

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

of the transport Caucasian possessions, 1,400,000; the kingdom of Poland, 4,200,000; the Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,400,000; and the Russian colonies in America, 71,000. At the accession of the Emperor Nicholas the census then taken only gave a population of 51,000,000. This large increase in the space of 30 years may, however, be readily understood when it is considered that the Russian territory has now an extent of 22,000,000 of square kilometres (a kilometre is $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of a mile), and a length of coast of 57,000 kilometres. If the population continues to increase in the same proportion it will by 1900 amount to 100,000,000. The Russian empire, according to the same document contains 112 different peoples, divided into 12 principal races, the most numerous of which is the Slavonian, including the Russians properly so called, the Poles, the Cossacks, and the Servian colonies of the Dnieper. These populations inhabit the finest and most important provinces of the empire."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry the pithy remarks of "Chips" came too late for this day's publication, but they shall appear in our next.

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HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12

HAVING become established as a public journalist in this place during the absence of many whose dearest rights we desire to conserve, we deem it our duty upon their return from the Labrador to briefly repeat our views with regard to the present state of public affairs—this is rendered the more necessary inasmuch as that form of Government which assumed the title of "Responsible," is, in this country, nothing more nor less than an imposture, leaving nothing to hope for but by a change as radical as any that has hitherto taken place, by which means our venal legislators shall be forced either to retrace their steps or retire from their position; and the present mode of Government made to yield to one truly responsible to the people by the operation of purely elective institutions.

It is difficult to point out in few words and with suitable plainness the various causes which conspire to keep liberal institutions in such a shameful state of corruption, and no less difficult to make unpractised men believe that such depravity can exist amongst political partisans styling themselves patriots; but, however difficult the undertaking, the attempt must be made.

At the Electors of this country had forgotten their prejudices and their partialities and exercised a sound discretion in the exercise of their franchise, if they had selected men in whom a love of Country, of Justice, and of Humanity, might counteract those feelings of self-interest which can never be entirely extinguished—we would not have to-day to complain of the acts of a Government which derived and still maintains its power only by the voice of a majority of the peoples' representatives; but it may be asked—how are they sustained by men, several of whom do not scruple to publicly censure their acts and repudiate their policy? to this seeming inconsistency there can be but one reply, self-interest is the powerful incentive. Our representatives are in the pay of the Government, and they cannot—they dare not oppose them by vote in the House of Assembly, were it otherwise, would a deficiency of Thousands of Pounds sterling in the public accounts be not only overlooked, but absolutely endeavoured to be concealed by those representatives? Would an open attempt be made by the Ministry to tax Fish and Oil unless they could calculate upon

their support? leaving to the opposition the honour of foiling them in their discreditable attempt. Would they dare to recommend that the light dues should be mixed up with the general revenue that the money may be appropriated to other purposes than those for which it was subscribed by mariners and fishermen, viz.:—to erect Light Houses wherever they may be required? Would the aged fishermen, their widows and orphans be insulted by an official recommendation to salt the fishes off rather than trouble the Executive for Indian Meal? Would tea, sugar, and other necessaries be taxed by a considerable increase of duty upon those articles, and double duty upon all be exacted for six months? Would some six or seven hundred pounds stg. be paid to a Financial Chairman and Secretary, for the purpose of auditing the public accounts, whilst they enjoyed so little of the public confidence that even those who appointed them overruled the opposition when they desired that One Hundred and Fifty Pounds stg. should be saved which had been previously paid to a Committee of Audit in the House of Assembly, and which was only continued as a species of bribery to three Members? Would the Colonial House-keeper, the Financial Clerk or Secretary, and the Ministerial Printers and Publishers, be permitted to hold seats and vote in the House of Assembly? Would One Hundred and Fifty Pounds be voted for a trumped up account in order to secure the advantage of one vote upon division? Would a paltry Two Hundred Pounds be taken from the vote to the only Steamer in the Island, whilst thousands are being squandered upon unworthy objects? Would the Country lose the advantage of direct Steam Navigation for the want of that confidence in the Ministry which would enable them to advance some Two or Three Thousand Pounds? Would the local expenses and improvements of St. John's have to be defrayed out of the general revenue, so that the Outputs must pay towards their Library, their Water Company, their Fire Brigades, Roads, Hospitals, Doctors, Paupers, and the thousand and one other expenses to which the Capital is subject, and which should be borne by its inhabitants? Would the charge of bribery and corruption be openly made and frequently repeated by the opposition without indignant denial or an attempt at reutation on the part of the ministry? Would they create office for even their most devoted supporter, and send him to the Labrador to commit an outrage upon constitutional principle, by attempting taxation where there is no representation? Would some Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Pounds be added to the debt of the Colony in one year; and last, not least, would Baccalieu remain shrouded in darkness whilst the lives and property of our Planters and Fishermen are being sacrificed by the neglect.

To all this categorical enquiry, we emphatically answer no. A Ministry would not attempt to perpetrate such acts, to neglect such imperative duties; but, that instead of being composed of honest and patriotic men, the majority of our assembly consists of sordid and unfaithful members, who, rather than forfeit their own share of the spoil, will continue to support what they do not attempt to justify, and to hood-wink their constituents by small talk, clap-trap and invidious misrepresentations. Our columns are open to them; let them come forth and manfully attempt to disprove one of the many charges which we this day make, and if they succeed in one solitary instance, we engage to substantiate ten in lieu thereof; upon which, for the present, we are willing to remain silent.

We have been favoured by Mr. Mc-Connan with a course of Lectures on Syria and the Holy Land, delivered in Halifax, by a native of Syria, Gregory M. Wortabet, Esq. Glancing over the introduction, which was evidently intended for the Ladies, we gave to the production itself an attentive perusal, and can view it in no other light than as a praiseworthy and successful attempt in a noble cause. Notwithstanding a few faulty peculiarities—sudden transitions strained sentiment, &c., it still bears the impress of genius, and in consequence carries with it the force of conviction. The Lecturer's intimacy with his subject has enabled him to set local matters in a more striking and interesting point of view than any hitherto presented by transient visitors.

We are under further obligation to the Rev. M. Harvey, for a copy of his course of Lectures on The Harmony of Science and Revelation, delivered in St. John's, during the winter of 1855.

As this work is of a comprehensive, profound, and elaborate character, nothing like justice could be done by a brief review. Such as the nature of this publication, with our limited ability could afford, we may, however, observe that we derived both profit and pleasure from a perusal of those Lectures; and in order that others may secure the same advantages, we extract the following admirable remarks from their preface, feeling assured that more will be thus effected towards inducing a desire for their possession than anything we could offer upon the subject:—

Now, in the present day a vague suspicion has seized on many imperfectly informed minds, that such and such doctrines of Christianity have been spoken;—rumours of objections urged by scientific men are abroad, and whatever is vague and uncertain is conjured up by the imagination into something far greater than the reality. These objections, which in the distance and by reports, are so vast and powerful, looked at close at hand, dwindle into utter insignificance. Christian wisdom and prudence therefore urge us to meet these difficulties manfully and openly, if we wish to counteract their evil tendency on many minds.

Besides it is utterly unworthy of the cause of our holy religion, which professes to rest on truth, and not to fear the most rigid examination, to shrink from confronting any of the established truths of science. Christianity courts inquiry: delights to come to the light; fears no adversary. Distant be the day when the advocates of Christianity shall shrink from encountering any foe; or hope to sustain their cause by taking refuge in any conscious fallacy; or, ostrich-like, hide their heads in the sand, that they may not see the danger, and thus expect to get rid of it. Such a course may be the result of zeal, but "it is not according to knowledge"—nor yet according to honesty.

The above works are to be had at the Book-store opened by Mr. Fraser, in this town.

THE Northern Circuit Court commenced its sittings in this place on Thursday, the 30th October. The Hon. G. H. Emerson presiding. We regret that our absence from town prevented our attendance in Court at the opening, but we have been kindly supplied with an extract of the proceedings, which for the want of space we are reluctantly obliged to let lie over until our next publication.

INQUEST.—On Monday morning last, an Inquest was held in this Town, before John Stark, Esq., Coroner, and a Jury, of which Mr. John Byrne was elected foreman, on view of the body of Josiah Perry, son of Mr. Noah Perry, of Catalina, who had to harbour here with a foul wind, homeward bound. It appeared, on evidence, that a few minutes after ten o'clock, on Saturday night, the deceased was in bed with his brother on board the schooner *Love and Unity*, and that he got up and struck a light and went upon deck for some necessary purpose; when

by some unaccountable accident, he fell upon the anchor over the bows, which greatly bruised his left side—he fell into the water, sunk, and was drowned. One of the crew saw him in the water before he sunk, but he did not speak. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned."

We regret exceedingly to learn that the effects of the late gales have been very disastrous in Twillingate. The following are extracts from private advices received here:—Twillingate, Oct. 28.—We were visited on the 25th and 26th, with a violent gale from N.E. by N., causing a tremendous sea and high tide, which, with but few exceptions, completely swept the north side of this harbour of stages, flakes, boats, &c., doing also considerable damage on the South side. There are no less than 13 vessels and coasters ashore in this place, Back Harbour and the Arm. Thomas Manuel had only returned from the Labrador on the 24th, having been dismayed on the passage, and had with difficulty brought his vessel into port; his schooner is now ashore at Path End, waterlogged; the whole voyage (a good one) spoiled and the craft condemned. What is singularly distressing in this loss, four widows have a son each, (their principal dependence) sharemen on board. Robert Gillet, also just returned from St. John's, is a complete wreck, surveyed and condemned. The E. M. Dodd is ashore, and now is discharging cargo. Mr. George Phillip's schooner is high and dry near Mr. John Young's, reported to be condemned. Mr. John Colbourn Senr's premises an entire wreck, and his schooner hove up in front of Mr. Blanford's residence. Mr. Osmond's schooner is ashore near Elliott's, Two of Messrs. W. Cox & Co's at Path end. Four or five are stranded in Back Harbour, and two belonging to Herring Neck are complete wrecks. I estimate the loss in this harbour alone at £2500. It is really distressing to travel the shore and behold such devastation, rich and poor sharing alike in common destruction of property. Such a terrific gale has not been known the past 30 years. We regret also to add the loss of the *Walter William*, James Manuel, of Twillingate, at Cape Carlos, Labrador, during the same gale, and the *John*, Silvey, of this port in Stack Harbour Tickle. The results of the gale as stated above will be severely felt in Twillingate, as it will deprive many families of the opportunity of pursuing their usual winter avocation of lumbering, &c., in the Bays or sealing on the French shore.—*Ledger*, October 7.

A telegraph despatch was received yesterday by a mercantile firm here, from Boston, in two hours after its transmission, containing important commercial advices from Havana down to the 28th ult.—*Ibid*.

On Thursday night a Mr. Lafort, of St. Lawrence, district of Burin, left Messrs. Barron, Fraser & Co's, wharf in his sch. for St. Peter's, and within an hour after, outside the narrows, was struck by the boom, knocked overboard and drowned.—*Express*.

MARRIED.—On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Thomas Snow, to Miss Elizabeth Nowlan, of Catalina.

DIED.—On the 30th ult., on her passage from the Labrador, Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. John Henn, of Brine's Cove.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
Nov. 8.—Clio, Canteel, Clyde, 18 days, Panton & Mann—coals.
11—Haidee, Tucker, Liverpool, 17 days, Ridley & Sons.
CLEARED.
Nov. 6.—Wm. Panton, Boig, Italy, Panton & Mann—fish.
8—J. & C. Jost, Price, Liverpool, Panton & Mann—oil.
Stella, Martyn, Leghorn, Ridley & Sons.
Bella Eliza, Ioaney, Spain, Ridley & Sons.
11—Elizabeth Margaret, Power, Boston, Panton & Mann—herring, oil, &c.
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