

# The Conception-Bay Man.

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

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## 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.

3rdly.—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 genius 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.

### SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, August 29)

Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell has been placed as a Lieutenant general upon the staff of the army in the United Kingdom, with the view to his appointment as inspector general of infantry.

The Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' reports the rumours that the potato disease is just as virulent as ever it was

in Ireland—asserts that the crop will be as good as if not better than last year's, and that the 100,000 additional acres planted this year will be worth to the farmer about £1,000,000 sterling.

Judging from the result of several state elections which have recently taken place in the United States, the opinion of competent persons is that the presidential election will be narrowed into a struggle between Mr. Buchanan and Colonel Fremont, the anti-slavery extensionist, and that the latter has the better chance. If elected, he will be carried by the Free States against the South.

Some doubt has been thrown on the statement that the Russians have regained possession of Anapa; and the Constantinople correspondent of the 'Morning Herald,' in a postscript to his letter of the 14th, writes—"The Circassians, with an inferior force, have very recently defeated a serious Russian attack on Anapa. They say they will no longer be bound by diplomatic arrangements made in Constantinople, but are determined that henceforth Russia shall not have, if they can help it, one single 'pied à terre' on the whole Circassian coast."

Russia, promptly checked in her equivocal conduct by the decided action of England, is assuming the air of injured innocence, and avows that she is hurt by the indelicacy and want of confidence exhibited by our Government. A 'well-informed' correspondent of the 'Hamburger Borsen Halle,' writing from St. Petersburg, says that the Russian Cabinet has laid down for itself as the rule of its policy "a wise moderation and reserve with reference to the internal politics of the States of Europe."

The Governments of England, France, and Austria have conveyed to the Russian Cabinet the expression of their satisfaction at the evacuation of the Isle of Serpents, but at the same time have implied the necessity that exists for Russia's expressly renouncing any claim to any of the Danubian islands, and that this renunciation should be looked on as though it formed part of the Treaty of Paris, signed March 30.

Advices from Constantinople to the 20th instant have been received. M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador, reached that city on the 19th; and on the 21st the Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary, Mehemed Kepresli Pasha, was to leave for Moscow. The Russians have not yet left Boucova, Bayazid, and the environs of that town; but they completely evacuated Kars on the 4th of August. The fortifications of that place have been left intact, except two forts which have been destroyed. The Russians have blown up Toulcha, on the Danube. The captain of the English ship Medina, coming from the Danube, speaks of a rumour that the town of Toulcha had shared the fate of the fortress. France has given 120,000*l.* towards the restoration of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, which the French used as an hospital during the war.

There had been a tremendous rain storm between Mobile and New Orleans. The rain fell for 110 consecutive hours, and it is feared great damage has been done to the crops.

A large fire occurred at Chicago, during the progress of which the freight depots of the Rock Island and Michigan and Southern Railroads, containing numerous loaded cars, were totally consumed. The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Accounts from San Francisco are to the 21st July. The vigilance committee were still in existence, and had issued an important report in relation to official corruption. Disastrous fires had occurred in Marysville, Placerville, and Nevada City. All accounts from the mines are as favourable as ever. The grain crops are everywhere abundant—far beyond expectation.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Queen left London for Scotland. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and other members of Her Majesty's family. The royal party proceeded to the Great Northern Railway station, King's-cross, where Mr. Denison, M.P., the chairman of the company, Mr. Parke, the deputy-chairman, with other directors, were in attendance. The royal train consisted of the Great Northern Company's suite of state carriages, with three ordinary first-class carriages for the attendants. Excellent arrangements were made by the railway officials, not only for Her Majesty's accommodation, but for that of a large number of visitors who were anxious to witness the royal departure. Her Majesty reached York yesterday afternoon at 12 47, being three minutes before the time set down for her arrival.

### IRELAND.

The 'Globe' thus heartily recognises and rejoices at Ireland's improved prospects:—

'Ireland has commenced the work of re-creating her own surface. Since 1848, no less than 176,000 acres have been drained by the Board of Works; and more than double that area, Lord Carlisle calculates, by private hands. Subsoil and surface draining have been carried on by the upland farmer and grazier. Within the last twenty years, a million of Irish acres have been reclaimed from waste and added to the available territory of agriculture. And what are the results? An increase of 83,638 acres of wheat, 114,774 acres of green crops, 90,000 head of horses, 25,000 cattle, 90,000 sheep.

Ireland, indeed, has beaten the invader, of every kind, by adopting him. The very calamities have been turned to profit. The Englishman has ceased to be formidable, because he is welcome. If an English capitalist should go over, the Incumbered Estates Court will find him a property; and what have the labouring Irish found? They have found a gradual, steady and certain rise of wages. There is not a class in Ireland that is not better off than it was a few years back. The property of the

whole has been increased in its value; the people are happier. If we can present to ourselves human life as an aggregate sum, we should be quite safe in saying that notwithstanding the decrease in the population, there has been a positive increase in the sum of life. The decrease in numbers has been accompanied by a decrease in pauperism, hunger, despair, disease and all that abates the very amount as well as virtue of human life. Then the Irish people, measured by its vitality, is larger as well as happier and more powerful than it was in those years not long gone by.'

The 'Times,' after commenting upon the same facts, says—

'That, while this production of corn and cattle has been so largely augmented, the number of paupers has been as largely diminished, and that there are now fewer paupers in the Irish work-houses by 17,000 than there were this time last year. This to us will not appear a very remarkable coincidence, but it will probably startle those Irish political economists who used to declaim against any improvements in husbandry, which, as they said, tended to increase food only for exportation to other countries, and did not add to the stock consumption at home.

A retrospect such as Lord Carlisle's speech contains in duodecimo, and such as the Poor Law, Emigration, and Agricultural Reports give at greater length, is the most pleasing and the most satisfactory comment on the capabilities of Ireland and her people. A nation which a few years ago was the most impractical and ne'er-do-well in the world—of which ignorance, idleness and unthrift seemed the essential and unchangeable attributes—which seemed likely to struggle for ages through the slough of muddy politics and social debasement—is actually now a competitor with England in the race of industry. If this promise continues to be borne out—if Ireland to the genial fecundity of her soil adds those qualities of a people which can educe fertility from the most rugged and unfruitful earth—then in the course of eight or ten years longer we may expect to see verified those aspirations which, if often profaned by the lips of mercenary demagogues, have never been absent from the hearts of her real patriots; and the noblest conception of philosophers and statesmen will be realised—that of a country raised from poverty and degradation to honour and wealth by the energy and labour of her sons.'

Fearful Battles have recently taken place in Kansas. The papers are filled with accounts. The St. Louis Democrat gives the following version of the recent affairs in Kansas. The attack on the pro-slavery camp at Ossawatimie was occasioned by the plundering of provision wagons belonging to citizens between Kansas city and that place. The pro-slavery forces were entirely driven out of Franklin. Two hundred men of Lawrence marched to the pro-slavery camp at Washington Creek and ordered those there to disperse, when they retreated, and occupied the frontier blockhouse near Leecompton. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on that day, and it is feared a sanguinary engagement took place,