

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

The Council of India sat on the 15th, at the India House, and Lord Stanley again occupied the chair. The council remained in deliberation for upwards of two hours. The President submitted to the council his scheme for the revision and arrangement of the whole establishment of officers and servants of the whole establishment of officers and servants of the several departments at Leadenhall-street and the Board of control, which he was empowered to propound by the recent act of parliament, and that with all "convenient speed." His Lordship has made such reductions in the two establishments as appear to him consistent with the due conduct of the public business for the future. By the terms of the recent statute the Secretary of State for India is required to submit a scheme for the permanent establishment to the Queen in Council, within six months after the commencement of the act; and her Majesty, by the advice of her Privy Council, is empowered to fix and declare what shall constitute the establishment of the Secretary of State in Council, and what salaries shall be paid to the persons on the establishment. This order in council when made will be presented to both houses of Parliament within fourteen days after their next meeting. The council meeting was attended by Mr. James Cosmo Melville, son of Sir James Melville, in the capacity of Assistant Under-Secretary of State; and by Mr. John Stuart Mill, examiner of Indian correspondence; Mr. Philip Melville, military secretary; Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Prideaux Mr. Danvers, and other of the superior officers on the establishments.

The telegraph reports a signal vengeance taken by General Stranbenze on the people of Namtow. He has sacked and burned the place. Namtow was a town from which the colony of Hong Kong was accustomed to draw provisions. It was also a centre of malevolent agitation where the Shunkum gentry were accustomed to devise means for intercepting or diverting our supplies. The gunboat Starling was sent to the place apparently at the end of August, or the beginning of September, to distribute copies of a proclamation by the Governor of Hong Kong, informing the people of the conclusion of peace and warning them against a continuance of the past annoyances. The proper authorities were not to be found, and five persons ventured to post up copies of the document in the seaboard suburbs. The people seemed friendly, but a number of Chinese soldiers rushed down on our small party, and one of our men, a sailor, was killed, and another wounded. The people of Namtow, in their anxiety to excuse themselves, declare that they were powerless in the hands of a pirate and his band, who in the prevailing anarchy had established themselves there. General Stranbenze does not appear to have credited this defence, or admitting its probability, did not recognise it as sufficient reason for declining the opportunity of making an example of the town where such an outrage was perpetrated, and the public was informed by the last mail that the expedition which was to avenge the crime had sailed, with what immediate result we now learn.

The sea and land forces released from duty in the Peiho will soon be returning to the Canton river, when we may expect that the central difficulty in our relations with China, that which the treaty of Tientsin leaves altogether untouched, will be vigorously handled, with or without the co-operation of the Emperor of China.—*London Daily News*, Oct. 11.

THE OCEAN BASIN.—It has now been satisfactorily ascertained by Lieut. Maury, that the basin of the Atlantic ocean is a long trough separating the old world from the new, and extending probably from pole to pole. From the top of Chimborazo to the bottom of the Atlantic, at the deepest place yet reached by the plummet in the Northern Atlantic, the distance in a vertical line is nine miles. The deepest part of the Northern Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Bank. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin above a mile deep in the deepest part. There is at the bottom of the sea, between Cape Race in Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the telegraphic plateau. The great circle distance between these two shore-lines is 1600 miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than 10,000 feet deep.

A colossal marble statue, raised by public subscription, to the editor of a newspaper is an unusual thing; there is now on view, in London, such a statue, shortly to be erected in honor of Mr. James Steel, late proprietor of the *Carlisle Journal*, a liberal paper, in the printing office of which he had served his apprenticeship.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 3, 1858.

THE Nomination of Candidates for the Representation of this District took place, according to Proclamation on Monday; about 2 o'clock John Hayward Esq. was proposed by Mr.

Robert Lee and seconded by Mr. Robert Walsh, and Captain Hayes proposed by Mr. Henry Webber and seconded by Mr. Thomas Green. The Candidates expressed their political sentiments and urged their respective claims at some length, and were well assisted by their various supporters.—Some little ebullition of feeling became apparent on one or two occasions.—Mr. Hayward's professional proximity was too trying to the patience of some, consequently he was frequently interrupted during the latter part of his address, notwithstanding the earnest request of Captain Hayes, that his opponent should have a fair hearing. With this exception the proceedings passed off with great propriety, and we would take opportunity to express our earnest hope that the same orderly and peaceful conduct will be preserved throughout the struggle. Mr. Hayward's political reputation being fully established he did not require the blandishments of public demonstration, but the young Candidate was well attended by a large party of supporters who after parading the town with music and banners, surrounded the hustings and warmly greeted their favourite Candidate and his supporters on frequent occasions. We could easily extend this article, but to be impartial we must be brief, as our feelings are decidedly with the Candidate who pledges himself to purge the assembly of placemen.—"Measurers not Men, Principle not party" is our motto.

We are much gratified by being enabled, through the kindness of the authorized Reporter to publish Mr. Justice Robinson's admirable charge to the Grand Jury on the first day of the Term, and regret that owing to the date having escaped our memory, we did not give our attendance on that day.

It is most essential to the well being of society that the various subjects brought under notice should be well and judiciously considered, and we trust that the truth and force of the Judges observations may have the effect of prompting the Grand Jurors to a more faithful discharge of their important duties than has hitherto marked the course of that deliberate body.

OPENING OF THE HARBOUR GRACE COURT, Oct. 30th.

(From the Authorised Reporter.)

Court opened according to proclamation The Grand Jury having been duly sworn, an Andrew Rutherford Esq. chosen Foreman, Mr Justice Robinson then addressed them.

"Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

It is one of the principal duties of the Judge on Circuit to make delivery of the gavel; but in Harbor Grace I am glad to find that there is no Prisoner in prison except one who is undergoing sentence for assault.

From the depositions laid before me, and from the report of the Solicitor General I find that but one Crown Case—one for larceny—is likely to occupy your attention at present: This absence of criminal business, assuming as I should, that it arises from an immunity from crime and not from an inadequacy of Police, is a legitimate subject of congratulation,—especially in a large seaport town, and in a district having an extensive range.

As regards the case for Larceny of three Barrels of Flour about to be laid before me, I apprehend that your familiarity with the ordinary duties of Grand Jurors, renders it unnecessary for me to offer any lengthened observation upon it,—to constitute a larceny there must be a taking of the goods,—with the intention of stealing them—such "taking" need not be off the Premises of the Prosecutors, for any removal with a felonious intention is sufficient—the removal of a portmanteau from one part of a Coach to another—taking an ear from the ear, altho it fell in the owners hair, have been held to be sufficient "taking" to constitute larceny.

The Conservation of the Public health is a subject over which a Grand Jury may always and should generally keep a watchful eye; and the situation in which your Town is now placed forcibly suggests a consideration of this subject. You have recently passed thro a fiery ordeal, but from that Evil good is arising: the widening of your main Street was a measure of great wisdom, affording increased facilities for traffic, enhanced security to Property, and a material preventative against disease. The superior description of Buildings which are in progress of erection, testify to the wealth of your Trade and people, and there can be no reason to doubt that Harbor Grace will be raised from its ashes with Buildings more permanent and handsome, and with Conveniences for its extensive commerce greater than it before possessed.

I would indulge the hope that the present opportunity of providing sufficient Sewerage and drainage whilst the ground is uncovered by Edifices will not be lost. We all know how quickly trade would be paralyzed, and business prostrated by the intrusion of disease, whilst Experience has shown that the progress is surely marked by the presence of impurities.—Nature has done much for Harbor Grace as the Site of a Town, Art should furnish her quota in preserv-

ing it healthy and comfortable.

My knowledge of the zeal and attention to his duties of the Sheriff, induces me to believe that so far as the appliances placed at his disposal will permit, the Public Jail will be found in proper order; nevertheless it is usual and proper that Grand Jurors should occasionally inspect it, for it is not agreeable to the principles of English law that those who are incarcerated in a public Prison either to expiate their crimes, or to await their trial should be unnecessarily exposed to an unwholesome atmosphere.

There is a matter which has been brought under my notice in every part of the Northern District I have visited; it has been made the subject of the presentment of two Grand Juries, and has assumed an importance both in a Public and private point of view which justifies me in noticing it to you.—I refer to the ravages which are committed by Dogs upon Sheep and Cattle, and which appear to have reached such a height that in many places people abandon the rearing or attempting to keep Sheep,—these Dogs roam at large in considerable numbers, unlogged, untraced, and when they do mischief, disowned.—It is a serious hardship to the people of this colony that the means of subsistence and comfort which flocks of sheep would so materially provide for them should be placed beyond their reach in consequence of these Dogs—which are avowedly private property and which, in most instances are now as useless to their owners, as they are mischievous to their neighbours—being allowed to roam at large in violation of the Statute Laws of the Colony.

The Justices in Session have the power of making such regulations respecting the clogging of dogs as they may deem requisite.—If this power be insufficient or disregarded the Legislature is at hand to remedy the defect, I entertain a strong opinion that if the growth of sheep were encouraged in Newfoundland they would soon constitute an important Element in the wealth of the Colony and most materially conduce to the comfort of the Inhabitants.—The sweet herbage which Providence has provided in most parts of the colony, renders Newfoundland peculiarly adapted to the rearing of sheep, and in no part of North America could more nutritious wool be raised than on the forest lands of this Island.

In the despatch of your business I shall be happy to afford you any advice or assistance you may desire."

There being no cases then ready for trial Court adjourned until Wednesday next.

The gale which blew with so much severity for several days this week has at last subsided. The weather is now moderate, and cold for the season. It is reported that several boats are driven ashore. The *Imam* is ashore at Carbonear. Up to a late hour last night the *Merlin*, Mail steamer, had not arrived. She left Sydney on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, and could hardly have made the Newfoundland coast when overtaken by the gale. If she lay to, she must have drifted near the Nova Scotia coast, before the gale was over.—*Newfoundland Express*.

DEATH OF JOHN SHEA, ESQ. J. P., CORK.—We have this day the painful and melancholy duty of announcing the loss of one of Cork's best citizens in the death of John Shea. Mr. Shea though not Irish by birth was born by Irish parents in St. John's, Newfoundland, and received his education in England, yet, notwithstanding those adverse circumstances, which might be supposed to militate against his feeling for his adopted country, he had ever been, found on public occasions more Irish in heart than the Irish themselves. On his arrival in Cork some 25 years since, his manly bearing coupled with a fine intellectual and educated mind marked him out at once for a leading public character, and well did he sustain the opinion then formed of him through all the subsequent years he has been amongst us, as one of our leading merchants, member of every one of our public boards,—as a magistrate, and mayor of Cork, the duties of which office he discharged so well that the citizens of every shade of creed and politics presented him at the close of his year of office with a valuable service of plate to mark their sense of his dignified and impartial conduct in the civic chair.—*Cork Reporter* Oct. 11.

DIED.—On the 25th ult. after a short illness, Susanna wife of James Hippley, aged 22 years.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 1.—Kelpie, Wills, Liverpool, 26, Ridley & Sons.

CLEARED.

Oct. Commissary, Hennessy, Rutherford Brothers.
30th.—Isabella Ridley, Bulley, Brazils Ridley & Sons.

NOTICE.

MR. PAGE begs respectfully to acquaint the Subscribers to his Chart of Harbor Grace, that it is now with Mr. H. W. Trapnell for delivery, either with or without Frame, and feels assured that it will give every satisfaction. Price Chart 10s.; Frame 20.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Established 1836.
INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The premiums received on Fire Insurances in the year 1857 amounted to upwards of £289,000. Insurances are effected, at home and abroad, on Property of every description—the Premiums are moderate, the settlement of claims liberal and prompt. The Losses in 1857 were £165,000, and the sums paid in settlement of Losses exceed One Million Sterling.

BOWRING, BROTHERS,

Sept. 28.

Agent

To the Independent Electors of the District of Harbor Grace.

GENTLEMEN,—

Called upon by an influential portion of the community whose good opinion I gratefully appreciate, and to whose judgement I feel bound to defer; I cannot hesitate to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, to represent this important District, in place of the Gentleman who has lately accepted the office of Her Majesty's Solicitor General of Newfoundland.

The first principle of Responsible Government, I apprehend to be—Government by the People—when their representatives become placemen it is evident they must waver between their duty to their constituents, and their own personal interests, which may be more readily advanced by a blind subserviency to party or sycophancy to the ruling power, than by a faithful maintenance of the rights and privileges of those whose confidence they forfeit, thus bringing the Liberal or responsible principle, which they pretend to advocate, into general disrepute.

It shall be my earnest endeavour, if returned as your Representative, to oppose and discountenance by all means, such a foul perversion of the spirit of the Constitution, and to this end I promise not to accept of office, myself and to discourage to best of my ability, the continuance of a practice which has brought so much odium upon the liberal cause.

A Native of the Country, it is scarcely needful for me to express my ardent desire to participate in the Legislation, which, morally, socially, and politically, should elevate my Country, men, and contribute generally to the comfort, happiness, and prosperity of the people; and as a Sealer and a Mariner, I cannot act otherwise than sustain the particular interests of those with whom I have long been associated, the Sealer and Fisherman of my native land.

Agriculture and its great auxiliary, Good Roads, should certainly engage the earnest attention of the Legislature, and I shall neither be dilatory nor parsimonious in supporting the necessary appropriations for those most essential objects.

No Country can rise in the scale of civilisation or even long remain free, unless a comprehensive and liberal system of Education be generally adopted. Education therefore, shall be deemed one of the primary objects of my earnest attention.

The erection of Light Houses along our northern line of coast is a subject of vital importance to my fellow Mariners, and one in which the Inhabitants of this Bay are deeply interested; my best exertions shall be made to induce the Government to contribute liberally for this laudable, humane, and life preserving object.

Outport interests generally shall be faithfully advanced by me, but the requirements of the district I aspire to represent shall, if successful be the particular objects of my strenuous and uncompromising advocacy.

Reduction of taxation can only take place after the reduction of extravagant public expenditure. It shall be my constant endeavour, if returned, to prevail upon the Government so to effect the latter that the former may be reasonably expected.

I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to express my sentiments freely upon French claims and Labrador taxation.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient faithful servant
WILLIAM HAYES

Harbor Grace, 21th July, 1858.

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