

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

## BURIAL OF THE MINNISINK.

BY LONGFELLOW.

On sunny slope and beechen swell  
The shadowed light of evening fell;  
And, where the maple's leaf was brown,  
With soft and silent lapse came down  
The glory that the wood receives,  
At sunset, in its brazen leaves.

For upward in the mellow light  
Rose the blue hills. One cloud of white  
Around a far-uplifted coin,  
In the warm blush of evening stone;  
An image of the silver lakes  
By which the Indian's soul awakes.

But soon a funeral hymn was heard  
Where the soft breath of evening stirred  
The tall, grey forest; and a band  
Of stern in heart, and strong in hand,  
Came winding down beside the wave,  
To lay the red chief in his grave.

They sang, that by his native bowers  
He stood, in the last moon of flowers,  
And thirty snows had not yet shed  
Their glory on the warrior's head;  
But, as the summer fruit decays,  
So died he in those naked days.

A dark cloak of the roebuck's skin  
Covered the warrior, and within  
Its heavy folds the weapons, made  
For the hard toils of war, were laid;  
The cuirass, woven of plaited reeds,  
And the broad belt of shells and beads.

Before, a dark-haired virgin train  
Chanted the death-dirge of the slain;  
Behind, the long procession came  
Of hoary men and chiefs of fame,  
With heavy hearts, and eyes of grief,  
Leading the war-horse of their chief.

Stripped of his proud and martial dress,  
Unurbed, unreined, and riderless,  
With darting eye, and nostril spread,  
And heavy and impatient tread,  
He came; and oft that eye so proud  
Asked for his rider in the crowd.

They buried the dark chief; they freed  
Beside the grave his battle steed;  
And swift an arrow cleaved its way  
To his stern heart! One piercing neigh  
Arose,—and, on the dead man's plain,  
The rider grasps his steed again.

## A HAPPY LIFE.

BY SIR HENRY WOTTON.

How happy is he born and taught,  
That serveth not another's will;  
Whose armor is his honest thought,  
And simple truth his utmost skill;

Whose passions not his masters are;  
Whose soul is still prepared for death,  
Untied unto the world by care  
Of public fame or private breath;

Who envies none that chance doth raise,  
Nor vice; hath ever understood  
How deepest wounds are given by praise,  
Nor rules of state, but rules of good;

Who hath his life from rumors freed;  
Whose conscience is his strong retreat;  
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,  
Nor ruin make oppressors great;

Who God doth late and early pray  
More of his grace than gifts to lend;  
And entertains the harmless day  
With a well-chosen book or friend.

This man is freed from servile bands  
Of hope to rise or fear to fall;  
Lord of himself, though not of lands,  
And having nothing, yet hath all.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 1

Debate upon Second Reading of Placements Exclusion Bill.

Dr. WINTER rose with a sincere desire to aid in doing that which he believed would, if carried out, be of eminent service to the country in rendering pure and incorrupt those to whom were confided her political interests. The bill before the house had his earnest support. He

(Dr. Winter) did not feel called upon to make many remarks upon the reasoning which was so manifest in favor of the principles sought to be established by the measure before the house, that had been so fully and conclusively done by his hon. and learned colleague, but he would for a moment take a review of the acts of those, since they came into power, who were opposed to that measure. It was fresh in the recollection of every person, that in the first place delegates had been sent to England for the purpose of obtaining for this colony Responsible Government, and Dame Rumour had it that, while they were at home on that subject there was some little reference to France and fishery rights made, and something like pledges given. Then, it was a well known fact that the Representation Bill, which inflicted such gross injustice upon many parts of the country, was carried only by the casting vote of Colonel Law, whom he (Dr. Winter) believed had been instructed to do so; the other supporters of the bill in the Council were officials whose future existence depended upon it.—Next Governor Darling came out to inaugurate the new system, and he appointed the present ministry whom he (Dr. Winter) regarded as the nominees of Downing Street. This matter being arranged, Governor Darling thought it necessary to carry out the bargain that had been made between the present ministry of Newfoundland and the home government and the French, and No. 66 despatch was written and sent out and received the approval of the ministry here under the rose. And what followed that? The convention; and when it made its appearance every thing was hurried on—the country was shaken from its centre to its circumference—obloquy and abuse were heaped upon the right hon. Mr. Laocochere—but things turn out differently; after the excitement was over it was discovered that these things would never have been but for the Responsible ministry, who were the first to violate constitutional principles and sanction a despatch which if carried out would have ruined the country. The present constitution had become a farce and a failure, and there was not a British colony which would hear of the measure but would believe that freedom and honesty in Newfoundland were gone. He would advise hon. gentlemen opposite to return to their first love, and carry into effect those principles of constitutional freedom which they advocated a few years ago when they were differently situated. He would ask hon. gentlemen in power and place, if it was constitutional for them to spend money out of the public chest without the vote or sanction of the house? He would tell that there was one sum in particular of £752, spent without authority and brought forward as a balance on the 11th January; there was an order for £2,000 to be spent among the pet districts of the government, and if the hon. member, Mr. Kelly, had not received £150 for a fee for his district?—These are a few of the many instances which he (Dr. Winter) might bring forward, and hon. gentlemen would be found to say that this was constitutional.—He gave his cordial support to the bill before the chair, as a purifying measure, and trusted that there was sufficient independence left to allow the bill to pass its second reading and be committed without delay.

TUESDAY, March 9.

On motion of Dr. Winter for copy of the Pamphlet, entitled "A Review of the Documents in relation to the French Fishery Convention" with the author's name.

Mr. ELLIS said, the address moved for by the hon. Member for Trinity, Dr. Winter, was of much more importance than hon. gentlemen at the other side would wish to have believed, and if they had not felt within themselves that it was of serious moment they would not have summoned their whole force upon the ministerial benches to oppose it. The hon. Colonial Secretary had, as usual, stated that the matter had been got up merely for the sake of opposition to the government, and had attempted to cast a stigma upon the minority in the house by imputing to them a participation in the suggestions which had led to the proposed concessions to the French by the late convention; but the hon. Colonial Secretary well knew that his charges were not correct, and that he was but imagining a one-sided view of the question. He (Mr. Ellis) would admit that the old government might have gone too far in making some arrangements to set the question impending between the British and French Governments at rest, but they had done so, as he believed, for the benefit of the country; however, these matters had no reference whatever to the Convention. Whatever hon. gentlemen at the other side might say there was an abundance of circumstantial evidence to show that the present administration had been ready to co-operate with Governor Darling in bartering away the rights of the people in their fisheries to the French nation. When he (Mr. Ellis) and the hon. member for Burgeo and La Poile, Mr. Prowse, had in previous sessions stated their suspicions that some negotiations were going forward on the subject of the fisheries, and had warned hon. gentlemen opposite of the danger, their warnings had been treated with ridicule, and hon. gentlemen had left the house. The despatch which accompanied the transmission of the three copies of the

pamphlet was as follows:—

"A pamphlet having been recently published, which though evidently designed to vindicate the local administration from party and political charges which have been advanced against them in reference to the late fishery convention, demonstrates so clearly the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government were justified in expecting that many of the provisions of that convention would find acceptance with the legislature of Newfoundland, that I take the liberty of transmitting three copies of it herewith."

This clearly proved that the administration had expected that the convention would have been adopted, and yet when the whole affair had become manifestly clear, hon. gentlemen opposite denied all knowledge of it and all participations in it. Why had Mr. Canning been sent to the westward to survey that coast and report to the government, and how was it that that report had been attached an old pamphlet, almost forgotten, which had been written by Mr. Noad, in which it was stated that the British Government had been offered by the French, for certain fishery rights on the coast of Labrador, lands at St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands, which would support half a million of inhabitants, and that these lands were of far greater importance to the people of Newfoundland than the right of fishing which they would have to yield in return for them? That pamphlet had been attached to Mr. Canning's report at the wish of the government; yet now, when things had altered, when the feeling of the country was known to be opposed to any concession to the French, hon. gentlemen opposite said the land was worthless. Had not another person been sent to the northward to survey the coast which was there to be surrendered to the French, and had not Governor Darling gone himself to Labrador to inspect that part of the coast, which by the convention, was to have been ceded to the French? And what was most remarkable, he had confined his visit to that part, and that part only of the Labrador. The hon. member for Burgeo and La Poile, and he (Mr. Ellis) had at the time reasons to suspect what was going forward, for they had received information from private sources in England, and they had given warning to hon. gentlemen opposite; but these hon. gentlemen well knew about the negotiations which were then in progress, although when the convention arrived they had pretended that it came upon them like a thunder storm. They meant to deceive the country as to their connection with the matter, but the minority in the house had exposed them, and had held up to public execration the Despatch, No. 66, which would for ever be a blot upon the present administration for their concurrence in it. Governor Darling had sent, as the despatch announced, three copies of this anonymous pamphlet to the Secretary of the Colonies, written in defence of the local government, and proving a justification, as was stated, for the Imperial Government having expected that the convention would find acceptance with the legislature, surely Governor Darling would not have done so without knowing who had written it; yet it appeared that neither he nor any member of the administration knew any thing of the author. Taking all the circumstances of the case together, it was easy to determine who had been the projector of the French Convention, and who would have thereby bartered the fisheries of the country and sold the birth-right of its people. The hon. Colonial Secretary had endeavoured to shew that it was the old government who had proposed the conditions of the arrangement with the French, and that it had been upon their suggestions that the convention had been based. If they had proposed such a bargain it would have been a bad one; yet whatever they had proposed it was honest and above board, but when hon. gentlemen opposite had been cautioned about the negotiations, they had received the warning with contempt, and the resolution on the subject of further concessions to the French, which had been introduced by the hon. member for Burgeo and La Poile, had passed the house by the mere chance of the absence of a majority at the other side on the occasion, to defeat it. The hon. Colonial Secretary had charged the minority with a breach of good faith on the subject of the convention by again reviving a discussion upon it; but he (Mr. Ellis) would ask, had not hon. gentlemen at the other side been told that when the proceedings which had been taken in the last session should have an end, the matter should be again brought forward and thoroughly sifted? He admitted that both sides of the house had co-operated last session to prevent a grievous wrong being done the country, but notwithstanding he (Mr. Ellis) charged the administration with having been implicated in the attempt to perpetrate that wrong, but having found that the whole country was opposed to it, they had made a virtue of necessity and assisted in denying the French a participation in the fisheries belonging exclusively to British subjects. Now, when an hon. member moved an address for a copy of a pamphlet having reference to the subject, the whole force of the administration had been concentrated to oppose it; the administration could furnish the document required if they pleased, and they could give the name of the author, for they knew it, yet they refused to do either; such mysterious proceedings would soon enlighten the public as

to who they should regard as their true friends.

Mr. MARCH said, thousands would yet bless the day when there were honest members. His side to oppose the concessions which had been proposed to be made to the French. If the present Governor would write a despatch like the No. 66 of Governor Darling, the people, now knowing the consequences to which it would lead, would pull Government house down about his ears. This question should be brought up every session, as a warning to the government, to let them know that the fisheries of the country should not be bartered away. He did not wonder that the pamphlet would not be produced, because it would convict hon. gentlemen opposite of being a party to the French Convention and of being traitors to the country; hon. gentlemen, too, who had no interest in the fisheries, and who cared little for their preservation. In the very first page of that pamphlet his (Mr. March's) name had been put forward for the purpose of casting a stigma upon it; but he did not regard it in that light because, under the circumstances his name would be immortalized, for when he saw the country about being sacrificed he spoke out boldly as he would always do when the interests of the fishermen should be endangered.

## EXCITING SCENE IN CONGRESS.

The House was in session all night. A fight occurred between Messrs Grow of Pennsylvania and Keitt of South Carolina. The latter struck Grow twice, and Grow knocked him down. The parties were then separated.

A member of Congress, who was a witness gives the following particulars:—

Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman's making any remarks.

Mr. Keitt said, if you are going to object return to your own side of the House.

Mr. Grow responded, this is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow, and said—I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?

Mr. Grow replied—I mean just what I say, this is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Grow by the throat said "I will let you know that you are a damned black Republican puppy."

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, saying "I shall occupy such a place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr. Keitt then again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock. Further difficulties are apprehended. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk. Mr. Washburne of N. Y. was conspicuous among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows. The speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere.—That functionary carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene, and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some moments elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted. The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

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Edited and Published every Wednesday morning by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office, Water Street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELL, Esq.

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