other. The IMOGENE waited until the Wangtong fired several shots, when the last one having nearly reached her, was answered by two; another was answered by two more in quick succession; the ANDROMACHE in the meanwhile, returning the fire of the Anunghoy bay battery with several well aimed shot some of which plunged into the parapet with prodigious effect, and raised clouds of dust, while others passed clean through the embrasures. The British fire, silenced the forts; but, as it soon appeared that any pause on the part of the ships produced a renewal from the batteries, it became necessary to discontinue the order to "cease firing from the maindeck." The action was most brisk on getting into the middle of the channel; but the Chinese fired like men in a panic, aiming very wild, or rather letting fly as the ships arrived nearly at the line of fire for each gun as it was laid. There could not have been much reloading or training of the guns after the first discharge. The only tolerable firing was on the part of Wangtong fort on the Island from which the IMOGENE received several shots, one of them coming through the quarter deck, knocking down and slightly bruising a seaman with the splinters, and grazing the fore part of the mainmast. A great many more passed between the hammocks and the awning; and the interest which one, new to this species of argumentation, took in such a splendid sight, on a fine day, (which it was,) now and then received a rude interruption by the whistling of a shot close to the head. The whole of the slow working passage occupied nearly one hour and three quarters, during which the frequent tacks so often exposed his Majesty's ships to be raked by the batteries, that the little or no damage experienced from the enemy sufficiently demonstrates their want of steadiness and skill.—They ought to have sunk both ships. The round stern armaments proved extremely useful. The perfect indifference with which the LOUISA cutter was manoeuvred through the passage by Captain Elliott, sitting upon deck under an umbrella must have provoked the spleen of the Chinese, for several of their shot struck her, one of them cutting nearly a third through the mast, and another injuring the gunwale of the jolly boat. The Lascars behaved extremely well on this occasion, the cutter being on some tacks, nearly as much exposed to the fire of her friends as that of the forts. Soon after having effected the passage, and hammered the batteries to their perfect satisfaction, the wind obliged his Majesty's ships to anchor below Tiger Island.

Perpetual calms or baffling winds kept

them here until the afternoon of the 9th when they weighed to pass Tiger Island.—the interim, the Chinese were observed very busy in adding to their means of annoyance a number of boats bringing additional supplies of arms and men, and a parade of some hundred matchlock men took place on the rampart. As the ships got under weigh with a fair breeze, the larboard guns were duly trained and prepared. The battery reserved its fire longer than was expected, but the moment the first shot had passed the ship's bows a most tremendous and well directed cannonade was opened from them. The ships steered close under the fort, not more than 400 yards from it, parapet overlooking them. The crews gave a loud cheer just as they got in front of the battery, and the effect was evident in slackening the enemy's fire. Some grape shot of a rude cast, reached the ships in a spent state, which was answered with grape and cannister, and the musketry of the marines and topmen. One of their shot killed the captain of the IMOGENE's fore-castle, and three more wounded, but not severely. The ANDROMACHE had a seaman killed upon the maindeck, and three wounded. So many 32 pounders entered the embrasures, or shattered the store parapet, that the Chinese loss must have been considerable. A Jos house within the fort was a heap of ruins. This battery got very severely punished, more business having been done in a shorter time than on the former occasion. The ships they anchored below second bar, from want of wind.—*Ibid* March 2.

PORTUGAL.—Some changes have taken place in the Portuguese ministry. The Lisbon correspondent of the TIMES says:—"The Bishop of Coimbra gave up the Home department, and has been created a Peer.—M. A. J. Freire has been transferred from the Marine department to replace the Bishop Count Villa Real has filled up M. Freire's place, and the Duke of Palmella has taken on himself the Foreign Affairs." The Marquis of Saldanha, the leader of the Opposition has been bribed by the Embassy to Paris to desert his party, which is said to be much disheartened by his loss. Prince Augustus retains and augments his popularity with his wife's subjects.

FRANCE.—The Paris newspapers of Thursday contain a list of the new Cabinet, as it is confidently believed to be settled for the present. The Duke de Broglie is President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marshal Maison, now Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to the War Department; and the other Ministers, Thiers, Guizot, Humann, Persil, Du Rigny, and Duchatel, are not moved.—Even this arrangement is considered merely provisional, as it is considered very uncertain whether Marshal Maison will accept the appointment offered him; and it is probable according to the TIMES correspondent, that Humann and Persil will yet make way for Calmon and Dumont. It seems to be well understood, that the real difficulty in the construction of a Cabinet is the determination of the King to treat his Ministers merely as his hired agents to do his bidding and defend his measures in the Chambers. Of course men of spirit will not submit to this; and the French people begin to think such a system of government, little better than a despotism. If the King were sufficiently independent of his people and the Chambers to render it safe for him to play his autocratical game he would have no more difficulty in finding Ministers than the Czar or the German Sovereigns. But it is plain that he is checked in his schemes of government; that he is attempting to rule despotically without the resources necessary to ensure success to his plan. Louis Philip is clever and industrious; but he has come upon the stage more than half a century too late to pursue such a course as he apparently has marked out for himself.

THE DUCHESS DE BERRY.—The Countess Lucies (Duchess de Berry) was delivered of a daughter in December, at Brindes, in

NEWFOUNDLAND
Archives