

# The Conception-Bay Man.

"TRUTH—EVER LOVELY SINCE THE WORLD BEGAN,"  
"THE FOE OF TYRANTS AND THE FRIEND OF MAN."

VOL. 1.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1856.

NO. 11.

## PROSPECTUS OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED "THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN."

THE Subscriber intends publishing a Weekly Newspaper at Harbor Grace, in Conception-Bay, about the last of the ensuing month of July.

It is unnecessary for him to make any observations upon the convenience and usefulness of a Local Journal in so populous and wealthy a district as that of Conception-Bay. That is admitted by every one. But it is necessary to state the political principles which shall guide such a Journal.

1st.—The Conception-Bay Man, shall be a strong advocate for the perpetuation of the true principles of Responsible Government.

2ndly.—Equality of political rights and privileges among all religious creeds.

3rdly.—We shall maintain Native Rights above all other, when character and qualification are equal.

4thly.—This Journal shall be the strenuous advocate, first, of the Fisheries—next of Agriculture.

5thly.—It shall in all matters of local interest, maintain a perfectly independent course.

Its Motto shall be TRUTH.  
"Truth ever lovely since the world began,  
The Foe of Tyrants and the friend of Man."  
We shall attack no party unless we ourselves are assailed—we shall enunciate our views of Constitutional Responsible Government and if these views be not in accordance with the views of others, we shall endeavor to defend them in the spirit of free discussion—but no interest shall cause us to blink the grand end of responsible rule—  
"The greatest happiness of the greatest number."

We shall endeavor by every means in our power to make the Conception-Bay Man an interesting weekly visitor, a political Instructor to the rising genius of the colony, and a welcome moral miscellany.

As an advertising medium it will offer great advantages, circulating as it will a few hours after publication among a population of upwards of 50,000 people.

The price of the Conception-Bay Man will be fifteen shillings, per annum, half in advance.

It will be published on a demy sheet, and will contain sixteen columns.

The first number will be generally distributed, and those who feel desirous to support the establishment of a newspaper in Conception-Bay, by becoming SUBSCRIBERS, will please notify the undersigned now, or after they shall have received the first number, their intention of doing so, and to whom all correspondence must be addressed.

We are promised considerable support in St. John's, and anticipate nothing like disappointment.

GEORGE WEBBER.

CHRISTOPHER COYELL,  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. N. & J. Jillard, and opposite the premises of Messrs. Punton & Munn; and having received thorough instructions in several of the principle cities of America, feels confident in warranting that all garments made by him will give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. All orders from the outports attended to with neatness and dispatch.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### THE RIGHTS OF TURKEY IN THE BLACK SEA.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times.)

The "Journal de Constantinople" publishes the following circular, relative to the islands at the mouth of the Danube, sent by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representatives of the Ottoman Government at the Courts of the great Powers of Europe:—  
Monsieur,—At the Congress of Paris, when the point under consideration was to regulate the question concerning the works to be executed at the mouths of the Danube, the Ottoman plenipotentiaries declared that the Sublime Porte would willingly make the necessary advances for the works. This declaration was inserted in the protocol of the 27th of March, No. 16, and the Imperial Government, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Paris, hastened to carry it into effect by sending to the mouth of the Sulina a dredging machine and a steamer to assist in the operations and by establishing a lighthouse for the security of navigators. This commencement of execution of the preparatory improvements, which were to be completed by those which will be considered necessary by the European commission, was at the same time an act of taking possession of the mouths and isles of the Danube, which belong to it by right. The Sublime Porte has never had and can never have any doubts as to its right and as to the intentions of its allies relative to its direct possession of the islands of the Lower Danube; and if it now recurs to the question, it is only to render it more clear, and to remove the slightest doubt which might be felt on the subject. The stipulations of the Treaty of Paris fix new frontiers between the Ottoman empire and Russia on the side of Bessarabia, and a part of that province is restored to Turkey and annexed to Moldavia. But the islands of the Lower Danube cannot enter into that category, and stand under a separate and special "regime." The territory which is to be annexed to Moldavia is a portion of Bessarabia, and formerly was part of that principality ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812. The islands of the Danube, which have never formed part of Bessarabia, had been placed under the "regime" by which they were governed before the late war by the Treaty of Adrianople in 1829, and that "regime" differed essentially from the Russian administration of the other bank of the river. That same treaty bound Russia not to construct any fortification or any establishment except that of the quarantine.—Thus the islands at the mouth of the Danube have never formed part of Moldavia, and the dates of the cession show that these islands were not ceded to Russia with Bessarabia as a part of that province. A portion of Bessarabia now returns to Turkey, and is annexed to Moldavia in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, while the return of the islands under their former state of things proceeds from

another principle. It is the annulment of the treaty of Adrianople, which, by putting an end to Russian domination, give them back to their former possessor. It is the same principle which annuls DE FACTO the neutrality of the right bank of the channel of St. George that restores these islands to Turkey, from whom they were detached. The treaty of the 30th March only speaks of the part of Bessarabia which is ceded by Russia. Art. 20 fixes the new frontier between the Ottoman empire and Russia. Art. 21 declares that the territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the principality of Moldavia under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The inhabitants of this territory shall enjoy the rights and privileges secured to the principalities, and during three years they shall have the power of removing their residence and of freely selling their property. The spirit of this last named article may be clearly understood to mean that the annexation to Moldavia of the territory ceded by Russia only applies to Bessarabia, and not to the islands at the mouth of the river; for the treaty, in speaking of the inhabitants of the ceded territory, evidently places the islands which are inhabited out of the circle of the territory which is to be annexed to Moldavia. If the contracting Powers had intended to give the islands to the Moldavian Principality there would have been an express stipulation in the treaty to that effect. The declaration of our plenipotentiaries at the Conference of Paris being entered in the protocol, without any observation on the part of the Congress, constitutes the restitution of the mouths of the Danube to the direct possession of Turkey and promises the performance of a duty in return for a recovered right. The condition in which the islands at the mouth of the Danube are placed, the very spirit of the treaty relative to that river, and this declaration of taking possession—a declaration accepted by the Congress—clearly show the intentions of the Powers, our allies, as the future condition of the mouths of the Danube; they had certainly no intention, in stipulating for the restitution of Bessarabia to Moldavia, to inflict an injury on Turkey by depriving her of what belongs to her by right, and giving it to a province which has no right to it. Our august allies remember the blood spilt at Oltenitza, at Kalafat, and at Silistria. The object which Europe had in view in restoring the mouths of the Danube was the liberty of that river. It is evident that the best means of attaining that object is to replace them in the hands of their legitimate proprietor. As we have before said, the Sublime Porte, having never felt any doubt either as to its right or as to the intention of its allies, took possession of the delta of the Danube by commencing the works for its improvement, and it exercises that right by fulfilling its duty for the general interest. You are charged, Monsieur, to make known these reflections and explanations to the Imperial and Royal Court by reading this despatch.

FUAD,  
Constantinople, Aug. 7.

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writing on Monday evening, says:—There are matters which call for immediate settlement besides that of Naples. The foremost are those relating to the Danubian Principalities, and the points of disagreement between Russia and the allies. These points are not in themselves considered of much importance, but it is regarded as a matter of the highest moment that Austria shall not occupy the Danubian Principalities during the winter, and in truth, she knows no disposition at this moment to evacuate them. Her excuse is that there do exist certain points of difference, and she does not think she can withdraw her troops until these are settled. On the other hand, it is impossible to enter on the organisation of the country in presence of a foreign army, or until the frontier question be decided. As the great object is to get rid of the Austrians, no time will be lost in taking from them the only excuse they put forward. For this purpose a congress will forthwith assemble in Paris, and hold its sittings in the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as before; and it is anticipated that in one or two sittings the whole affair will be arranged. Austria will then have no pretext for postponing the fulfilment of her obligations, and withdrawing her soldiers. Yet, so accustomed are we to disappointments and deceptions when that power is concerned, that it is doubted whether even then she may not allege some other reason quite as valid as the present."

THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE.—The following, according to the "Moscow Gazette" are the words addressed by the Emperor to the deputation of the peasants of the crown, in answer to an address presented by them:—"I thank you with all my heart for your zeal and devotedness. You have given the best proof of these qualities during the late war. I am convinced that you will always continue to prove your devotedness to me. Pray to God that he may support me in my labours. I also will pray for you. Repeat this to all the peasants of the crown and of the colonies."

CENSUS OF RUSSIA.—The "Moniteur de l'Armée" gives the following as the results of the census of the Russian empire taken by the order of the Emperor at the time of his accession to the throne:—"The total number of the population amounts to 63,000,000, the principal elements of which give results unknown to the rest of Europe. The Clergy of the Russian church stand for the enormous number of 510,000; that of the tolerated creeds, 35,000; the hereditary nobility, 155,000; the petty bourgeoisie, including discharged soldiers, 425,000; foreigners residing temporarily, 40,000; different bodies of Cossacks colonised on the Oural, the Don, the Volga, the Black Sea, the Baikal, the Bascheirs, and the irregular Kalmucks, 2,000,000; the population of the towns, the middle and lower classes, 5,000,000; the population of the country parts, 45,000,000, the wandering tribes, 500,000; the inhabitants