

# The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. I.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

NO. 5.

## 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. Panton & Mann; 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.

Harbour Grace, Sept. 17. b

## SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From late Mail Papers.)

### FRANCE.

The 'Moniteur' contains a list of 334 English non-commissioned officers and men who have received the French military medal for distinguished services in the Crimea. In the French army, the medal carries with it a pension of £4 per year; but it is not said whether or not the English are to receive the pension.

A few days ago twenty-one persons were tried at St. Etienne for having formed a secret society for the overthrow of the Government and the assassination of the Emperor. This week the tribunal of correctional police has been occupied in trying not fewer than forty-six persons on a similar charge. Of these forty-six, ten have just been acquitted, and the rest have been condemned to from four months' to four years' imprisonment. At a distance these secret political societies appear very formidable, but here, in France, they do not attract very much attention. Nevertheless, there is no question that they are dangerous, and that they prove that poor France is still menaced with insurrections and revolutions.

It is stated that on Sunday, the 24th, a young man was arrested at Biarritz, for attempting to force his way into the residence of the Emperor and Empress, on the pretext that he was a relative of his Majesty. It is alleged that he is mad, but an investigation is to be made, to ascertain whether his madness be not feigned, and whether he had not some serious project in view.

There is a talk of a duel being imminent between M. de Cesena, one of the editors of the governmental 'Constitutionnel,' and M. Havin, director of the Republican 'Siecle.' The cause is that, in the course of a squabble between the two papers, M. Havin insinuated that Cesena, who is now (soi disant) an ardent Bonapartist, accepted money from Louis Philippe's Government to write for it, and was, after the revolution of 1848, a savage Socialist of the Proudhon school.

Marseilles papers say that not more than 900,000 hectolitres of wheat have arrived in the course of the present month (the hectolitre is upwards of 2½ bushels.)

There is a talk of establishing, in Paris, gigantic bakehouses, for baking bread on a new system, by which, it is said, it is made better and cheaper.

As a specimen of the damage done by the late inundations, the Mayor of Chapelle-sur-Loire, a village of only 3200 souls, has written to the papers to say that the damage done therein to the houses and crops was £1,916,294 (upwards of £76,000.)

The 'Phare de la Manche' says that shipbuilding is going on with extraordinary activity at Cherbourg. The government staff of carpenters is to be augmented by 200 men. The Ville de Nantes, 90 guns and 900 horse power, is to be completed with all speed; the Sebastopol, 70 guns and 900 horse power will be forthwith put upon the stocks; and the transformation of the Donawerth

is to be hastened. The Loiret, mixed transport, will be launched in September; and the Somme, another mixed transport, in the same month. The Resolute and Clorinde frigates are to be put on the stocks at the next high tide, to be converted into mixed vessels.

The Emperor, says the 'Courrier de Bayonne,' will make rather a long stay at Biarritz. Auditors from the council of state are to come periodically to Biarritz, as they lately did to Plombieres, to bring the portfolio of current affairs, and submit them for his signature. On Sunday his Majesty went to mass in a little American carriage, which he drove himself.

A gratifying proof of the prosperous state of the commerce of the country, showing an absence of any undue speculation, is afforded by the Board of Trade Returns for the month of July, and which have been issued to the public this week. The declared value of our exports during that period amounted to £9,968,226, against £8,150,333 in 1855—being an increase of £1,817,843. It will be remembered that last month there was also a very extraordinary increase over the year 1855, amounting to £2,492,492. A glance at the present shows an increase in every article of production, cotton, woollens, silks, metals, &c., the only articles in which a decrease is manifested being beer and ale, cordage, fish, glass, salt, and wool—the aggregate only reaching the sum of £71,480. Our imports during the month have also been very large, and almost all the principal articles of raw material have been imported in increased quantities. It is worthy of remark, that while there is a decided augmentation in the receipts of breadstuffs, rice, provisions, tea, &c., the amounts of each taken for home consumption have been moderate.—These large arrivals are accounted for by the fact, that, during the buoyancy which the money market displayed some two or three months back, the orders to foreign countries for all descriptions of produce were very extensive, the effects of which are felt now. It is hoped, however, that future prospects of commerce in these articles may, owing to this explanation, be regarded with increased confidence.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The workmen in a large manufactory in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne sent an address to Miss Nightingale a few days since congratulating her upon her safe return to her home and friends.

Miss Nightingale has returned the following reply:—

August 23.

'My dear Friends,—I wish it were in my power to tell you what was in my heart when I received your letter; your welcome home, your sympathy with what has been passing while I have been absent, have touched me more than I can tell in words. My dear friends, the things that are deepest in our hearts are perhaps what it is most difficult to us to express.

'She hath done what she could.' Those words I inscribed on the tomb of one of my best helpers, whom I left in

the grave-yard at Scutari. It has been my endeavour, in the sight of God, to do as she has done. I will not speak of reward, when permitted to do our country's work. It is what we live for. But I may say that to receive sympathy from affectionate hearts like yours is the greatest support, the greatest gratification, that it is possible for me to receive from man. I thank you all, the 1800, with grateful, tender affection; and I should have written before to do so, were not the business, which my return has not ended, almost more than I can manage.

'Pray believe me, my dear friends,  
'Yours faithfully and gratefully,  
'FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.'

PATRICK O'KELLY, THE IRISH BARD.—I remember seeing this person when he was making a tour through the south of Ireland in 1829-30, soliciting subscriptions for a forthcoming volume of poems. He was one of the most impudent men alive; and it is recorded that when King George IV. visited Dublin in 1821, he was informed that O'Kelly was a remarkable character, and then in Dublin, on which his Majesty allowed the poet to be presented to him. O'Kelly, who was lame, was presented, and the King, anxious to put him at ease, remarked, 'I regret to see that you are lame.' 'Yes, your Majesty,' said O'Kelly, 'we are all lame; the three of us.' 'What?' asked the king, 'three lame persons in one family! A sad calamity indeed!' 'Yes,' replied O'Kelly, 'in the great family of the poets! O'Kelly, Scott, and Byron, we are all lame.'

ELOPEMENTS.—No fewer than three eloping couples, have been in custody in Enniskillen within about a week, and in each case the master's daughter had eloped with the servant man. In one of them there was a fine hunt. A girl, named Maguire, from near Tullick, eloped with her father's servant, came to Ballinamallard, and missed the train; posted into this town, thence to Maguire's-bridge, Lisnaskea, and Newtownbutler. Constable Moore caught them in Newtownbutler before the luckless lover had time to snatch a kiss. He recovered a sum of money that the lady appropriated from her father's stores, and restored it along with the fair penitent to the owner. The lover, alas, is to be prosecuted for leaving his work.

The 'Frankfort Journal' contains a letter from Vienna, which professes to throw a new light on the reply of the King of Naples to the representation of the western cabinets published by the 'Cologne Gazette.' The correspondent of the Frankfort paper thus expresses himself:—'We have no reason to doubt that the reply of the King of Naples to France and England, of which the 'Cologne Gazette' has offered an analysis, is in conformity with the latter. The King has considered the counsels offered by the western powers as an interference in the affairs of his kingdom, and in the relations existing between him and his subjects, which is not justified by actual circumstances; and he has energetically rejected those counsels.'