

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. I. HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1856. NO. 10.

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 geniuses 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.

CHRISTOPHER COYELL,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. N. & J. Jillard, and opposite the premises of Messrs. Panton & Mann; and having received thorough instructions in several of the principle cities of America, feels confident in warranting that all garments made by him will give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. All orders from the outports attended to with neatness and dispatch.

Harbour Grace, Sept. 17. b

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND
SIR E. B. LYTON AT HITCHIN.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times.)

The annual meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, at Hitchin. After the show of cattle in the morning the party dined together at the Town Hall. Sir E. Bulwer Lyton, M.P., presided; and amongst the guests were the Hon. G. M. Dallas, the American Minister; the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir W. Jolliffe, M.P., Sir F. Doyle, and other influential gentlemen. The usual royal toasts having been disposed of,

The Chairman, in proposing the health of the American minister, said—We have among us to-day a distinguished representative of an illustrious nation, akin to ourselves in language, blood, just laws, and intellectual sympathies—the people of America. (Cheers.) It is true that their institutions differ from ours. They are free and contented under a republic; we hold ourselves to be equally free under the mild sway of a constitutional sovereign. (Cheers.) Every nation attempts to work out the problem of good government in its own way, and looking across the water we can recognise a republic which respects property and order, while here the Americans can recognise a monarchy which is not incompatible with liberty and progress. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, there have been of late some political, or, rather, some diplomatic misunderstandings between the two countries. Of those misunderstandings it would ill become anyone on this occasion to say a single word; let us hope that they are in a fair way of being tranquilly settled upon grounds that may be equally consistent with the honour and dignity of the two nations. (Hear.) The grand invention of the electric telegraph under the waves of the Atlantic is about to add another link to those which bind the mother country to her giant offspring; but there is another description of telegraph still more efficacious in the annihilation of time and space which we look to the wise and conciliatory genius of our distinguished guests to re-establish—I mean that telegraph which communicates between heart and heart, and which carries from nation to nation the language of common interest and of kindred affections. This is not the first time that Mr. Dallas has visited these shores. He came here towards the close of the unhappy year of 1812 between England and America. He came then with objects of peace and conciliation; such are, I am assured, his objects now, and I trust that his success will be such as to establish his imperishable fame not only amongst the statesmen of his country but amongst the human race. Our visitor is himself of British origin. He is descended from an ancient and eminent family in these isles. Here he preaches the air which his ancestors breathed and he is treading the soil in which the bones of his ancestors repose. The first time that I saw him was at a very anxious and critical moment to the two countries, and I then felt certain that

"he was the right man in the right place." (Cheers.) Since, he has honoured me with a visit under my own roof, where, with his amiable and accomplished family, I have had occasion to admire the clearness of his intellect, the depth of his observation, the dignified simplicity of his manners, the transparent kindness of his heart, and, if he will allow me so to say the felicity with which he unites the natural patriotism of an American citizen with a just appreciation of all that is excellent and sterling in the dear old land of his own fathers. I told him that if he would honor me with a visit he should be sure at least of a hearty English welcome, in an old English country home. But the welcome of an individual was not sufficient to contend either myself or him, and therefore he is here to-day to receive the welcome of all classes of Englishmen assembled at such national meetings as the present. Gentlemen, may the cheers with which you receive the toasts be borne across the Atlantic, and assure the United States of our affection for their people, and our respect for their representative. I give you the health of "his Excellency W. Dallas, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States," and allow me to add one sentiment, "Lasting concord between America and England."

Mr. Dallas, on rising, was received with renewed cheers. He said—It is impossible for me to allow the flattering manner with which you have received the toast, so kindly introduced by the distinguished gentleman who presides, to pass without my thanks. A stranger to you all, I deeply feel the hospitality of your welcome, though, in truth, my short experience of England has given me more than reason to expect it. For the generous allusion made to the institutions, the progress, and the prospects of my country, let me also return, in my public as well as in my private capacity, my most cordial welcome. Youthful among nations, and, perhaps, in the estimation of many whom I address, far from faultless, she has nevertheless ungenially achieved in the general cause of civilisation, in science, in arts, in mechanics, in human elevation and improvement, what may well justify encomium. (Hear.) In no field of social action are the United States better entitled to estimation than in the very one with which this banquet is connected. They recognise the agricultural interests; the interest of their planters and farmers is the predominant interest, the interest that yields the power, originates the wealth, nourishes the freedom, and promotes the happiness of their entire people. You can make no advance on that subject which will not meet their sympathy and co-operation. In the vast valleys of the Mississippi, amid measureless plains of exhaustless fertility, millions of my countrymen accept as the noblest of human pursuits the cultivation of their own soil. Their chief aim and delight is to stock their farms with cattle of the best breeds, and they hail as more worthy of their applause the onward progress of practical husbandry than the exploits of military or political victories. I wish I felt competent and at liberty to engage a

few moments of your attention in advertising to American movements similar to your own. They are numerous in every separate state of our confederacy, impelled as here by the highest intellect and the truest patriotism; their combined results might be regarded as an offering not wholly unworthy of your acceptance. But I cannot venture so far, and although I am really sensible that an interchange of agricultural reports would constitute a powerful bond of national amity and peace, still I shrink under the warning of one of your own proverbs, to which Lord Hamlet might apply his epithet of "somewhat musty," inculcating the folly or futility of carrying coal to Newcastle.—(A laugh.) Gentlemen, I repeat the expression of my thanks, and will now give you the only good thing that belongs to the address that I have made. It is in the shape of a sentiment—"All honour and success to the Agricultural Society of Herts."—(Cheers.)

FRANCE.

The "Moniteur" contains the following notification:—"The speculation which consists in picking out the best pieces from the coinage and melting them down in order to extract their surplus value is a wrong done to the common prosperity, and constitutes an offence which cannot be tolerated. The government is resolved to endeavour to repress it by every means which the laws place in its power."

The "Moniteur" of yesterday states that the returns of the yield of taxes in September show an increase of 16,000,000f. as compared with 1854, and 14,500,000f. as compared with 1855, and not an increase of 12,000,000f. as had been intimated in M. Magne's recent report.

BELGIUM.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a letter to the heads of the Universities, in which he enjoins the professors to abstain from all direct attacks against the essential principals of the religion professed in Belgium. The Minister states that he is bound to take care that the teaching of the Universities shall be such as may gain the confidence of families, and he repeatedly declares that he will discharge his duty with firmness.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writing on the evening of Thursday, the 9th, says that the latest advices from Naples, as yet, announce no change or modification in the King's determination. There seems to be nothing yet decided respecting the dispatch of the fleet, but it is probable that the ambassadors will be recalled.

THE SOUND DUES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—The "Fædrelandet" newspaper announces the question of the Sound Dues is settled, England and Denmark having come to an agreement. The land transit duty is to be reduced. The Ministerial crisis continues at its height.