

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.

On the night of Wednesday, the 19th Dec., the City of Naples was thrown into sudden and fearful consternation, by several awful shocks of an earthquake. They lasted several seconds, and were so violent as to cause the bells to ring, and the walls of the houses to swing visibly backwards and forwards. Many thousands of persons passed the night in the streets, of in carriages, out of which the horses were taken. From eleven to two in the morning every indication of fear existed. Fires were lighted at almost every hundred yards, and hundreds of people were grouped around them. Superstition drove many to the churches, which were closed, in an agony of fear. The scene of the night will never be forgotten: women rushing into the streets with their children whom they had snatched hastily from their beds, some with only their night dresses, others had thrown a sheet over them. In fact, all the conventionalities and decencies of life were neglected in the universal panic. Next morning the intelligence arrived of the loss of three lives in Sala, and great damage to many houses, among others to the prison and to the barracks. In Atessa half of the houses had given way; in Padula about 100, and a great number of persons had fallen victims; in Polla the disasters were immense, and a brigade of gendarmes among numbers of others, had been destroyed; in Auletta, Petrosa, and Caggiano, many others were killed, and great destruction of property took place; in Salerno a great number of houses, including the palace of the Intendenza and the quarters of the Gendarmes, were severely affected, while the belfry and the church of Saldina gave way, occasioning the death of two women. Similar accidents occurred in Campagna.

On the following night (Thursday) the population, imagining that a repetition of the shocks might be expected about the same hour, crowded again into the squares and open spaces, where they passed part of the night.

The Correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on Tuesday, the 22nd, says—

The extreme violence of the earthquake appears to have been confined to the provinces of Basilicata and of Principato Citeriore. This was the centre from which the shocks extended in radii all around the neighbourhood, and, amongst other places, to Naples, the very foundations of which were shaken. The reports up to the 19th were that in Potenza 19 bodies had already been disinterred, and the sad labour was continuing. Three hundred bodies had been disinterred in Polla. The corporals of gendarmes had been dug out alive, so had been the judge of Saponara; but his wife and two children were under the ruins and he was crushed and maimed. In Lagonegro three shocks had been felt in the space of seven hours. Almost all the buildings, public as well as private, were cracked and three, amongst which were the Church of the Capuchins and the electric station were falling. The shocks were continuing up to yesterday, but were lighter; the whole of the population were encamped in wooden barracks thrown hastily up in a large open plain, where they had escaped on the first night. In the commune of Carbone 21 persons had been killed and 19 wounded. Castelano was nearly levelled with the ground, and 400 persons had perished. The same misfortune befell Saperno, where 30 persons perished. Marate, partly destroyed, deplores the death of one person. The other communes of Lagonegro, where the houses generally have suffered, and, above all, the churches, are, Mistrate, Lauria, Castelluccio Rotonda, Vignanello, Sant'Arcangelo, Calvera San Martino, Castronuovo, and Senise. No information of the number of the dead in these places has been received, and the general and I fear too well founded, impression is, that many thousands have perished. Indeed, I have heard the dead, wounded, and missing calculated at 22,000, and I think it not at all improbable. In the several localities so severely afflicted, committees had been formed of the principal persons to relieve the sufferings which they could not prevent.—From Naples conveyances are continually leaving with clothes, beds, medicines, and provisions of every kind.

LOSS OF THE PACKET-SHIP "NORTHUMBERLAND."—We have received the annexed statement from Captain Spencer, the commander of the packet-ship "Northumberland," which foundered in the Atlantic, on her voyage from New York to London, relative to the extraordinary preservation of the passengers and crew by the brig "Jessie," Captain Percy, from Liverpool.—"Queenstown, Dec. 16, 1857.—I, Captain S. L. Spencer, beg to report that I am indebted to Captain Percy, officers and crew of the brig "Jessie" of St. John's, Newfoundland, for the lives of myself and passengers through their gallant conduct in rescuing us from my ship on Friday, Dec. 4, which was a perfect wreck, having been reduced to that condition two days previously by a fearful gale of wind. But for their timely assistance we must have perished, as every thing had been done that was possible to keep her afloat, and all hands worn out and exhausted; the masts were gone to the deck, and the sea had swept away every thing in the cabin, and some of the

women had nothing but a blanket to protect them from the weather. There is the greatest praise due to the noble Captain that as soon as he perceived the wreck he made to us, although he had but a small vessel of 140 tons, heavily laden, and had already suffered considerable damage from the gale, and expressed his willingness to take us off. This was not accomplished without imminent peril to themselves, a heavy sea running at the time, and the brig under close-reefed topsails, so that the whole day was occupied in passing four boats to her. Sixty-three souls, bringing but few provisions, was a serious addition to her cargo, but were welcomed with every kindness; and here I have to record an act of pure benevolence that must command the admiration of every one. The brig was bound to St. John's, Newfoundland, the home of Captain Percy, and his two sons, first and second mates (their absence had already been protracted by accident from six weeks to six months). With the knowledge that all was anxiety at home, they were calculating on the happiness their return would bring to their family; yet, as soon as we were all on board, they immediately, and unasked, turned the ship and sailed again for England. It is but a poor tribute to such kindheartedness to say that they did more for us than their own safety warranted, a heavy gale the following night obliging them to throw overboard part of their cargo. My passengers, I am sure, share with me in the feelings of gratitude that prompt me to make this testimony, and to them, also, I am indebted for their praiseworthy exertions before leaving the unfortunate ship.

"S. L. SPENCER."

The following particulars were received by the "Telegraphic and General News Agency," since the publication of the intelligence received with the Commercial Despatch, published on Tuesday last.

General Havelock died on the 25th of November, from dysentery. The Rebels had defeated General Windham near Cawnpore, in which the 64th regiment were seriously cut up. Sir Colin Campbell, hearing of this disaster, quitted Lucknow on the 7th of December, came up with the mutineers and defeated them with great slaughter, capturing the whole of their luggage, an immense quantity of ammunition, and sixteen guns.

Rachael the actress, Marshal Radetsky, and Redshod Pasha are dead.

W. J. WARD,
Proprietor and Agent

St. John's, 28th 1858.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived at Halifax to-day, bringing Liverpool dates to the 16th current. She called at Cork for the mails and passengers of the U. S. Steamer *Ariel* from Southampton for New York; which steamer broke her shaft and put back when seventeen days out.

The news brought by the *Canada* is comprised in the following

SUMMARY.

BRITAIN.—The *Leviathan* had been pushed within six feet of the extremity of the launching ways, she will remain in that position until the prevailing spring-tides are over, and will then be pushed off the ways, to await the high tides at the end of January to float her.

Colonel Inglis, son of the late Bishop of Nova Scotia, and who held out so bravely at *Lucknow*, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

B. C. T. Gray & Sons, and Bishop & Gissing of London, have failed. The liabilities of each firm is stated to be £50,000.

FRANCE.—A desperate attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor and Empress of the French on the 14th instant, but it was fortunately unsuccessful. On arriving at the door of the Opera House, three projectiles were thrown at the Carriage, and immediately exploded, killing four persons and wounding sixty. The Emperor had a very narrow escape, as his hat was pierced and one of his horses was killed. He, however, was quite composed, remaining amidst the most enthusiastic cheering until the termination of the opera, and as he returned home was hailed by the enthusiastic cheers of the immense multitude who were waiting in the streets for his appearance.

The conspirators, it is said, are Italians, and several arrests had been made.

SPAIN.—The Queen had opened the Cortes, and in her speech alluded to the acceptance of the mediation of France and England in the Mexican quarrel. The Minister had resigned, and a new Cabinet had been appointed.

INDIA.—Another mail from Bombay, December 24th, reached Alexandria. The advices of it confirm the intelligence previously received of the death of General Havelock; General Windham's repulse, and the subsequent total defeat of the Gwalior Contingent. There was nothing later from Oude and Cawnpore, owing to the interruptions of the mails between Calcutta and Bombay.

The garrison at Futtehpore, pressed by the insurgents had abandoned part of the intrenchments, and taken up a more secure position.

A column from Delhi had defeated the insurgents at Genouree, killing one hundred and fifty, and taking three guns.

Three British officers were killed and one was wounded.

The British attacked the Jubulpore Insurgents on the 25th November, but without a decisive result. Reinforcements were advancing.

The Rajah awaits the confirmation of Government. Other executions have also taken place.

Punjab, Scinde and Bombay were quiet. There was no further Bheet deprecations. Quiet generally prevailed.

CHINA.—The fleet had gone to Canton river with a view of making an attack on Canton.

A small schooner had been lost near St. Shouts. All on board, it is feared, have perished. Further particulars could not be ascertained.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1858.

THE fourth act of our Legislative Drama is now being performed: We learn that the session was opened on Thursday last by His Excellency Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN with a very fair specimen of congratulatory and suggestive oratory, in which the great necessity for an enactment for our fishery regulations and the security of fish, very properly held a conspicuous place.

The proposed new Convention with France was rather delicately alluded to, but censure to the party whose dilatory conduct, secret negotiations, and consequent implication, are manifest to the Country; was prudently avoided.

We heartily unite with his Excellency in the wish, that some employment could be found for a portion of the population during the winter, but we do not think it can be effected after the manner suggested. All we expect from the Government on this point, would be the establishment of Factories in the Capital and principal Outports, for the manufacture of nets seines &c. and the making such articles of clothing as are usually imported ready made; by which means employment would be afforded to the aged and infirm Fishermen, Widows, and Orphans.

Shipbuilding should also have been recommended as a source of employment to the people, for which they are by nature and habit peculiarly adapted.

But without entering fully upon his Excellency's view of our most pressing necessities, we must express our disappointment and regret, that no indication of a desire on the part of his Excellency, was manifested, to have our Representative Institutions purged of venality, by an act to exclude placemen and Government pensioners from seats in the House of Assembly. In our opinion a single suggestion to this effect, would be more intrinsically valuable, and prove more incontestably his Excellency's desire to have the Country governed in accordance with the principles of the British constitution, than all that was so ably urged upon subjects of minor importance. But in this, as in the matters of the Telegraph Company's land speculations, the large amount for direct Steam Communication, the proper division of public money, according to population, for Outport improvement, with other subjects of a pressing nature; we must rely upon the efforts of such members as are sufficiently independent, to do justice to themselves to their Constituencies, and to the Country.

(To the Editor of the Conception-Bay Man.)

Sir,—"WE SHALL SEE" is the close of a waspish editorial in the Government Organ of Thursday last. These words wind up a portentous reply, answer it is not to your's and others well founded objections to his proposed scheme of immigration. The people of Newfoundland have not forgiven, and will not soon forget, his impudent attempt to impose export duties, ever since there has been an under current of suspicion of the honesty of his political principles. That current his proposed scheme of immigration at the public expense will strengthen and deepen. People naturally ask, "are we to pay heavy taxes to be spent in cheapening our labour, impoverishing ourselves and increasing pauperism?" I have heard it remarked that the Newfoundlanders as at present conducted is not discreet enough to be the official organ of the Government. Its Editor may pooh pooh this opinion, but it is true nevertheless. If in place of immigration at the public expense he had in his programme put down vote by Ballot at elections and a proposal to purge the House of placemen—then we should see "what we should see," a Pure as well as Liberal Government, to wish success to which, would be the pleasure and the duty of.

AN OLD LIBERAL,

Jan. 30th 1858.

(To the Editor of the Conception-Bay Man.)

Sir,—Some of our political porpoises being in the habit of diving into deep and strong waters when sorely pressed by the harpoons of their

assailants; I think it desirable that they should be supplied with a few suitable ditties, which may be used to advantage by those worthies, whilst on a level with the Banking Establishment at the Base of operations: The following is the first of a series to be dedicated to that purpose, and to be entitled.

SONGS OF THE SESSION.

CORPOREAL NONENTITIES, OR THE REPORTER'S MISTAKE.

AIR—"Alonso the brave & the fair Imogene"
Of Ghosts and Hobgoblins, I'll sing you a song,
A theme often mentioned in story—
And 'tho' to great poets the Lay should belong,
I will try to compose a few lines right or wrong;
Just to lay a good lesson before ye.

In a certain great House where some dozens held place,
And a talented Ruler presided;
A spirit, a path-way all trackless would trace,
Assigned him, 'twas thought, by a lack of good grace;
With remorse in his conscience provided:

Oh horrible thought! e'en the d— I was said
With the sprite to hold private communication
And their footfalls ne'er failed to inspire with
deep dread
Political Tyros, in business or bed
Who but wished that they could re-entomb 'em

Many years had such phantoms in legends been known,
Their identity ne'er had been doubted,
In company sometimes and sometimes alone,
They traversed a circuit long marked as their own,
Nor could by exorcist be routed.

At length in the Firm a Hibernian engaged,
Whose motto was spirit—not wisdom;
Open war with the sprite and the d— he waged,
Laughed at those who in haunted apartments were caged,
By a Blue-nose who cozened and quizzed 'em

From the cosy political berth where he lay,
Many souls had from office departed;
Which was told by the Clerks, wicked wights, in a way,
Not adapted to strengthen his nerve for the fray,
Should the Ghost wish to prove him tough hearted:—

With spirit unyielding he listened, then swore
By the Chink, he had never been daunted,
He had fathomed too many such stories before,
So he coolly determined the vault to explore,
When strange noises betokened 'twas haunted.

Such boldness, clerks cautioned, was temerity,
The sprite's vigils portended disaster;
Too heedless he found out his error too late,
When the d— I turned out to be—John Dele-gate
And the light-footed Ghost—his sly master.

Museum and Menagerie Building,
No. 1 Kent Street, St. John's, Jan. 28 1858.

We regret to state that several Deaths have latterly occurred in this vicinity; but, not being furnished with the necessary particulars, we are unable to record them as we should.

In all such cases we require that some friend of the deceased will, either verbally or by note, afford such information as may enable us to perform the melancholy duty.

ON SALE

PUNTON & MUNN

Are now landing Ex *Olio* from Baltimore.
950 Brls. Superfine FLOUR
150 do. prime PORK
50 do. prime BEEF
20 boxes Superior TOBACCO

Which will be sold at reasonable rates,

Harbour Grace

Jan. 9th 1858.

FREE

PEOPLE

(At the foot

Is opened for the English, American Staple as now, variety

The following remunerating price

Flour
Bread
Butter
Tea
Sugar
Molasses
Tobacco
Chairs
Wash Stands
Water Pails
Sleds
Tubs
Mats
Guns
Bran
Horse Feed
Wire Sieves
Towel Racks

BOOTS

(Eng
Manilla

SYD

The whole of too numerous to CASH, will be tor's motto-beit returns."

Jan. 28.

Riddle

Have just land

1500 Brls

Strong

Ex Tho

300 Brls

50 do. P

20 do. O

100 Keg

Dec. 8th.

PUNTON

The cargo of the Hambro

1140 Ba

B

250 Fir

B

Additional supp

Now land

200 Bar

E

550 do.

Selling of

Nov. 24th