

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

(From the Liverpool Mail, June 5.)
THE COMPROMISE OF THE JEW BILL.

The debate in the House of Lords on Monday last, on the question whether their Lordships would adhere to their amendment on "the Oaths Bill," terminated in an implicit understanding that as regards the long vexed question of admitting Jews to Parliament a compromise should be accepted, which we cannot but regard as honourable and satisfactory to all parties.

Lord Lucan, the questionable hero of the Crimea, may claim the merit of this intended compromise. As proposed by him, the compromise amounts to this:—As a general rule the profession of Christianity is still necessary for admission to the Legislature, the formula "on the true faith of a Christian" still remaining an essential part of the oath of allegiance; but a special exception is to be made in favour of Jews, by means of a Law providing that either House of Parliament may respectively "by Resolution of the House," so modify the oath as to adapt its form "to the honest and conscientious scruples of persons professing the Jewish Religion."

Let such a Law pass, and then we contend all parties, save the extreme republican party in the House of Commons, who wish to ignore all religious qualifications whatsoever, will be content. Parliament will still retain its long and time-honoured characteristic of being a Christian assembly legislating upon Christian principles: Whilst the Jew being admitted by special resolution, will be reminded that the reason why this special honour is conferred upon him is the regard which his Christian fellow-subjects have to his race and nation, added to the fact that all the great principles of Religion and of Morality are one and the same both in Judaism and Christianity—Judaism being the infant Christianity, and Christianity, full-grown, full-developed Judaism. The feeling by the Jew that his admission to the legislature is exceptional, and proceeds more from grace and favour and from considerations having special reference to that Great Patriarch of his "in Whom all nations of the earth are blessed," will operate beneficially in many ways: It will effectually prevent any attempts on his part to interfere with or object to those Christian usages which already obtain in Parliament: The Jew will in fact feel that, though in the House, he is not of it; and that, like his nation at large, he is as a stranger in a foreign land.

But though we thus heartily accept Lord Lucan's proposal as a satisfactory settlement of the Jew question, we cannot conceal from ourselves the great difficulties which beset such a proposal becoming law in its integrity. As our readers will note, Lord Lucan carefully limits the power of either House proceeding by resolution to the case of Jews "only." Now, there can be little doubt that the latitudinarian or infidel party in the House of Commons will endeavour to strike out this word "only" and make the proceeding by resolution universally applicable, so as to allow either House if minded, to admit a Mahometan, or a Hindoo, or even an Atheist. On more than one occasion Lord John Russell has intimated his willingness to go this length with them, and there can be no doubt that a majority of the Commons would support such an amendment if proposed. Thus, the Jew contest instead of being ended, may merely have chosen another battle-field, a "battle-field," too, which brings the essential antagonism of the two Houses into more direct and inevitable collision. Our great hope is, that the friends of Jewish emancipation will prove their sincerity and earnestness in the cause by gratefully accepting the concessions already made them in such handsome terms by the House of Lords, and that they will not for the sake of defending mere abstract theories as religious liberty endanger the speedy possession by the Jews of the boon they have been so long and so rightfully seeking.

Nor can we avoid noticing that Lord Derby (we trust without serious reflection) committed himself to an opinion that it was not necessary to restrict the power of proceeding by resolution to the case of Jews only. His Lordship would extend it "to any person" who, at the table of either House, declared that the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," were not binding on his conscience. True, his lordship gave this opinion, with hesitation, and added, "we would not pledge himself to that view." We earnestly trust that on reflection Lord Derby will agree with us that there are good reasons for limiting Lord Lucan's proposed amendment of the law to the case of Jews "only." We fear it is but too true, that amongst the highest and educated classes a spirit of infidelity—of positive disbelief in Divine Revelation has made many victims. Supposing one of these gentlemen—a notorious disbeliever in the New Testament—were to be elected, and were openly to avow himself a Deist, would Lord Derby admit him? or would he give the liberal party in the House of Commons an opportunity of shewing the lengths to which they are prepared to carry out their theory of "Freedom of Conscience" by modifying the oath so as to meet the prejudices of this deist and blasphemer? Or, again, if the

Liberals of London, having gained a victory over the House of Lords in the case of the Jews were next to show their sympathy for Mahometanism, by electing as their representative one of the many respectable Turks now residing in London, would Lord Derby have no compunction of conscience on reflecting, that he had, unasked and without any of those strong and feeling reasons which apply to the case of the Jews, conceded a power which all experience ought to have forewarned him was certain to be abused? But we shall strive to rest in the conviction that further consideration will induce Lord Derby to accept Lord Lucan's proposal in its entirety—at all events with its limitation to members of The Jewish religion untouched and corroborated instead of weakened. Surely in matters involving the highest interest of a nation,—involving the question whether our legislation is to proceed on those great Christian principles pronounced by the Great Moral Governor of the Universe, surely in matters such as these, every wise and prudent Statesman will abide by Lord Bacon's dictum, that "it is good not to try experiments in States unless the utility be evident and the necessity urgent."

THE PILLAGE OF LUCKNOW.—We learn that a lady residing at Clifton, the wife of a gallant Major at present serving in India, has received a letter from her husband, which gives a glowing account of the treasure seized by our troops at Lucknow. As an earnest of his own success, he has sent her home a necklace of splendid pearls and some emeralds, one of which is believed to be of large value. The gems are in a comparatively rough state, the emeralds having been ignorantly and, we had almost said, mercifully drilled through. The letter speaks of a corporal in the gallant officers' regiment having got a bracelet which will probably be worth from £100,000 to £200,000. Another letter from a young officer received at Clifton states that the writer has got three superb embroidered shawls of rarer workmanship and great price.—*Bristol Mercury.*

IRON PLATED SHIPS OF WAR.—Sir Charles Napier's theory of an iron-sided ship is to be put to the test at Portsmouth. The Alfred, a raised line-of-battle ship, is to be fortified by iron plates stripped from the floating battery Glatton, and to be moored in Porchester Lake to undergo the fire of the Excellent.

TURKEY.—The most alarming reports are current in well informed circles in Paris of a general rising of the Christians throughout all European Turkey. The Greek Soldiers are deserting en masse to form guerilla troops within the Turkish territory.

THE ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH CONSUL AT BELGRADE.—The Times' Vienna correspondent describes the attack on the British Consul-General. Mr. Fontblanque was walking on the glacis of his fortress, when the ruffian, who had a but-and-thrust bayonet in his right hand and a very large stone in his left, approached. The assassin first cut at his head; on guarding it, Mr. Fontblanque was wounded in the arm; his hand was cut through in protecting his body from a thrust; and while he was retreating to some Servians for protection he was struck three times with the stone. This took place in the presence of about 200 Turkish soldiers. As soon as Mr. Fontblanque reached his house, the Pacha sent to express his regret, and to say that the soldier was in prison. Some are inclined to think the Turk mistook his man, because Mr. Fontblanque has openly expressed his disgust at the barbarous behaviour which the Turks have lately experienced from the Montenegrins.

(From the Public Ledger, July 20.)

THE Royal Mail Steamer Osprey Capt SAMPTON arrived last night at a late hour. Her dates are to the 3rd July. She has brought about 20 passengers.

We observe that the *Cagliari* has been delivered up to her owners, the Sardinian prisoners released, and that she arrived at Genoa on the 23rd June.

The Emperor of France has withdrawn much of the stringency upon the Press of his country.—General CONCHA has complained to the Government of the insults of the English in reference to the slave trade. A change of Ministry has taken place in Spain.—The Pays affirms that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has presided at a Council of War, at which the question was discussed whether it might not be expedient to evacuate Lucknow. It adds that a body of English troops was proceeding by forced marches to Allumbagh, with the object of supporting the retreating movement.—At 6 a.m., of the 3rd inst., no intelligence had been received of the arrival of the *Agamemnon*, with the Eastern half of the cable;—[and at the hour of our going to press, 2 a.m., we had received no notice of the arrival of the *Niagara* with the western half.]—The *Pearl*, with the Livingston expedition left Simon's Bay on the 1st of May for the Zambese, Dr Livingstone remaining at the Cape. The Colonists presented him with an elegant silver box containing 851 guineas. It was proposed by the Governor to establish five

intermediate posts between the Colony and Zambese.—A great fire took place on the 29th in the London Docks, destroying about £300,000 worth of property.

THE owner of the Steam-tug *Blue Jacket*, having placed his little boat at the service of the Commercial Society of this town, they, on Saturday last, improved the opportunity of making a trip in her as far as Petty-harbour, returning at an early hour in the evening quite pleased with the excursion.

We have been authorised to state that the *Blue Jacket* is at the service of any party for a similar purpose during this, the slack season; and a day's cruise of this kind at this season of the year cannot but recommend itself to all who have been cribbed in this hot weather, welking under our glorious July sun. We believe the expense for a limited party will be very insignificant, and those who look upon such an excursion as conducive to health would do well to avail themselves of the chance thus afforded them.

We understand the Steam-tug *Dawnless* is in a fair way of being lifted from her muddy bed, and hope to congratulate her spirited proprietor in a few days, upon her complete restoration to view, and her speedy repair, so as to take her place once more upon the waters of our harbour.

St. John's, N.F. 16, 1858.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* intercepted off Cape Race, brings English dates to the 3rd current, and the following summary of the news has been received at this Agency.

BRITAIN.—The House of Commons was engaged in the India Bill.

The House of Lords had rejected the Bill to abolish Church-rates, by a large majority.

A private meeting of the Illinois Central Shareholders had been held in London, a Committee was appointed, and a Delegate would be sent to New York.—*Post* of Friday last.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1858.

ALTHO there is little difference of opinion entertained by the Electors of this District, as to the necessity for a thorough change in their representation, yet, as the time for a general election is near at hand, there is a manifest indisposition on the part of many to take measures for the purpose of preventing the re-election of the lately appointed Solicitor General, this fall. We however dissent in opinion from those procrastinating reformers, being convinced that the sooner a good work is commenced the better. On private and personal grounds we entertain a full appreciation of the many estimable qualities both of head and heart of our nominal representatives, nay more, we labour under a sense of personal obligation of no trifling character to both those gentlemen, whom we have known, the one from his childhood and the other from our own; but we hold the duty of the faithful press-man to be stern and imperative as that of the ancient Roman Tribune who, with breaking heart, condemned his son to death and quickly followed him to the tomb. A Country's liberty—the people's rights are at stake, and we cannot hesitate to recommend immediate action; for how shall electors hereafter consistently urge the purification of their assembly, if they now hesitate to evince a determination to effect that object, and suffer an avowed venal man (who has long evaded the penalty of venality by the ruse of acting appointments, but who emboldened by success, now confidently boasts that he can command the slavish offering of an injured peoples suffrage) to be again returned.

WE are indebted to Mr. W. H. Thompson Telegraph operator in this place, for the following information; politely furnished at our request.

The Submarine Telegraph Cable was joined mid ocean, on the 25th June, and parted immediately; joined again after paying out forty miles parted again on the 27th.—*Niagara* went back to meet *Agamemnon*, supposed with the intention to join again, but they arrived at England on the 5th inst., to make some improvements, and are expected to leave again to-day, 21, or to-morrow.

Shipping Intelligence

ENTERED.

July 15.—Corrasom, Davison, Baltimore, 20 days
 20.—Rothsay, Taylor, Buctouch, 5 days
 Punton & Munn.

July 15.—Hecl, Jewer, Sydney, Coals
 William Donnelly

July 16.—Haidee Tucker, Cadiz 24 days.
 17.—Mantura, Sherriff, Liverpool 26 days.
 Ridley & Sons.

CLEARED.

July 17.—Mary, Biggs, Dalhouse,
 17.—James Willington Weddington, La Have
 Ridley & Sons.

July 21.—Thomas, Rcass, St. John.
 Punton & Munn.

ON SALE.

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.

PUNTON & MUNN

ARE now landing at their New Stores, and offer for Sale, the Cargo of the Brig *Thomas*, from Baltimore—

872 Barrels superfine FLOUR,

22 brls. Corn Meal,

72 do. - - - PORK,

20 do. Prime Family BEEF,

100 Sugar Cured HAMS

20 Kegs Goshen BUTTER,

10 Brls. Pilot BISCUIT,

16 Boxes water & soda CRACKERS

10 Barrels spirits Turpentine,

30 do. Tar, Rosin, & Varnish,

5 do. Linseed Oil,

14 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco,

10 Dozen BROOMS,

16 Coils Manilla ROPE.

Harbor Grace, 14th July.

NOTICES.

BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!

BRICK-WORK SLATING & PLASTERING, done by the Subscriber at the very shortest notice. None employed but the very best workmen.—Any Commands left at the late Mr Thomas Lynche's, or at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

Harbor Grace, 14th July, 1858. J. F. MCCARTHY.

PAINTING! PAINTING! PAINTING!

W. C. MOORE Begg to inform his Friends and the Public of Harbor Grace, that he is ready to execute all orders in HOUSE, SHIP, & SIGN PAINTING—PAPER HANGING & GLAZING, done in the very best style, at the shortest notice & on the most reasonable terms. Harbor Grace, 14th July.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF N.W. FOUNDLAND.

A DIVIDEND on the paid up Capital of the Company at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June 1858, will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after the 15th instant, during their usual hours of business. (By Order of the Board.) R. BROWN, Manager.

July 13.

A

THE SUBSCRIBER to his man Carbonate, and the ral support they respectfully solicited for the CHRONOMETER and all kinds of repaired and cleaned PASSES repaired Some Superior WATCHES, together with HARDWARE Harbor Grace 14th July

The

80 M. sp
 30 M. p
 20 M. d
 10 M. fr
 20 Tons
 25 M. S
 20 M. B
 Harbor Grace, 14th July, 1858.

500 M

600 M

30 Ton

60 Bus

30 Tons

20 M H

60 m Ha

30 Tons

30 m Sh

600 Bus

5 Brk

3 Ke

900 m S

124 m.

RUT

June 16, 1858.

RID

115 pu

M

10 "Bella."

1000 Brs.

200 do.

30 Boxes

Ex Mary Zabine

75 M.

SH

CARGO

RUTH

June 2, 1858.