

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

By MATTHEW TELEGRAPH.
CAPTAIN OF HERALD.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times writes on the 31st inst. that the Convention resolved by the Paris Assembly on the 15th inst. the taking of Her Majesty's own coronation from other sources. The Convention was held by Her Majesty's own coronation from other sources. The Convention was held by Her Majesty's own coronation from other sources.

THE BLACK SEA

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 13.—Thegraphic intelligence of the 13th inst. has been relieved by the Paris Assembly on the 15th inst. the taking of Her Majesty's own coronation from other sources.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes on Wednesday evening the 17th inst. that official despatches have reached Paris, dated Palermo, Dec. 8. Baron Bentivenga is a prisoner in the hands of the royal authorities. A great many other persons have been captured and are being held in Palermo, clearly indicating that the insurrection is being suppressed.

ENGLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

The Daily News says—It will be advisable for Lord Palmerston to embrace the earliest opportunity that presents itself to proclaim in the most unequivocal language the determination of the English Government to resist such a gross violation of the international laws of Europe as is threatened to the King of Prussia with the promised connivance of the Emperor of the French.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Nothing is talked of but the preparations going on and the orders given to put a large part of the army on a war footing in order to move towards Switzerland. As the War-office the needful instructions are ready to be sent off at a moment's notice. Considerably more than the two army corps at first intended will be mobilised for immediate service.

It is understood that Switzerland will eventually be made to pay for the expense caused by the demonstration or campaign whichever it proves. Prussia has already applied to the different States for permission to march through their territory. It is said that the subject will be officially brought before the German diet, in order to obtain the formal sanction of that assembly.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, Dec. 15.—The English residing in this capital, and those who are only here temporarily, have signed an address of congratulation to the King, and presented it in person at the Palace.

THE CONFERENCES.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that, on the 12th, Hali Bey, Redschid Pacha's son, left Constantinople for Paris, with instructions respecting the Conferences.

FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris dated Friday evening, states that the Bank of France has not made any change in its rate of discount. The Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Naples on the occasion of the late attempted assassination. The letter was transmitted through the Vice-Consul of France at Naples.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 15th inst. contains a decree appointing M. Mon to be ambassador extraordinary from Spain to the court of Rome. The Spanish loan of £3,000,000 is awarded to M. Mires, at 42½ per cent.

RUSSIA.

The hope that a greater degree of liberty would be allowed to the press in Russia has been disappointed—even Le Nord the Russian organ at Brussels has frequently articles blotted out. THE EXECUTION OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSIN OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

The correspondence from Naples contains an account of the trial and last moments of Milano who attempted the King's life. When asked how long he had contemplated this act, he replied "Ever since the King perjured himself." On the scaffold his demeanour was firm and tranquil. His last words were, "Viva la Patria e la liberta." A little before he said, "It is glorious to die for our country and for liberty. The soldiers of his battalion were deeply moved, and some of the officers wept.

FRANCE AND THE NEW CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, Saturday Morning.—Letters from Vienna of the 14th state the question of holding the Conference has now entered on a new phase. Count Boul has received a despatch informing him that the Cabinet of the Tuileries, after very mature reflection, cannot accept of the interpretation of the Bolgrad question and that of the Isle of Serpents, in the absolute terms propounded by England, Austria and Turkey. Count Boul has sent this unexpected declaration to the Emperor of Austria in Italy. No one can now predict when the new Conference will be opened.

The misunderstanding between Prussia and Switzerland has now arrived at such a serious point that the first-named Power is said to be determined to march her troops into the Federal Republic. The French official organ laments the obstinacy of Switzerland, "On one side," it states, "France has met with a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question; on the other side, an obstinacy which is to be regretted—an exaggerated susceptibilities, and a complete indifference to her counsils." The Prussian march seems to be goaded to this step by the determination of the Swiss to try the prisoners, and the Neuchâtel question may lead to results the importance of which cannot be ever estimated. It is evident that everything has been done by Louis Napoleon to prevent a collision, but hitherto without effect. Frederick William, so difficult to move in bringing Russia to her senses, is, after all, a very fiery gentleman, who will not hesitate to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" when his personal feelings are moved. The Gazette de France states one important fact, if true,—namely, that the policy of the English Government on the Swiss question is not in harmony with France. Prussia will do all the fighting herself, and will not ask the Germanic Confederation to assist her in the work of bringing the little Republic to its senses.

ENGLAND.

An occasional correspondent of the Manchester Guardian announces that her Majesty, as a mark of her regard, and in honour of the alliance which is to take place between the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick of Prussia, is about to confer upon the hereditary Prince of Prussia the father of Prince Frederick, the order of the Garter; and Sir Colin Campbell has been specially appointed to convey the order with an autograph letter from the Queen, the hereditary Prince. Sir Colin starts upon his mission this week. Lieutenant General Sir Stephen Lakeman was married on the 1st inst., at Bucherast, to the Princess Marie de Philippesse. Sir Stephen by his marriage will inherit a princely fortune; he also becomes a Wallachian noble, "Boyard" of the first class.

A letter from Berlin of December 12, says—It is now understood that the marriage of Prince Frederick William, which was fixed for the 18th of October next (the Prince's birthday), has been postponed and will now take place on the 21st of November the day on which the Princess Royal will complete her 17th year.

A highly influential meeting was held at Dublin on Tuesday, the High Sheriff in the chair which resolved unanimously to petition Parliament to reduce the income to 5d in the pound after April next.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

Leaving the subject of Baccaloo Light House in good hands, we would next direct attention to the state of our public wharf. We understand that several hundred Pounds have been expended upon that unfinished piece of work, which is by no means equal to the necessities of so large a population, for it must be remembered that vessels from all parts of the Bay, to say nothing of foreigners, have frequent occasion to ballast or discharge at this place; all things considered a few hundred pounds more might be well expended in rendering this wharf efficient for all public purposes. If a solid pier were extended about one hundred feet further into the harbour, it would, in addition to the general convenience form a shelter for the mass of shipping which generally lies between that place and the Point of Beach, and thus prevent much damage being occasioned by heavy westerly winds which from the unsheltered extent of this Harbour, was experienced during the late gale.

We also noticed the unfinished state of the public wharf at Carbonear, and wondered that with its Representative a member of the ministry, that important and populous district should be thus neglected, surely the public money could not be better expended than in affording every convenience for the Boats and shipping on a truly sea-going race of men. Moreover the Packet service would be rendered much more efficient and satisfactory if those public wharves were finished and kept in a proper state of repair.

Again, nothing tends more to the health and comfort of a community, than a good supply of pure water, this from the nature of the site of the town might be obtained at an inconsiderable expense, notwithstanding with satisfaction an excellent Tank at this end of the town, which is very creditable to the projectors, and would gladly see a second established further to the eastward so that the towns people generally may derive full benefit from such sources.

It only remains for us to observe, that if the people desire such improvements as those alluded to, they need only take up the subjects properly, and urge them with becoming spirit, when they will most assuredly succeed.

At the request of a Medical Gentleman we this day insert some valuable rules to be observed in all cases of suspended animation.

In this Country where death so frequently occurs by drowning, these rules cannot be too widely circulated, and we trust their application in such cases will become general, and be attended with the same success in this as in other countries.

THE LANCET.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856. FIRMLY do we believe that the method proposed by our great English Physiologist, Dr. MARSHALL HALL, for restoring the asphyxiated from drowning, and for resuscitating children apparently still-born, is destined entirely to supersede and set aside every other mode now in use, and every one that had been previously adopted. Nor is this all; it appears to be equally certain, that in hundreds of instances in which all other systems hitherto used have failed, and in many in which they actually failed, the mode of treatment recommended by Dr. MARSHALL HALL would have been crowned with the happiest possible results.

Anything more simple, philosophical, or beautiful than the process described, could not have been designed. It is proposed to call the plan the "Ready Method" of treating the drowned; but we think that title may lead to an uncertainty of action, and to some confusion in practice. Infinitely preferable in our opinion, would be the title, "MARSHALL HALL'S Method." This designation is due to the distinguished discoverer, and the method would thus be benevolently associated with his name to the end of time. Mark, so simple is the process, as a mode of action, that one person, who takes from the water another person apparently drowned, may, to a great extent, and on the instant, carry into operation the mode of proceeding Dr. HALL has explained. With the aid of two or three others, the whole process may be gone through—on the spot—on the bank of pool or river—on the green sward—on a gravel walk—on a towing-path—in winter or summer—by day or night. Without instruments, hot-baths, stoves, it can be put into practice,—all being accomplished by a correct knowledge of the mode of procedure, and hands—aye, of the roughest kind—to carry it into execution.

"RULES."

1. Treat the patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.
2. Send with all speed for medical aid, and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.
I.—To Clear the Throat.
3. Place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead;
II.—To Excite Respiration.
4. Turn the patient slightly on his side, and (i) Apply snuff or other irritant to the nostrils; (ii) Dash cold water on the face previously rubbed briskly until it is warm. If there be no success, lose no time; but—
III.—To Imitate Respiration—
5. Replace the patient on his face, supporting the chest on a folded coat or other article of dress.
6. Turn the body very gently, but completely, on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, alternately; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute only;
7. When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure, with friction, along the back; removing it immediately before rotation on the side; All these movements are performed systematically by the same individual.
- IV.—To induce Circulation and Warmth—continuing these measures:
8. Rub the limbs upwards, with firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, &c;
9. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured, each by itself supplying a coat or a waistcoat. Meantime, and from time to time—
V.—Again.—To Excite Inspiration—
10. Let the surface of the body be slapped briskly with the hand;
11. Or, let cold water be dashed briskly on the surface previously rubbed until it is dry and warm.

The Public Meeting as advertised in our last duly took place, when the following Petition was unanimously adopted, is now in course of signature, and will be Presented immediately after the opening of the Legislature.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly in Legislative Session convened.

The Petitioners of the Owners and Masters of vessels and others of the district of Harbour Grace

Humbly Sheweth

That your petitioners gratefully acknowledge the great and lasting benefits your Honorable House have conferred on the people generally by the establishment of Light Houses and Beacons on several parts of the Coast and Harbours of this Island.

That your petitioners do respectfully bring under your notice, that the coast between Cape Spear and Bonavista, a distance of about seventy miles whence the greatest part of the vessels engaged in the Seal and Cod fisheries depart from Bays and Harbours, lying inside the Coast alluded to, and necessarily return with danger, and often times attended with much danger, when endeavouring to make the Island of Baccalieu or this head-land of Cape St. Francis on either of which no Light House has yet been erected.

That many of your petitioners have experienced much hazard and difficulty arising from the dangerous condition of this Coast and have the painful recollection that within the past twenty years several vessels of this Island and also vessels of other countries in making for the land have been totally lost and in several instances the crews also have perished.

That your petitioners are of opinion, founded upon long experience, and mature consideration of the subject, that a Light House is essential and most particularly required on the North east end of the Island of Baccalieu for security and protection against Shipwrecks, and your petitioners fully believe that when a Light-house shall be erected thereon that the losses and misfortunes occasioned about that Island and the Coast adjacent, will, as far as human means can adapt prevent a recurrence of the disasters so lately experienced.

That Your petitioners therefore most humbly implore your Honorable House to take the subject into your most serious consideration, and devise such means as in your wisdom may appear necessary for the speedy erection of a Light House on Baccalieu.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

The St. Johns Papers generally come regularly to hand, but there have been exceptions. In the Patriot of the 5th inst., which we received on Saturday last, a writer signed Veritas charges us with not being acquainted with the facts of the Delegations to the imperial Government because we stated that £625 of the Delegation money should be restored by the Premier to the Treasury.

We need only observe in reply, that the amounts stated as received by each of the Delegations were substantially correct. The Reporter was our authority, and his statement upon these as upon other matters was permitted to pass without challenge or contradiction, where either might have been promptly met, we feel surprised that the Conception Bay Man should under such circumstances be charged with a disregard of Truth, but the main fact remains as stated, first by the Reporter, and secondly by the Conception-Bayman. Mr. Little did receive just Six Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds more than his fellow Delegates and whether this extraordinary amount was allowed in consideration of one or more pleasure trips, the burden upon the Colony remains the same, and must be borne principally by the Fishermen of the country.

CORONERS INQUEST. An Inquest was held in this Town on Saturday last, before John Stark Esquire Coroner and a Jury of which Mr. Garratt Wall was elected Foreman, on view of the body of Joseph Gonzalez a Spanish Boy belonging to the Brig Enseguez of Valencia Captain Diego Pary. It appeared in evidence that deceased died suddenly on board the Brig, at half past seven o'clock on the morning of the 16 inst., Doctor Allan being of opinion that the deceased died of disease of the heart the following verdict was returned. Died by the visitation of God.

Another Inquest was commenced on the same day, before the same Coroner, and a Jury of which Mr. Thomas Godden was elected foreman on view of the body of Joseph Goff, from Poole, fisherman. As Doctor Dow could not give his evidence on Saturday the Inquest was adjourned to the Court House where it terminated at two o'clock on Monday last. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased called at the House of Mr. James Walsh, at River Head evidently labouring under a fit of delirium-tremens his body was found in the water. Dr. Dow gave as his opinion that the deceased died from suffocation.—Verdict—found dead in the water at River Head of Harbour Grace.

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