The Conception-Bay Man.

"TRUTH—EVER LOVELY SINCE THE WORLD BEGAN,"
"THE FOE OF TYRANTS AND THE FRIEND OF MAN."

VOL. 1. HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1857. NO 20.

PROSPECTUS
OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED
"THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN."

THE Subscriber intends publishing a Weekly Newspaper at Harbor Grace, in Conception-Bay, about the last of the ensuing month of July

It is unnecessary for him to make any observations upon the convenience and usefulness of a Local Journal in so populous and wealthy a district as that of Conception-Bay. That is admitted by every one. But it is necessary to state the political principles which shall guide such a Journal.

1st,—The Conception-Bay Man, shall be a strong advocate for the perpetuation of the true principles of Responsible Government.

2ndly,—Equality of political rights and privileges among all religious creeds.

3 dly,—We shall maintain Native Rights above all other, when character and qualification are equal.

4thly,—This Journal shall be the strenuous advocate, first, of the Fisheries—next of Agriculture.

5thly,—It shall in all matters of local interest, maintain a perfectly independent course.

Its Motto shall be TRUTH.

"*Truth ever lovely since the world began,*
The Foe of Tyrants and the friend of Man.'

We shall attack no party unless we ourselves are assailed—we shall enunciate our views of Constitutional Responsible Government and if these views be not in accordance with the views of others, we shall endeavor to defend them in the spirit of free discussion—but no interest shall cause us to blink the grand end of responsible rule—"The greatest happiness of the greatest number."

We shall endeavor by every means in our power to make the Conception-Bay Man an interesting weekly visitor, a political Instructor to the rising genious of the colony, and a welcome moral miscellany.

As an advertising medium it will offer great advantages, circulating as it will a few hours after publication among a population of upwards of 50,000 people.

The price of the Conception-Bay Man will be fifteen shillings, per annum, half in advance.

It will be published on a demy sheet, and will contain sixteen columns.

The first number will be generally distributed, and those who feel desirous to support the establishment of a newspaper in Conception-Bay, by becoming SUBSCRIBERS, will please notify the undersigned now, or after they shall have received the first number their intention of doing so, and to whom all correspondence must be addressed.

We are promised considerable support in St. John's, and anticipate nothing like disappointment.

GEORGE WEBBER.

M. & J. JILLARD,
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers General Dealers and Commission Agents.

Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments, Sold and Repaired,

Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society.

BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climes, ages, sexes and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. These soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowles, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflamation, Jaudice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-doulaureux, Tumours Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d—3s 3d.—and 5s. each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Wholesale and retail by
T. McCONNAN.
St. John's, N.F.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RUSSIAN EMISSARIES IN PARIS.—A Paris letter says:—I cannot but heartily rejoice at the attack levelled by the *Morning Post* at that army of crinoline-diplomatists that Moscow and St. Petursburg send forth to bamboozle and betray all the politicians, old and young, of every capital in the civilised world. These are one of the "plagues" of this town under every regime, and are already congregating in considerable number round what will in a few weeks, be the "good society" of Paris, but what at the present hour does not exist. These flying squadrons are already scouring the Parisian social plain in every direction; hiring fine hotels, ordering splendid furniture, and, with one or two letters of introduction (no more because these to the right people are enough), preparing to entertain and become intimate with whatever is for their purpose, best worth knowing in the Paris world; minute intelligence of whose sayings and doings, of whose existence and thoughts is, when transmitted to head-quarters, the price paid for their power of representation and open-house keeping. It is quite true that this is one of the traditions of Muscovite diplomacy, and one which no Czar has ever seemed minded to relinquish; much to the moral deteoriation of the towns where these emissaries pitch their tents; for, in general, the examples they set are anything but edifying.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

(From the London Times, Nov. 12.)

The projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have published an announcement of their anticipation "that they will have the cable completed in time to lay it in the summer of 1857, and, under any circumstances not later than the spring of 1858." Thus, within the spaee of a twelvemonth or thereabouts, if these hopes be realized, a merchant in London will be able to communicate with his correspondent at New Orleans with the speed of lightining. Habit has so familiarized us with the marvellous triumphs of physical science that we have ceased to feel or express astonishment at results which, not many years ago, would have been dismissed from the consideration of rational men as the visions of a fantastic imagination. To run a railway train over the surface of a country at the rate of a mile a minute; to cross the Atlantic in a steamship in eight or nine days; to communicate with any of the principal towns of Europe in less time than is required to put the words upon paper, and other results of the like nature, have become so completely part of our daily life that we have ceased to regard them as extraordinary. That which is really worthy of note is the rate of progression at which discoveries are made. One miracle seems to beget another. It is Wheatstone and his Electric Telegraph one year—it is the great Glass Palace the next; one day we have the monster steamship, another Bessemer's discoveries in the method of working iron this comes of living in a scientific age. We are as yet but stumbling at the freshold of the cavern in which the secrets of nature have lain hidden for so many years. As yet the human race seems to have been mainly struggling with gloomy and mischievous superstitions, or contending against the tyranny and violence of their rulers and the devastations of war. Even now, when we consider the spiritual and intelectual condition of the great mass of mankind; when we look back at the bloody trenches of Sebastopol; when we see Europe bristling with bayonets, and even the citizens of the United States turning their fratricidal hands against each other, we cannot hope that we have yet read the last chronicles of darkness and of slaughter. The inventions of our modern men of science, however, give us reason for hope. When the continent of Europe and the continent of America are united by the electric current, which is to pass to and from the British Isles as its head quarters, it seems difficult to conceive that the civilizsd nations of the world will not become so bound together by community of interests that the era of unprofitable warfare and of selfish tyrannies will find its natural termination. Many a problem in econimic science and in the political situation of the Western world which now seems to present insuperable difficulties will then be easily solved by the mere force of circumstances and the progress of human thought. Many persons now living, and of an age to comprehend the meaning of what is passing around them, will live to see the year A.D. 1900. It will be a changed world then!

The projectors of the Atlantic Telegraph have published their prospectus. It is not our custom to come forward as advocates of joint-stock companies, but surely this project constitutes an exception. The interests of this nation and of the civilized world are so closely bound up with its sucess that we feel justified in recommending it to the notice of our readers. With the commercial conditions of the project as they stand at present, we have nothing to do, but certainly the enterprise must be badly carried out indeed if the revenue arising from the electric service between the two continents is not sufficient to pay a handsome interest upon the outlay. The feasibility of the scheme has been recognized by men who have devoted their whole lives to the consideration of such subjects, and who have successfully handled submarine wires in other directions. The only feature of novelty which the electric communication between America and England involves is the length of the wires. At first sight it would not seem as though this carried with it any drawback, save some extra difficulty in laying the wire in the first instance, and the increased difficulty of repairing damage in case of accident. Professor Farady had, however, thrown some doubt upon the matter by the discovery of certain phenomena of induction and retardation, but this doubt has been compleately set aside by subsequent experiment on 1,125 and 1,020 miles of wire. The point is to connect the coast of Newfoundland with the coast of Ireland. Now it is found that between these two points there is a submarine ridge or plateau admirably adapted for the purpose. Lieutenant Maury, in his *Physical Geography of the Sea*, says, "this plateau is not too deep for the cable to sink down and rest upon, and yet not too shallow that currents, or icebergs, or any abrading force can derange the wire after it is once lodged upon it. In the line of the Gulf Stream there is a series of precipitious hollows which would render such a rout impracticable, but to the northward of the Great Banks these abysses are no longer found. Between Valentia, on the Irish coast, and St. John's Newfoundland, we say, is the line of nearly absolute rest for the Atlantic waters. It has been carefully sounded along its length, and from the ocean depths throughout there have been drawn up "the most minute microscopse shells, which, from their delicate organism and the perfect state in which they are found, prove the utter absence of all motion in the water surrounding them." Now, the successful submersion of a telegraph cable depends upon the absence of currents, for these would interefere with the descent of the line, and upon the existance of a level bottom where it may lie undisturbed. Between Valentia and St. John's both these are fulfilled. The soundings along the plateau increase from 1,000 fathoms on either side to 2,070 fathoms in the middle, but this depth or very nearly this depth, and under less favorable conditions, has been already dealt with. Two steamships are to be employed in the submersion of the line. They are to meet half way each laden with half the cable, and then proceed in opposit directions, paying out the cable as they drew asunder. Thus each vessel will have about 820 miles of the sea to cover in order to accomplish its task.

There should be no insuperable difficulties in carrying out this magnificent project. In the year 1851 Mr. Breit united France with England, and we have now six distinct submarine cables to the adjacent coasts. On the other side the Atlantic a cable eighty-five miles in length passes under the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Ray, Newfoundland, to Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton. What has been so often and so successfully accomplished can surely be as easily accomplished again, when the only additional obstacle is that of greater length but under more favourable circumstances. What has been achieved towards the extension of the electric telegraph over the continent of Europe is a matter of notoriety. In the British North American provinces and in the United States the system has been carried out with equal vigor.—When once Newfoundland and Valencia are united, every portion of the American continent will be brought into instantaneous connection with every portion of the continent of Europe. Already we are beginning to meditate even greater conquests over time and space. India soon, and Australia, will be brought within the current of the electric stream, which will carry the advices