

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

alty. "The old dame" has it that St. ALXANDER BANNEMAN is the man and he will pay us a visit in January. The wags have it that the appointment of Sir ALXANDER will be but one remove—"from the fire pan to the fire." We hope his Excellency may possess not a little fire, and that it may be promptly applied to exterminate the iniquities which hang as a rag-chain upon this unfortunate colony.—[Times

DUTIES OF A COLONIAL GOVERNOR.
—An English colony has a solid and active bond of union with the mother country in the Governor, who receives his appointment from the mother country and whose legal, and still more whose moral position and influence have necessarily great weight in moulding the infant province. He is the centre and the head of the social system, the equivoque of the parish, the only great man in a very new country; and everybody knows how much the only great man in a place is thought of. He is then a real and effective medium between the new English State and the mother country; in the office of a home appointed Governor, the mother country has an engine of real power, and one which enables her to exert a parental influence over her child; while, at the same time, the Governor's position is not such as to enable him indefinitely to control the new community, or oppose its mature and deliberate will. He must yield to the steadily maintained popular demand in the province, just as the home Government must to the popular voice at home, but this is quite consistent with a real and effective power attaching to the position of Governor. He is not obliged to give in to the first expression of the popular voice; he can deter a measure, and the power of deterring is very often equal to the power of negating altogether. Give the populace time, and they will often change their own minds, and veto themselves. The power of postponing is thus often equal to a veto. The English colony has in its home-appointed Governor an effective medium of connection with home—one which identifies it with the parent State, gives it the advantage of her old established basis and makes it a part of the empire at large.

The Montreal 'riot' says:—The proprietors of the Conard Line are about to enter on a race of competition with the St. Lawrence and Ocean Steamers; and further, we have it from a commander of one of the Conard Steamers—our Canadian boats are to be run down, if possible, by a powerful Company.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Cornelius Kortright, Esq., to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Granada.

A tremendous flood occurred in India about the end of September, sweeping off whole towns and causing loss of life.

THE STEAM-SHIP ADRIATIC.

The new steamer Adriatic which is being built for the Collins line, to sail between Liverpool and New York, is the largest steam-ship ever built in America, and is without exception the largest vessel constructed of wood in the world. The Persia is some 20 feet longer, but then it will be remembered that she is an iron steamer. The Adriatic is 354 feet in length, 50 feet breadth of beam, 33 feet 2 inches in depth of hold, and registers 2838 tons of Custom House measurement. Like the Atlantic and Baltic, the Adriatic is brig-rigged, and without a bowsprit. She has three decks, the hurricane, main and spar decks, below which are the berths of the waiters and servants, and staterooms, which are taken off from the space appropriated to a portion of the freight. The great feature of the main deck is the grand dining-saloon, which is 75 feet in length, or fifteen feet longer than that of the steamship Persia. In width it is 28 feet, and furnishes accommodation for over 300 persons.

In addition to the side windows, it is lighted and ventilated by an ingeniously constructed and elaborately ornamented skylight which extends from the hurricane to the spar deck. The glass of the windows and skylight is embellished with beautifully wrought designs, painted in the highest style of art, and all burned in, so as to become a part of the glass itself. In the centre of each pane the artist has painted a flying-bird, imitating the shade and colour of the plumage with such fidelity to nature as to give it almost a life-like appearance. The safety of the vessel is insured, so far as the safety of a vessel can be, against unforeseen accidents, by eight water-tight compartments, constructed of solid oak plank, 3 inches thick, placed diagonally against each other with layers of pitch and felt between them, making a total thickness of 6 inches, and shored in the most substantial manner. Her anchors weigh 7000 lbs each. The engine galley is situated, as we have said, in the centre of the vessel; and is lighted by a number of windows. It extends above the hurricane deck, and is from 15 to 20 feet square. The engines, of which there are two, oscillating cylinders, each 100 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke. The motive power is generated by eight tubular boilers similar to those which are to be used in the United States steam frigate Niagara, and varying slightly from those in the other steamers in the Collins line. They are calculated to carry a pressure of from 25 to 30 lbs, to the square inch, and are partially supplied with fresh-water from patent condensers connected with the engines. To feed the furnaces under these boilers will require from 60 to 60 firemen and coal-passers, while the engines will employ no less than six engineers. The wheels which are to be set in motion by all this mighty machinery are each forty feet in diameter 12 feet face, and have a dip from 8 to 9 feet. The power of the engines may be conceived from the fact that it is about 50 per cent. more than that of the Atlantic.

LATEST EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The Royal Mail Steamer Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, in 11 days from Liverpool, with London dates of the 21st and Liverpool 22d ult.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 13th, to meet again on the 16th December.

The subscriptions to the Nightingale fund amounts to £40,000.

Flour is 1s. lower.

The Corn Trade inactive.

The English Stock Market keeps good, the tendency of prices being still upwards.

There is great buoyancy in the foreign market.

The failure is announced of Messrs. John Dick and Sons, spinners of cotton thread, in Glasgow. The liabilities are estimated at £60,000, and the assets are expected to realise more than 10s. in the pound.

The Earl of Leiningen, half brother of the Queen, whose death has just placed the court and royal family in mourning, is succeeded by his son Ernest, who is now serving as a midshipman in the British navy.

Queen Christiana has embarked for Rome, with the Duke de Rianzas and two of their daughters.

The issue of the great struggle in the United States for the Presidential chair appears to have been received in England with some disappointment—the sympathies of the public being entirely on the side of freedom. The "European Times" says: It will be the policy of the British Government to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties in the United States. The questions at issue are questions with which persons not Americans have little or nothing to do, for we are not amongst the number of those who believe that a statesman of Mr. Buchanan's rank will countenance the seizure of Cuba or throw his arms over practical expeditions of the Filibusters in Nicaragua. Many points are introduced into a great political struggle like the Presidential contest, for the sake of a temporary success, with which the winning candidate elevated to power scorn to be identified. The main issue in the late election was the extension of slavery by the South to keep pace with the growing expansion of power in the North and West, and this issue has been answered in the affirmative. It is our business to stand by, quiet spectators of the game, and if it be played out in a way which interferes with no extraneous interest, any, the least, interference on our part would be impertinent. In fact, we believe, from Mr. Buchanan's antecedents, that he will exert himself to remove the scandals brought upon his party by the policy of his Southern supporters, and that the civil war which has disgraced Kansas, and roused the ire of the Free States, will receive under his administration a check which must remove all just cause of complaint.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

We dislike attacking individuals, even in their public capacity. Entertaining no personal antipathies, it is painful to indulge in strong unadvised attacks upon character, still to be faithful to our

calling, to the public by which we are sustained, and to our native land, we must remark upon the capidity of those whose acts prominently entitle them to especial consideration. Of those who made the necessity for economy the pretext by which they secured the direction of public affairs, our present Premier far exceeded his political competitors, and yet we are assured that this theoretical economist took to himself no less a sum than eight hundred and fifty pounds, appropriated for delegation purposes, leaving just two hundred and fifty pounds to be divided between the other delegates. Now, although no Government print has the hardihood to deny such facts as these, yet there are persons, and those not the least influential amongst us, who, without denying such charges in toto, say that they are generally exaggerated; but in a matter of figures—of pounds, shillings and pence—what could be more easy than to correct the falsehood by stating the fact. Let this, then, be done—openly, fairly, and promptly done—let those deceitful and sly supporters of our present Ministry be silent. The men who have now taken those things in hand are generally well informed upon the subjects on which they treat, and will not suffer any person or party, deceitful or deceived, to mistify or misconstrue one iota of the serious charges which have been plainly set forth. Here, then, is a sum of eight hundred and fifty pounds instead of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, with which the other delegates were compelled to be satisfied. We contend that £625 of this money should be restored to the public chest. Again, it was emphatically stated by our Premier that no official should receive more than £500 sterling per annum. Now we will risk our case upon the fact that this sum is greatly exceeded by the Attorney General himself; £700 would be nearer the mark; and it will be well for our Col. Secretary if, at the proper time, he can free himself from a similar charge.

Once more, why was the original amount of expenses of the Savings Bank nearly doubled by the present Ministry, after they had wrested the control of that institution from other and more honorable hands? Why, we ask, was that institution seized upon by the Ministry, and thus compromised for their fiscal deficiencies, whilst the directors were changed, with the exception of one, who still clings to it with characteristic tenacity? And why was the amount of £500 sterling per annum thus appropriated? The man who performed the whole of the duties received less than half that amount? What becomes of the £275 sterling remaining after this salary is paid? Let the Premier, the Speaker, and Mr. Fox answer. Pity that the latter gentleman should happen to be one of such a triumvirate.

These are facts which speak to all, which come home to every inhabitant of the country, but there are others which call peculiarly and emphatically upon the Newfoundlander, and we would now direct attention to that abominable affair of the Solicitorship of the Assembly. Upon some trifling pretence, or trumped up report, Mr. Carter was deprived of that office which he had faithfully filled for years, and for what purpose? Hear it Newfoundlanders from one end of the country to the other—for the purpose of putting into office the Premier's brother. Yes, this naïve with his helpless family, and time honoured connections, was displaced, and his children's bread taken, to make room and office for the bachelor brother of this insatiable Premier, and can Newfoundland and her children be fallen so despicably low that they must needs submit to such heartless degradation and wrong at the hands of strangers who it is stated, left their country for their country's good; and did those men suppose that such acts could be perpetrated in the heart of our country and pass as things soon to be forgotten, we call upon our countrymen to unite with others, if they can, or with each other if compelled, for the purpose of inducing our House of Assembly to erase from their record this foul proof of cupidity, tyranny and wrong.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man)

SIR,—There is, perhaps, no country in the world in which visionary theory has done so much to darken political knowledge as this; nor where facts appear at length so conspicuously to enlighten it. Time is no friend to hypocrisy; it obliges knavery to be stripped of its mask; and as our government has now become pretty crab-bit, we are compelled with some steadiness of attention to behold depicted in its features, (which our liberal fondness imagined were divine in its cradle), cunning, dishonesty, falsehood and hypocrisy. TAXATION and PLUNDER seem to characterize its rule; and there is a fantastic comicality, intensely ridiculous, in the solemn silence with which it affects to treat the charge of its embezzlement of the poor fund that has been so repeatedly made against it by a portion of the public press; but it dare not—it cannot come forward to vindicate itself; and when placed at the bar of the country, next Session of the Assembly, to answer the charge, this assertion will be fully verified, as no correct or detailed account of expenditure has been kept by the paid Commissioner. The people, generally, have no opinion of its honesty and honour, (what honour among thieves?) even its paid friends are compelled to acknowledge its want of

them, and when such an admission is made by its own paid supporters, a vigorous action is required to get rid of it for the salvation and prosperity of the country, for villainy and craft, when opposed to integrity and honour, are frequently wasted by using extortion. It would appear, by the last issue of the "Patriot," that the death warrant of the Ministry is signed, and that it is using all endeavours to stay execution. It is making "overtures." Bah! Proposals and promises you will get in abundance; but performances, never. Trust not men who would pledge their sacred word of honour to falsehood. Trust them, indeed. It makes one sick to hear that spoken of. Yes; trust them as you would "adder's flanged"—that is, not till they are disengaged. Trust them as you do whatever is full of treachery and danger, as the lamb trusts the wolf, or the kid the lion; as men trust known enemies of craft and villainy; as the merchant trusts the forger, or the keeper the lunatic; as the jailor the thief, or the boat the child of the sea. Trust them when they are caged, lured, and walled in by necessity. Trust them as the farmer trusts the peasant beast that breaks his fences, treads down his crops, and devours his produce—that is, when he sees the pound gate locked upon him. Trust them manacled, handcuffed, and secured under patent-lock and key, but do not trust them for honour, truth, honesty or gratitude, or to go right and benefit the country when their own selfish interests are pending. High honour to the few who are coming to the rescue of the country,—they will nerve the sluggish, shame the dastard, and nationalize the cold-blooded. They will do more; they will make the victory doubly glorious, and give the stamp of unflinching honesty to daring patriotism; but they must actually conquer or be utterly routed. No medium—no terms. Total victory, or defeat.

KNOW, then, your true lot,
Ye faithful, though few!
Understand your position,
Remember your mission,
AND VIGILATE NOT,
WHATEVER ENOCH.

SENSOR.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man)

SIR,—I am obliged to you for the favour you have conferred on me by publishing in your paper two or three clippings from my "lock-head," if the cynic wills. I feel the more obliged because some of my opinions are at variance with yours. Your ready admission into your pages of various opinions on public and political matters, is a proof of your independence as an editor, and so long as your contributors shall avoid gross personalities and attacks on private character, you will show the public that you are the conductor of a liberal, not a libertine press. I am delighted we have a press—a free press—once more among us; and I trust we have liberality and spirit enough in the Bay to sustain it respectably.

I observe the "Newfoundlander" and "Express" are again pressing the Government to subsidize any Trans-Atlantic Steam Company that will make St. John's a port of call. Both editors put forward reasons for the expenditure of at least £5,000 for that object. I presume to differ from them as to the necessity of such an appropriation of the funds of the Colony, for the following reasons: 1. Because the middle class traders do not import enough of goods, and therefore do not pay such an amount of duties as would justify a wise government in paying the amount sought for. 2. The spring and fall are the proper seasons for importing goods suitable for the trade of this country, and he who does not then provide articles appropriate and suitable, is unfit for business. 3. Trade is best apt to find its own channel; individual means are always supplied when and where it is profitable; the money of the state is misapplied, and mars healthy commercial progress wherever it is used to bolster up any particular trade. 4. Is it reasonable, is it right, that John Doe, of Brigus, and Richard Roe, of Carbonara, fishermen, should each, their wives and families, from Polly on the fish-flake to baby on his mother's knee, be made to pay an additional tax of one shilling in order to supply, by steamers, to Master Edward and the ladies of the capital some neglected piece of silk or satin, some forgotten finery, or the newest London and Paris fashions. John Doe can get along very well without these; in fact, he would rather not see the tawdry gear at all; he knows to his cost that these fadderals are but deceitful enticements to extravagance on the part of his wife and daughters. 5. The existing telegraph to the westward does, and the proposed Trans-Atlantic one will supply a readier medium for orders than steam; the risk of travelling by sea will so saved, and so will also the trader's time, which is money. And 6. But enough for the present.

I grant that tourists and travellers, by steam calling at St. John's, would see and be seen, possibly make a chance acquaintance, and so the matter would end. I also grant that direct steam would be a great convenience to Master Edward, for example. He could at very short notice pick up an assistant editor—any body, in short, who can write English, and not be over particular about facts—for a few months in sum-

mer, don his Dorsay—the would be fit to over to Cork, Maine, Switzer Rogers (barrier of Italy, visit and smoke by Havana lit by that he could legislative printing plain-spe But recommen rize his own try to reduce sion, introduce propriating the Liberal party it is entitled through mismerchants.

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