

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 8, 1856.

NO. 6.

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. Jibard, and opposite the premises of Messrs. Panton & 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 suburbs attended to with neatness and dispatch.
Harbour Grace, Sept. 17. b

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

From Switzerland we have a few further details of the insurrection. Colonel de Meuron and MM de Montmollin and de Gelliac, who escaped by water from Neuchâtel, have been captured in the Canton de Friburg. The last-named is a Swiss officer in the Prussian Guards. Two clergymen have been arrested as connected with the plot. The "Suisse" of Berne, of the 6th, has the following:—"Neuchâtel is now perfectly tranquil. The Federal troops are at this moment entering the town. The Royalists committed several acts of unjustifiable cruelty. The Royalist prisoners, to the number of 500, are confined in the church. Count de Pourtales-Georgier, and MM de Rougemont, Tarrisse, De Petitpierre de Westchlen, and Lardy, an advocate, were arrested in a vineyard. Colonel de Meuron was taken at Fribourg, and another of the Counts de Pourtales at Estavager.—There were three members of the family of Pourtales engaged in the affair. One was killed, and the others are prisoners." It is supposed that the chiefs will be condemned to a term of imprisonment, and to pay the damage and expenses they have occasioned. Their plan is not known. They are said to have urged their men to hold out for 48 hours, and that that would suffice. As they can hardly have expected any material succour before the expirations of that short time, it is conjectured that they anticipated some kind of moral support and countenance from Prussia. It is declared by the friends of the Government at Berlin that Prussia had no hand in the affair at Neuchâtel. All probably depended on success, and what might occur in Switzerland generally, before the Cabinet interfered. Some of the Swiss papers, on the contrary, declared that the revolt was actually instigated by Prussia.

The "Esperanc" of Athens, the Paris "Presse," and other journals, give an account of a serious disagreement which has broken out between the Greek Government and the French admiral. The latter has hitherto respected the military authority of Greece in the Piræus, out of personal regard for Capt. Melingos, the commandant, who had received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for his attention on every occasion to the French troops, and for Gen. Kalergi, who had appointed him. The Court, viewing with dislike an officer acceptable to the Allies, removed Capt. Melingos, and appointed in his place one Major Anghelopoulos. The French admiral, Bouet de Willaumez, on hearing of this appointment, announced that he would not acknowledge him. He added that the power of the Greek Government did not extend to the Piræus, where the French flag is flying, and that the late authorities were tolerated solely through respect for General Kalergi, the late Minister of War, who had appointed them. He next proclaimed by sound of trumpet that the command of the Piræus was exclusively French, and he confided it to Major Keboul of the ma-

trines. This new incident has given rise to an exchange of notes. The "Presse" says that the English Minister has given his full assent to the acts of the French admiral.

A letter from Vienna, of the 5th inst., in the "Cologne Gazette," says—"It appears that the hope of inducing the King of Naples to make concessions has been abandoned, for it is stated from a good source that Baron de Hubner has received orders to return here without passing by Naples." The same journal contains the following from Naples of the 1st.—"Great preparations for defence are being made in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Three months ago all the commanders of the fortresses near the Mediterranean were convoked at Naples; it was then not known for what they were assembled, but it is now certain that it was to provide for the execution of important defensive works on the coasts. The works, in fact, have already been very actively undertaken. In the Isle of Capri, too, which it is desired to render impregnable, works are being executed with extraordinary ardour. Thirty-two cannons of the largest calibre have been taken to Gaeta, where batteries are to be constructed. Cannon have also been taken to the coast of Calabria, where other batteries are to be thrown up."

From China we learn that the rebels took possession of Souchou, the capital of the province, and outlet of the commerce of Shanghai, on the 6th July.—Forty vessels of the Imperial fleet are cooped up near Nankin. The American house of Westmore and Company has suspended payment. Mr. Howard Cunningham has been killed by Chinese.—Exchange at Canton, 4s. 10½d.; at Shanghai, 7s. 4d.

The accounts from Australia are favourable. Operations at the diggings had been impeded by the heavy rains, but the yield of gold had nevertheless turned out well. New gold fields are announced. One is in New South Wales, near Wellington. Large quantities of gold had already been extracted. The other gold field is near Nelson, in New Zealand. The total sum of the gold received at Melbourne by escort from the beginning of the year to the 21st of June was 1,329,874 ounces. The amount shipped was 1,516,464 ounces. The shipments of gold to England in the week ending June 9, inclusive of that per Royal Charter, were 173,000 ounces. In the week ending June 14, the Kent had sailed with 82,000 ounces for London, and the Joseph Terratt with 21,000 ounces for Liverpool. In the week ending June 19, 53,000 ounces were shipped, chiefly in the Sardinian. The balance of trade continued to be largely in favour of the colony. In the week ending June 19, the value of the exports was £305,000; imports, £243,000.—Surplus of exports over imports for the expired portion of the year about £2,000,000. At Forest Creek, two tons of quartz had yielded 533 ounces of gold. The Shalimar had arrived on the 23rd of June, damaged by a gale. The Atalanta, from Liverpool, had arrived in 79

days. The James Baines arrived on the 24th. The Ocean Monarch had been released from quarantine. No new cases of cholera had occurred. Exchange had fallen to 1 per cent. discount, the banks' purchasing rate. Agriculture and domestic manufactures were extending.

From New Zealand we learn that at Narananki, on the 3rd of May, the natives had fought with the British troops, when eighteen were killed and wounded. Gold has been discovered near Nelson, and a large load of copper at the height of 1800 feet on the Dun mountain. Uninsured property valued at £25,000 had been destroyed by fire at Wellington.

At the Mauritius the crop of sugar has been unprecedented, amounting to 125,000 tons. The balance in the treasury was £300,000, and the revenue flourishing. The cholera ceased on the 23th of June.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times, September 13.)

A CHAPTER OF THE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

After the lapse of many centuries Nineveh has lately been disinterred by Mr. Layard from its shroud of sand, and we know something of the actual city. Herulaneum and Pompeii, recovered from their lava grave, tell us what was the home life of the old Romans of the Empire. Horace Walpole's letters, published long after the events to which they relate, throw new and strange light upon what was before supposed to have been the history of England in the times of George the Second. But our impatience is not always so severely taxed. The secrets of courts and the mysteries and intrigues of cabinets and statesmen are still only to be guessed at. But, barring such points, we have an opinion that persons, possessed of an ordinary degree of sagacity, can read history from its facts without waiting until the writers of it have turned it into fables for the credulous and simple. At all events, the great features of it have a physiognomy which may be understood by common sense with a Lavater-like precision. We will try our hand to-day on a chapter of it which has often and much occupied our thoughts. It will, for instance, we may suppose, in all probability, be said of the present times by some future Hume, Clarendon, Goldsmith, Alison, or Macaulay, that the late war, between Russia on the one hand, and France and England on the other, was brought to a conclusion in March, 1856. Thus will the dupes of diplomatic jargon write, and thus will idiots believe. But we venture to contradict them by anticipation, and to assert that, as far as France was concerned, the war ended on the 8th of September, 1855. On that day it reached its conclusion DE FACTO, if not DE JURE. Let us consider how this was managed. After the result of that bloody day Pelissier, the French general, found himself at the head of an army which he might have led triumphantly and victoriously to any given point on the face of the earth. But he did not