

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times.)
FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.

ALEXANDRIA July 7.—The Steamer Bentinck arrived at Suez yesterday morning with Calcutta dates to the 4th ultimo.

British columns marching on Gwalior.
I have no information from Madras, date from which place are to the 10th.

The intelligence from Lord Elgin is to the 29th April, when the allied forces were in the Gulf of Peihok. The French had got two gunboats over the bar, but our two despatch-boat had struck.

The English and French Admirals were both at Peihok, and it was expected that in a few days the first blow in the North might be struck by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river.

The Chinese government had named commissioners to negotiate, but the latter announcing the fact had retired, adwag [owing?] to an assumption of superiority on the part of the Chinese.

This telegraphic message arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the contract steam-packet Vectis at 3 15 p. m., July 10.

M. STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral
We have been favoured by the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with the following telegraphic despatches:—

MALTA, July 10.—The steam-ship Beutnick, with the India and China mails, arrived at Suez on the 6th. The Vectis arrived here at 3 and the North at 5 p. m. this day; the former started at 8 for Marseilles and the latter will leave at 11 for Southampton.

CADIZ.—The steam-ship Pera, with the outward India and China mails, arrived at Gibraltar in 60 hours from Southampton, and left at 6 a. m. on the 8th for Malta.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The following telegraph despatch from Mr. Acting Consul General Green was received at the Foreign-office on July 15th, at 12 15 a. m.:

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—The steamer Otawa brings Bombay dates to the 19th ultimo.

On the 1st of June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of the Maharajah Scindia near Gwalior. The right and left divisions of Scindia's force gave way, and joined the enemy. The centre, composed of the Maharajah's body guards, fought well, but was beaten with considerable loss of men. Scindia fled to Agra.

Sir H. Rose reports, on the 4th June, from Calpee, that our Broasse (forces?) are marching as fast as they can to Gwalior.

In Rochileund and the Doab all is quiet.
Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor-General at Allahabad.

In Behar the insurrection has been crushed, and Sir E. Lugard's force is available for duty, enherc (any where?).

The people at Lucknow are beginning to come in. Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides of India.

The disarmed Sepoy regiments in Bengal have been discharged in small parties.

The chief of Nurgood has been hanged at Belgaum for the murder of Mr. Manson.

This telegram arrived at Malta by the Euxine at 8 a. m. on the 14th July.

(Signed) A. FANSHAW, Vice-Admiral.

TELEGRAPH TO THE "TIMES."

The following is the despatch of the Times correspondent, dated Malta, Wednesday, July 14th, 9 a. m.:

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.

The Bombay mails have arrived, with intelligence to the 19th of June.

The defeat of Scindia at Gwalior, on the 1st of June, by the rebels from Calpee, is confirmed. Most of his troops went over to the enemy in a body; his guards alone resisted. The Maharajah fled to Dholpore, and was thence on the 3rd escorted to Agra.

Rose's first brigade was half way to Gwalior when the fall of the place was heard of.

Rose from Calpee, Colonel Hicks from Jhansi and Brigadier Smith from Seepree, were to meet before Gwalior on the 17th. The strength of the enemy is rated at 17,000.

Calpee is to be occupied by Whitlock from Banda. In Rochileund all is quiet. The commander-in-Chief left Futteghur for Allahabad on the 4th. The enemy is in great force around Lucknow, and is intercepting the communications with Cawnpore. All well in Bombay Presidency. The Mahratta country is cowed and quiet.

The Chiefs of Meeruy and Sanglee are surrendering their arms and admitting garrisons.

Money continues easy. Freights slightly improved.

We copy the following item of information from a Halifax paper of the latest date:

Advices from Labrador of the 23rd June state that large fields of ice, extending some hundred miles north of the Straits of Belleisle, were floating about. Up to that time no cod-fish had made their appearance. It was supposed that the salmon and net-seal fisheries would be a failure this season, owing to the large quantities of drift ice along the coast, which prevented fishermen from setting nets. Reproductive orders had been given by the French naval commander to all the settlers (other than French, on the north side of Newfoundland, (or south side of strates of Belleisle) to leave the coast, and give up fishing.

Some of the inhabitants have been in possession of their habitation for nearly 100 years, yet they have been ordered to leave their fishing stations before the 1st of August. What has become of the Newfoundland remonstrance to concessions to France? This conduct is hardly compatible with the professions of equity and concord expressed by French officials at that time.—Morning Post.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1858.

We have delayed this publication to be amongst the first to notice the greatest triumph of science and maritime perseverance over natural obstructions and difficulties which has ever fallen to the lot of the press to record—the successful completion of Transatlantic Telegraph Communication. Hail Britannia! Hail Columbia! Henceforth and forever remain the joint guardians of Civil and Religious Liberty, the great promoters of Peace Progress and Civilization throughout the world.

We have just been favoured with the following particulars.

"The Fleet left Queens Town on 17th July, joined Cable on 23th, parted on 29th, arrived at Trinity Bay Wednesday evening and commenced landing the Cable this morning [Thursday] all in good order.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Sir,—All things in creation, to use the language of the metaphysicians, have a final cause, a certain definite end for the fulfilment of which they exist and for the attainment of which they were called into being. Thus in the judgement of some persons, the proper end of a Frenchman's existence is to dance; that of a German to smoke; of a Dutchman to drink; of an Irishman to fight; an American to boast; of a Scot to gather wealth; of an Englishman to transact business. So also some people think that monarchies were instituted for the benefit of Kings; that Parliaments are of use only to tax and spend money, that black men are only designed to be slaves to white; together with various other exemplifications of the theory of final causes, too numerous and too profound to be now noticed.

At the same time there are certain *lulus nature*, the objects of whose existence are somewhat puzzling, not only to those acute philosophers who reason upon national and political phenomena in the modes that I have mentioned, but to those who are not so easily satisfied with a plausible solution. For example, not long after the accession of the present Ministry to power,—I beg pardon I should say to *place*,—many began to ask themselves the question, what is the use of Liberalism—why do liberals exist—what are they—what is the rationale of the laws of their being—has liberalism an ideal—what are the "principles" of which it makes so ostentatious a parade—what class of men do those Liberals represent—in whose interest are they—what do they aim at, and by what tests do they judge of right and wrong and political expediency—in other words what is the final cause of Liberalism?

On reviewing the history, proceedings and present condition of the party, its rise, progress and decay, I can come to no other conclusion than this—that the end for which Liberalism that is our Liberal Ministry exist, is to *Tax* and to *Talk* and create fortunes for themselves at the expense of the hardy and industrious fisherman. Their end is to make professions; to enounce principles; to utter promises; to hold out expectations; to praise themselves and nobody else. They are the representatives of every thing except what is at hand and what is real. They use every turn in the conjugation of verbs, except the present tense, what may, what has been, what will be, what shall be, what could be, what might be, what should be, what ought to be, what is about to be, every possible form of the past and present is perpetually in their mouths; and in some cases perhaps in their heads also. If there is any one tense for which they have a peculiar liking, it is that strange one that is to be found in certain Greek grammars, called the "Paulo-post-future;" by which are expressed those events which will happen after the fulfilment of certain other events

in themselves still future. This Liberal Ministry, in short live upon their professions; talk and talk; but as soon as the opposition party take them at their word, and either compel them to act, or proceed to action, upon the principles they have been professing, their utter hollowness and unreality appears, and they go to the wall to make room for better men.

Were I disposed to sketch the history of the Liberal Ministry, I might shew how completely the development of their party tactics fall in with their true nature; how true it is that talk is the law of their very being. If it did not talk it would die, and if it did much more than talk it would die also. While there is breath they say, there is life in man, and as long as they can keep up their everlasting torrent of words, so long will they exist in the bewildered state. The only practical question is, what use can be made of all their clatter? Can their stream of eloquence be turned to any useful end; Run and run it will, but must it run to waste and flood the country with excessive taxation whilst poor fishermen are ground to support extravagant expenditure. Far from it, let the people but turn the stream of their talk upon the mill-wheel of the opposition and the work will be set agoing in good earnest. The opposition party are a people to act, although not without their own peculiar style of palaver and professions, but then they will act as well as speak as soon as the pressure reaches a certain point of intensity. —So much for the present.

To the Independent Electors of the District of Harbor Grace.

GENTLEMEN,—

Called upon by an influential portion of the community whose good opinion I gratefully appreciate, and to whose judgement I feel bound to defer; I cannot hesitate to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, to represent this important district in place of the Gentleman who has lately accepted the office of Her Majesty's Solicitor General of Newfoundland.

The first principle of Responsible Government, I apprehend to be,—Government by the People—when their representatives become placemen it is evident they must waver between their duty to their constituents and their own personal interests, which may be more readily advanced by a blind subservency to party or sycophancy to the ruling power, than by a faithful maintenance of the rights and privileges of those whose confidence they forfeit, thus bringing the Liberal or Responsible principle, which they pretend to advocate, into general disrepute.

It shall be my earnest endeavour, if returned as your Representative, to oppose and discountenance by all means, such a foul perversion of the spirit of the Constitution, and to this end I promise not to accept of office myself, and to discourage to the best of my ability, the continuance of a practice which has brought so much odium upon the liberal cause.

A Native of the Country, it is scarcely needful for me to express my ardent desire to participate in the Legislation which, morally socially and politically, should elevate my Countrymen, and contribute generally to the comfort happiness and prosperity of the people; and as a Sealer and a Mariner I cannot act otherwise than sustain the particular interests of those with whom I have long been associated, the Sealers and Fishermen of my native land.

Agriculture and its great auxiliary, Good Roads, should certainly engage the earnest attention of the legislature, and I shall neither be dilatory nor parsimonious in supporting the necessary appropriations for those most essential objects.

No Country can rise in the scale of civilisation, or even long remain free, unless a comprehensive and liberal system of Education be generally adopted. Education therefore, shall be deemed one of the primary objects of my earnest attention.

The erection of light houses along our northern line of coast is a subject of vital importance to my fellow mariners, and one in which the Inhabitants of this Bay are deeply interested; my best exertions shall be made to induce the Government to contribute liberally for this laudable, humane, and life preserving object. Outport interests generally shall be faithfully advanced by me, but the requirements of the district I aspire to represent shall, if successful be the particular objects of my strenuous and uncompromising advocacy.

Reduction of taxation can only take place after the reduction of extravagant public expenditure. It shall be my constant endeavour, if returned to prevail upon the Government so to effect the latter that the former may be reasonably expected.

I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to express my sentiments freely upon French claims and Labrador taxation.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient faithful servant
WILLIAM HAYES
Harbor Grace, 29th July, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS
The communications of "An Elector" and "Queriat" must stand over for the present—they will keep well.

Shipping Intelligence

CLEARED.

July 31.—Rosita, (Sp.) Felech, Labrador.
Dora, Luckham, Do.
Haidee, Tucker, Do.
Greyhound, Laylor, Queenstown.
Aug. 4.—Bijou, Priest, Labrador.
Atalanta, Jobling, Miramiche.
Ridley & Sons.
Aug. 4.—Vid, (Sp.) Senti, Labrador.
Quinta, (Sp.) Paris Do.
4.—Elfrida, Pike Do.

Punton & Munn
Aug. 4.—Isabelle, Jewer, Labrador.

William Donnelly.

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR THE BOARD SCHOOL AT New Harbour a Schoolmaster. A competent teacher would be informed of the particulars on sending his recommendation to the Board.

Apply to the Chairman
Rev. H. PERRY,
Harbor Content.
July 23.

FOR SALE

BY THE Subscriber at his Shop, opposite the new store of Walker and Ross,—PAINTS of all descriptions, mixed and unmixed. GLASS, PUTTY, OIL, TORD E NTINE &c. &c. W. C. MOORE.
August 4.

140 M. HEMLOCK BOARD Cargo
Brigantine "Tiger" from Pictou.
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
Harbour Grace.
28 July, 1858.

The Brigantine

"Charles,"
Burthen per register 142 Tons.
Brigantine
"Tiger,"
Burthen Register 171 tons,
Length 103, 9
Breadth 24, 2
Depth 12, 3

Suitable Vessels for the general Trade of the country.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
Harbour Grace.
28 July, 1858.

PUNTON & MUNN

HAVE JUST Received & will sell cheap for cash:—
827 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
200 " Prime PORK,
25 " BEEF,
25 " no. 1 "do.,
84 Kegs Family BUTTER.
July 20, 1858.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return thanks, to his many Friends in Harbor Grace, and the Bay generally, for the liberal support they have hitherto given him, and respectfully solicits a continuation of their patronage.

CHRONOMETERS, DUPLEX, LEVER, and all kinds of WATCHES & CLOCKS, repaired and cleaned.—QUADRANTS & COMPASSES repaired and adjusted.

Some Superior Lever, Horizontal, & Vertical WATCHES, together with a general assortment of HARDWARE now on hand.

Harbor Grace, JOSEPH GODDEN,
14th July.

ON

PUNTO

ARE now land and offer for

Brig Thom
872 Bar
22 brls
72 do.
20 do.

100 Su

20 Ke

10 Br

16 Bo

sod

10 Bar

Tur

30 do.

&

5 do.

14 box

Dev

10 Do

16 Coi

Harbor Grace,

14th

N

BUILDING!

BRICK-WORKING, done by the best notice. None workmen.—Any Thomas Lyuche's, with prompt attention Harbor Grace, 14th July, 1858.

PAINTING!

W. C. MOORE and the Public ready to execute SIGN-PAINTING, done shortest notice & Harbor Grace, 14th July, 1858.

COMMERCIAL

FO

A DIVIDEND

Company a sum for the he will be payable at city, on and after equal hours of ba (By O

July 13.

75 M.

SH

CARGO

RUTE

June 2, 1858.