

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

through the engineering department, the lands and buildings of the two ports; and, in fact, the works have been commenced already. The tenth subscription list for 10,000 muskets, and which are to be given to the first Italian province that rises in insurrection, has been published. The city of Messina has sent about 400 francs and Constantinople about 230. The whole sum subscribed does not yet amount to 4000 francs. The subscription for the 100 guns of Alexandria has reached 70,000 francs and upwards.

## AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" writing on the 2nd inst. says:—"In my letter of the 25th of Oct. it was said that a violent attack made by one of your morning contemporaries, on the policy of this Government in the Neapolitan question, had produced a very disagreeable impression here and it is necessary to return to the subject. As soon as the Austrian and British Government observed that the French cabinet was coquetting with Russia, they felt that it was necessary 'to let bygones be bygones,' and by degrees a good understanding was established between them. Just as the important question of the evacuation or non-evacuation of the Black Sea and Danubian Principalities was being settled at Constantinople the above mentioned leader appeared, and the Austrians (erroneously supposing the paper in question to be the organ of the First Lord of the Treasury) asked each other how it was possible to work well with an ally who chooses such a critical moment for making such a desperate onslaught. Information has now reached me that the Austrian Government has recently received the assurance that Lord Palmerston is in no connection with the 'Morning Post' and it is well that such is the case, for the treaty of peace would assuredly be mere waste paper if any misunderstanding should arise between England and Austria. A person who is on intimate terms with many Russian families of rank assure me that the flower of the nation is now travelling in different parts of Europe for the express purpose of making political proselytes, and he is of opinion that Russian agents are not strangers to the alarming ferment which there now is in France. The Russians already boast that the Emperor of the French is in their toils and unable to escape; and in this country it is not doubted that the star of Napoleon is on the decline, though naturally the opinions differ as to the time at which it will set."

## UNITED STATES.

**IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.**—Private letters received in this city from the Hon. George M. Dallas, U. S. Minister of the Court of St. James, by his confidential friends, convey the important intelligence that he has succeeded in negotiating a treaty between the United States and England, which covers and settles all the points in dispute between the two countries. It has been the earnest desire of President Pierce and Secretary Marcy to accomplish this difficult task before retiring from office, so that all possible troubles might be smoothed away for the incoming administration. The instructions given to Mr. Dallas when he entered upon his mission, have been zealously acted up to by him, and the result has been most happy, as above noted. [Philadelphia North American.]

A terrible accident occurred in the American waters on the 2nd Nov.—the French steamer "Lyonnais," from

New York for Havre, having been run into about 60 miles E. of Nantucket Light, by the ship "Adriatic," from Belfast to Savannah, and so much injured by the collision that she was abandoned by as many of the passengers and crew as could get into the boats and upon a raft. One of the boats had been picked up several on board her having died from exposure to severe weather and exhaustion. Nothing had been heard of the other boats or raft, and it was much feared that they had been swamped and all on board of them—about 130 or 140 souls—had perished. The "Lyonnais" was an iron ship of 2200 tons. A steamer had been despatched from New York in search of the wreck and missing boats.

A western paper mentions, as an indication of the growing prosperity of that quarter of the kingdom, that the across sea traffic of Sligo has induced a second company to place on a steamer for the trade between that port and the great commercial emporiums of Liverpool and Glasgow.

## CANADA.

A late number of the "State of Maine" says:—"The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company commence to run their ship to Portland on the 26th of November next, as will be seen by their advertisement found in another column, at which time the first steamer for this port sails from Liverpool, returning on the 27th of December. Will not the merchant and business men of Maine find it to their advantage to import direct by this line? With a line of first class ocean steamers between this port and Liverpool permanently established, and the chance of a second one by way of Newfoundland and Halifax, connecting with lines of railway meeting throughout New England, Canada, and the United States, Portland begins to attract a trade that hitherto has gone to Boston—Our Boston friends already complain of falling off in the trade with Maine. We hope the present indications are but a prelude to a still more prosperous future for our city. The supply of flour and Western produce this year, for the first time, comes to us over the Grand Trunk Railway.

The celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway took place at Montreal on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of November, with great rejoicings and splendour. A letter in the "Boston Traveler" of 18th Nov. says:—"Scores of thousands were brought to the City to attend the celebration, from all the surrounding country, within 500, yes, even 1000 miles, and well have the Montreal authorities and the Grand Trunk Corporation, catered for the amusement of their visitors.

Judge Crampton, addressing the city of Dublin grand jury on the 3rd, in the Court of Queen's Bench, at the opening of the term, animadverted in strong terms on the vast increase of taxation in the city under the present corporation.

The Judge of the Prerogative Court has given notice that he will, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, give judgment in the important will case of the Attorney-General v. Wilson which involves a property of several hundred thousand pounds.

Late accounts from Nicaragua state that the American General Walker, had fought two battles with the Guatemalians and their allies, the latter after hard fighting, were defeated with great slaughter. It was thought that these battles would end the contest in Nicaragua, and that Walker had at last gained the object of his ambition.

From Buenos Ayres it is stated that the Indians had made a successful irruption having routed the Government forces and captured and driven off 10,000 head of cattle; and that owing to heavy rains and floods, 150,000 sheep had been drowned.

## HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

At the commencement of our editorial career we confidently avowed that we entertained a never springing hope in the power of intelligence in the people, and though we have occasionally felt depressed at the apparent apathy and indifference with which communications the most startling and important, have been received, yet was our confidence in public opinion never shaken, and we have now the nearest satisfaction of knowing that we did not over estimate that latent but never dying principle.

From the "Patriot" editorial of the 1st inst. we make the succeeding extracts, which, we are proud to say, fully bear out our frequently expressed views of the incompetency or the depravity of our present Ministry. "When a man holding such a prominent position in our political corporation, and maintaining for so many years the honorable character of a liberal metropolitan representative—when such men enter the arena on the side of liberty, justice and humanity, egotistic pluralists and corruptionists may well tremble for their deceitfully acquired positions, for the permanency of their official profit and emoluments; and if any amongst us have been sceptical as to the truth of the extraordinary charges of embezzlement and delinquency made against the Ministry and some of their supporters, they must now feel convinced that those charges were grounded upon indubitable evidence, otherwise the man 'himself a true liberal, and who most effectually contributed to the triumph of Liberalism in Newfoundland, would never endorse such sentiments—would never ignore the acts of a party with whom his interests were identified, and by which alone he could reasonably expect to be personally benefited.

A corrupt government is a great, an incalculable injury to any country; in this, its demoralizing effects have been experienced throughout the various grades of society, from the wealthiest merchant to the humblest labourer, from the Stipendiary Magistrate to the lowest menial. Men of trade have generally one principle in view, which must be carried out if possible. Gain is their object—profit their ultimatum; and satisfied if not themselves dishonourable, they do not wish to make sacrifices for the purpose of coercing others.

Our planters and fishermen are generally too much occupied by their avocations to give political subjects much consideration. Mechanics look to Government or Government men for occasional employment. Old political staggers and men who have been unfortunate in business look for stipendiary offices. Doctors for an allowance for attending the poor. Lawyers for the chance of promotion, acting Judgeships, Attorney and Solicitor Generalships, &c. Schoolmasters are seeking an increase to their starving salaries. Publicans desire to have smuggling winked at in the Colonial Office. Shopkeepers desire the custom of all parties. Pilots, tide-waiters, constables, policemen, and every other official, find it to their interest to be silent, however enormous the amount of venality. The Grand Jury Bill cajoles some; the Free Trade question deceives others; the amended License Act purchases not a few; and even the honory appointments have a sedative effect: the term Esquire is flattering, no matter whether it is given as a bribe or a special mark of favour, it will be still Esquire. Editors are moderate, hoping to get a small picking, and if they do not approve, will not strike heavily. Judges, Sheriffs and Jailors must be loyal to a man.

All, all are either bribed or flattered, or find it to their interest not to be officious—not to be finding fault with the powers that be—and the duty devolves upon a few to watch the landmarks of the Constitution, to warn the unwary when danger threatens our free institutions, and to bear the oppressor in his den when the liberty of the people and the calls of humanity require it to be done. Fortunately for the country, for the indifferent, for the subservient themselves, such characters have not been found wanting, and prominent among them appears the well tried public servant whose spirited editorial gives interest to our columns to-day.

[From the "Patriot," Dec. 1.]

"On whichever side of the Body Politic we direct our gaze, everything is disjointed and out of order. Why, then, should men who owe the administration nothing of gratitude, suffer themselves to be dragged along through the mire and corruption that the Ministry's own cupidity have created? The bait must, indeed, be sweet and enticing which could at any time make a man forget the abiding interests of his native land, and seduce him to assist in ignoring the happiness and welfare of his countrymen for no other earthly object than to act the degrading and disgusting part of jackal to fill the voracious maws of a pack of fortunate and impudent adventurers, with nothing under heaven to commend them but their assurance and effrontery! A majority of the men now in power care not a fig for the country they rule, but in so far as it comports with their personal gain; and having filled their coffers, would laugh in their sleeves at us as the dupes upon whose ruin they amassed their riches, whilst enjoying them beyond earshot of the curses of their victims.

"We shall not to-day go into a detail of the mal-administration of our political affairs by the men now at the head of them; we shall hide our time for that; but it would not require much research nor labour to show, not their incapacity, for perhaps they are as capable, some of them, as any others; but the absence of a desire to accomplish anything that does not pay them well! And to this end they would feel no compunction in taxing the people till they had leached them of the last stiver. This is evinced in all their acts—they all tend, no matter how obliquely the lines, to this result. Be it then the object henceforth of the advocates of Responsible Government to save the everlasting principle from a connection with men whose proceedings show that it could have no greater efficacy—who place themselves upon the pedestal of the Constitution instead of the GOLIATH of SELF-RULE—and call upon us to recognize their assumptions instead of her edicts. With these, in future, we shall have no affinity—

"Our country's glory is our chief concern, For this we struggle, and for this we burn,— For this we smile, for this alone we sigh,— For this we live, for this would freely die."

We have just been favoured by the compiler, Mr. Joseph Woods, with a copy of his Newfoundland Almanack for 1857. It is, in our opinion, a much improved and carefully compiled edition, containing much valuable information not hitherto included in such works. We happen to know something of the care and labour necessary to the completion of such a work, and believe the author justly entitled to public consideration and patronage. We think further that the Legislature should encourage such undertakings by a liberal gratuity, as the sale profits by no means amount to fair remuneration for the labour and study necessarily bestowed upon such publications.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The letter of 'Shavings' is not admissible, our columns are open to animadversion of a public nature, but private character must not be meddled with at least in the "Conception Bay-Man," perhaps the writer will favour us with a call and we shall endeavour to satisfy him of the propriety of our determination in this respect.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay-Man.)  
SIR,—The attention of the Grand Inquest was some time since called to the subject of annoyance and loss caused to individuals by packs of dogs being allowed to go at large, it was stated that several sheep, goats, calves, and even cows had been destroyed this season by those dogs, and this statement was confirmed by one of the Grand Jurors who had been himself a sufferer. The magistrate made reference to a statute in such cases provided, which would imply that great neglect was chargeable somewhere.

The fact is, the magistrates may have the power to kill these voracious brutes, but the consequence would be, perhaps, more serious than persons are aware of. All do not see things in the same light. Dogs have long been with us a necessary evil, and like many other things of the sort, must be dealt with judiciously by the wise and prudent. The poor man has long found a faithful and good assistance in his dogs, and it would be cruel to destroy such when many a poor family depend upon them for fuel to keep them from winter's piercing cold. Before the authorities can think of doing away with dogs by wholesale in Newfoundland they must convince a large class of people that they may do better by keeping sheep, goats, &c., or that a substitute may be found more in consonance with the advanced state of civilization at the present day, and for the advantage of the people generally. I hope the matter will be taken up by those who are the most competent to deal with it, being a subject worthy the consideration of the legislator and the philanthropist. Depend upon it Mr. Editor, this is no trifling subject, and whatever may be done in the matter should be for the public interest and for the general good, and this to be permanent must be based upon the consent of the people, which can only be obtained by convincing the poor man that his energies may be better employed than in hauling wood, and that keeping sheep would be more profitable than keeping dogs.  
A JUROR.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay-Man.)

SIR,—Whilst the magistrates show a scrupulous exactness in causing the removal of an iron bake-pot or a box of soap from before a shopkeepers door; under a plea that it is on the public highway. I am not a little surprised to observe the ease that they enjoy in looking every day at a horde of hungry pigs roving about at large, devouring up every cock and hen that comes within their reach. I suppose that when some unhappy child is torn in pieces by these hungry and voracious animals, the same exactness will be observed as is observed by the removal of goods from the shopkeepers doors.  
"7."

The accompanying extract is taken from the "Anglo Saxon" of the 15th November, the correctness of which may be well questioned, as it is not probable that the Imperial Government would make concessions such as are referred to

without the Authority of the Government. We recently received a letter from the right Hon. Fisheries, "These are probably up to the Treaty."

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