

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

been removed at noon. Those troops were quartered in the barracks hitherto occupied by the gendarmerie. About twenty commercial vessels, the French frigate Didon, and a war steamer remained at Kamiesh. The departure of Sir William Codrington was to take place six or eight days later."

Seventy-three battles were fought during the year 1855, with an average of 1,000 in each; more than 300,000 soldiers are estimated to have perished by disease and battle; the battles average more than one a week. It is one of the bloodiest years in modern history.

### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

In entering upon the responsible duties of a public Journalist, at this eventful epoch of our country's history, we deem it necessary to state briefly our views with regard to the present aspect of political affairs; and here we may observe that we are not actuated by any contracted feeling of prejudice or enmity towards party or individuals, our sole desire is to serve the people faithfully, by watching the progress of events, reporting and commenting upon the acts of those who have been placed in power, and encouraging by all available means such a spirit of independence, morally, socially, and politically, as may best conserve their rights and privileges, and be the most conducive to their individual interests and the general prosperity of the country.

It would be comparatively easy and more immediately advantageous for us to take up and maintain a position as the recognized organ of a party, to assail or defend as our patrons may require; but this course we repudiate, having a higher object in view we cannot ponder to power, but firmly relying upon an enlightened and liberal community for support, we hope to be sustained upon this principle alone; that wherever, and under whatever name wrong may be perpetrated there will we be found the uncompromising accuser; and where EQUAL RIGHTS, LIBERTY, and JUSTICE are maintained we shall be recognized as the consistent advocate and unflinching supporter.

Newfoundland may at length be regarded as in the full possession of the greatest degree of constitutional liberty which it is possible for an Imperial Government to confer—a constitution which in the hands of an enlightened and upright Legislature, is above all others calculated to foster the independence and secure the welfare and happiness of a people who desire and deserve to be free. As a fair field for energetic and wholesome legislation this country can scarcely be surpassed, with a moderate population whose natural avocations leave considerable time for auxiliary employment, with an intelligent Mercantile Society, not the adversaries but the advocates of social reform and improvement, with liberal institutions yet in their infancy, and others waiting to be called into existence, with boundless tracts of waste land available for agricultural purposes, and where valuable minerals are known to abound, and above all with an annual revenue of £85,000; with these and a thousand other advantages over and above the staple trade and business of the country, which from their nature particularly require legislative aid for their full development;—where can be found a fairer field or better material for the exercise of government patronage or sound practical legislation?

Up to a recent period the application of the principles of reform and improvement was deemed hopeless, when

change, however partial, was held to be an innovation upon the privileges of party, based upon ancient usage and prescriptive right; and even when some approach towards constitutional reform was permitted it was found difficult to adjust the machinery of government which arbitrary power and corrupt practice had so materially contributed to disarrange; but when by an act of long deferred justice the privileges alluded to were conceded, and parties were enabled to effect radical and effectual changes, when the people became invested with full power to frame and to establish their own government, and the men of the choice were elevated to power, those permanent advantages which were long held in prospective and which they had been assured only required the magic wand of triumphant liberalism to abundantly bring forth should not be sought for in vain.

Short as the time has been since the change referred to has taken place something more should have been done to indicate—*NAY, TO DEMONSTRATE* that good results must follow; the Public debt, that touchstone of economical or lavish expenditure has not diminished but increased. Education still languishes in the outports, notwithstanding the large amount annually voted for that purpose, the industrial portion of our population have received no stimulus for the prosecution of a business peculiarly susceptible of advantage by government patronage and support, a considerable portion of our scanty population still exist, without employment, without sympathy, and two frequently without bread. And infinitely worse than all these evils combined our Legislature is looked upon with suspicion; nay, our House of Assembly is openly charged with being the most corrupt that ever swayed the destinies of the country.

Thus circumstanced, we consider that outspoken, fearlessness, and a sincere regard for truth is our first obligation as a man, and our imperative duty as an Editor. We are of the people, attached to no party, not interested in the existence of any faction, but simply a lover of justice and of our country; we look upon the politics of the present day and feel that they must shortly become the history of the past, and that which as such must become the approved study of posterity should not be repudiated by existing society; our happiness as a people is affected by the stream of events passing by us, and we must endeavour to understand the circumstances by which we are surrounded; to this end all facts shall be investigated by the "Conception-Bay Man" with impartiality and diligence, accurate and reliable information shall be first obtained, and the result communicated with full confidence in the judgment and firmness of the Inhabitants of these districts whose dearest rights are at stake, this is clearly our duty and whatever the result our motive cannot be misinterpreted; we can point to a lifetime to prove that we have never yielded to those petty prejudices by which men are too often biased, as the unpaid advocate of civil and religious liberty we have suffered persecution, and as the expectant of solitary reform we have been doomed to disappointment, but we falter not, we write in a hopeful and patriotic spirit, and make no apology for indulging in a censorious paragraph whilst recent events are fresh in our memory, we believe and know the censure to be merited, but whatever may be the nature of evils which duty may compel us from time to time to set forth we entertain a firm enduring and ever springing faith in the power of intelligence in the people, ardently attached to that constitution by which their rights should be guarded, and detesting political delinquency, hypo-

crisy and injustice, they will watch, enquire, and determine, and in due time will not fail to insist upon the application of those remedial measures which a correct sense of duty on the part of our rulers may yet apply, or failing this the energetic interference of an outraged population must ultimately effect.

With such considerations forced upon us, we start with the determination to uphold the inalienable privileges of the people under responsible rule; to recognize the rights of every creed and class to fair representation—office and Government patronage, and to advance by all possible means the best interests of Conception-Bay, of the Capital, and of the Country.

REPORTS from the Labrador and the Northern parts of the Island convey the gratifying intelligence that the fishery in those places has been prosperous; and we are happy to be enabled to add, that in this Bay, notwithstanding many interruptions by wind and weather, the voyage promises to be a saving one. Our Merchants as usual generally issued liberal and seasonable supplies, and we trust that ample returns will be made which may have the effect of still further encouraging the system of supply, which ably and equitably conducted is the most suitable to the circumstances of the fisherman, and beneficial to the trade of the Colony.

#### LATEST NEWS PER MAIL STEAMER.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times, August 16.)

The splendid harvest weather continues, and in many parts of the country harvest operations are general, the only difficulty in the case being the absence of labour. As a substitute for manual power, the reaping machine is coming into pretty general use, and before many years have elapsed the benefits of this excellent substitute will be fully appreciated. At present, the difficulty with farmers of limited means is the first cost—the price of the instrument; and it is to be hoped that this obstacle will vanish at no remote day. In the meantime, to attract men to the fields, high wages have been offered—in some districts high enough to induce "navvies" to abandon road-making and take to shearing. For years past, we have advocated the necessity of the executive Government, at a time like the present, doing everything in its power to aid the farmer to secure, in as fine condition as possible, the produce of the earth; and the Government could do this effectively by allowing the soldiery to work in the fields during harvest time. We are glad that this subject has been taken up by Sir S. Morton Peto, and we hope that through his instrumentality the "pressure from without" may succeed in wringing this concession from the Government. Sir Morton has a strong inducement to push the matter to a successful issue, for his "navvies" have left him, and joined the agriculturists. In France the soldiers invariably aid in securing the crops, and no reason that we know of exists why the same rule should not exist in this country.

The extreme heat which prevailed during the last fortnight has been without a parallel in this country of recent years. On some days the temperature was higher by some degrees than has been known during the last ten years. This has ripened and mellowed the cereal crops rapidly, and precipitated that demand for labour to which we have referred. But the heat has been attended with occasional thunder storms in various parts of the country, and these have done more or less injury in particular districts. Influenced by the fine

weather the markets have given way, but the averages show wheat to be still dear. The average struck this week, for example, makes the price of wheat 76s. per quarter, barley 43s. 3d., oats 23s. 1d., and rye 46s. 4d.; but these averages, struck on a six weeks' return, will decrease with each succeeding market, as the accounts from all parts of the empire are most flattering. In France also and on the continent the price of wheat is declining, and the harvest prospects in Canada and the United States are brilliant.

#### ITALY.

The only real supporters of the King of Naples are the Swiss troops, who number about 10,000 men, while the national force amounts to 80,000. According to the Italian correspondence of the "Times" the Neapolitan army is greatly dissatisfied with the Government.

*Imperishable lines of British Poetry* which should be engraved on adamant and placed on the heights of the Crimes:—

HOW sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest!  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;  
There Honour comes, a pilgrim gray,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,  
And Freedom shall a while repair  
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

DIED.—On Thursday last, after a long and protracted illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Charles Davis, aged 52, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.

Also, after a short illness, Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. Michael Murphy, Planter, aged 51 years, leaving a large family to deplore their irreparable loss.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Aug. 25.—Three Sisters, Roberts, New York, 15 days, Panton & Munn—Provisions.

27.—Rothsay, Taylor, Demerara, 17 days, Panton & Munn—Ballast.

30.—J. & C. Jost, Price, St. John's—Panton & Munn.

Cyrene, Bogart, Hillsbro, 21 days—Ridley & Sons.

CLEARED.

Sept. 1.—Three Sisters, Roberts, Labrador—Panton & Munn.

J. & C. Jost, Price, Labrador—Panton & Munn.

Orient, Bemister, Labrador, Ridley & Sons.

2.—Elizabeth & William, Stevenson—Labrador—Ridley & Sons.

Esperanza, (sp.) Llatet, Malaga—Ridley & Sons.

#### ON SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
*The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters, from New York,*

945 Barrels FLOUR  
100 Do. PORK  
50 Do. BEEF  
10 Chests TEA

Also remaining from previous Importations, a large Stock of British Manufactured

G O O D S,  
Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.  
PUNTON & MUNN.  
Sept. 3.

A Comfortable Dwelling HOUSE, with Out-House, Cellar and Gardens, the property of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, St. John's, situate between Victoria and Noad Streets, in this town.

Apply to  
H. W. TRAPNELL.  
Sept. 3.

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