

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

**THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND FRANKLIN.**—A French gentleman, Mr. de la Roquette has written a paper for insertion in the proceedings of the Geographical Society of France. This paper is a biographical notice of our Arctic hero, the lamented Franklin. As might be expected, the name of Lady Franklin often appears in connection with the noble and energetic attempts she made for the rescue of her husband. Not the least interesting document in relation to these exertions of Lady Franklin is a letter which the Empress Eugenie shortly after her marriage addressed to her, and which is now published for the first time. Indeed, we believe that this is the first private letter of the Empress that has ever seen the light. The following is the passage which M. de la Roquette has been permitted to quote:—"It is, above all, as a woman and a wife, that I should with pleasure see France associated with England in those generous expeditions, the first object of which is to rescue a man whose private virtues are surely equal to his talent and his courage since he has inspired in you such an admirable devotion. Ultimately, I hope that heaven will grant you the success that your conjugal affection merits; and then Madam, there will be a person who will most sincerely participate in the joy of Captain Franklin—the wife of the Emperor Napoleon."—*Post.*

## GREECE.

**ATHENS, NOV. 14.**—It is rumoured that the allied forces will retire soon after the king's return.

## TURKEY.

**MARSEILLES, Friday.**—A despatch from Constantinople announces that the composition of the Government has advanced a step. Ali Pacha has entered the Ministry as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## PERSIA.

**TEHERAN, Oct. 22.**—A letter in the *Moniteur*, under this date, states that Herat has not only fallen, but that Bokhara merchants asserted that there was no more than an imperfect blockade of some of the principal gates and roads. Provisions and even caravans passed in and out. The Persian troops were suffering from want of supplies.

## AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Circulars have been issued by officers to stimulate the loyalty of the Italian subjects of the Austrian Emperor, and secure a plausible reception to his Majesty on his visit to Lombardy and Venice.

## SPAIN.

A Republican movement has taken place in Spain at Malaga. On the 18th the garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming the Republic. The troops resisted, and order was soon re-established. Five of the insurgents were killed; the garrison had 7 men wounded.

**MADRID, Nov. 21.**—The force of the artillery is fixed at 12,000 men, the engineers at 3,600, and the cavalry 12,000. Tranquility is restored at Malaga. There has been some slight disturbances at Madrid; numerous arrests were made among the lower classes.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that it appears that the Federal Council of Switzerland would have no objection to release the prisoners of Neu-châtel on condition that the King of Prussia renounces all claims to the sovereignty of that canton. It is not probable, however, that his Majesty will show any disposition to make that concession.

## PRUSSIA.

The Prussian government has the intention of increasing the duty on salt to 15 thalers per ton.

## UNITED STATES.

(From the *Philadelphia Times*, Dec. 1.) Governor Adams of South Carolina, in his recent message to the Legislature, comes out footed in favour of re-opening the slave trade, a trade so abhorrent to the dictates of humanity and decent civilization, that it is pronounced piracy by the laws of nations. The Governor says:—"There was a time when canting philanthropists had instilled into us a belief that slavery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on this point. We see it (slavery) now in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world."

The Charleston *Mercury* heartily endorses Governor Adams' message, and longs to see the good old time revived, when ships laden with men, women and children from Africa shall crowd our ports. The *Mercury* thinks "it is the out-jaw of the slave trade that has made it a system of cruelty." Just legalize it, let it be recognized by the laws of nations, and then it will become a human, as well as a profitable traffic. But does not the *Mercury* know that the slave trade cannot be prosecuted without exciting the cupidity and rapacity of petty chiefs in Africa to make war upon each other, and burn and ravage the settlements of the natives, and capture them

while they are fleeing from their burning hovels? Take from the slave trade its cruel barbarity! You may just as well undertake to humanize robbery or murder.

And this is gravely presented to Governor Adams, November 24th, 1856, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, as a part of the mission of this Christian nation.

After this, let no man be surprised that South Carolina, should raise such specimens of humanity as Preston S. Brooks, who is powerful in wielding a bludgeon over the head of a Senator, and delights in all sorts of "game" but one, that is *Burlingame*, near the Clifton House, Canada.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

WE have again been painfully reminded of the indifference and neglect of the Government on the subject of a lighthouse on Baccaloo. It is commonly reported that a light has been seen on that Island, which, if correct, must indicate that another shipwreck, with all its attendant horrors, has there taken place, and as the weather has been boisterous and sea high, the survivors cannot have been promptly rescued, so that much suffering, and perhaps death, has been the consequence to those poor mariners who on some dreadful night gained accession to that barren shore.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion upon matters which some persons would endeavour to explain away. Surely here is a subject of painful interest to all, and one which no friend (paid or prejudiced) of the Government can undervalue or treat with dignified reserve, and when it is borne in mind that there is scarcely a redeeming feature in the character of said Government, we are astonished at the apathy with which questions involving such serious consideration are entertained by men vitally interested in their proper solution. We once more, then, call upon the people, thousands of whom must shortly be again upon the ocean, to summon their representatives to a public meeting before they depart upon their Legislative duties, and exact from them a pledge to the effect that their support shall be withdrawn from the Ministry unless this life-destroying evil be promptly remedied, or the promise at least exacted that a lighthouse shall be erected on Baccaloo as early as practicable.

It is deeply to be regretted that the only steamboat in the Island was not in a state of efficiency to afford prompt relief to the shipwrecked, neither can she cross the Bay occasionally, in the absence of ice, during the winter months. This, we feel assured, is not fairly attributable to the want of energy and enterprise on the part of the proprietors; on the contrary, we know that they have submitted to considerable loss rather than have the public deprived of such a desideratum; but it would be unreasonable to expect that they can voluntarily continue to suffer loss which should have been obviated by a liberal vote of the public money, instead of having the reasonable sum afforded by the old Government reduced by our would-be economists in all that is essential to the welfare of the Colony, whilst their prodigality in everything pertaining to self and associates is so glaringly apparent.

How long will the inhabitants of Conception Bay suffer themselves to be coerced into abject submission, whilst their best interests are being neglected, and the lives of their neighbours sacrificed to the neglect or cupidity of Ministers and a few of their purchased supporters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SIR—The time is approaching when members, true to the country and to their constituencies, should come forward vigorously and unanimously and unite in one cry of indignant reprobation at the past acts of the administration of a ministry who have arrogated to themselves the title of liberal, and from whom nothing manly, direct or honest, has yet come. They say that which is not true; make promises which they do not keep; and act so that they cannot be trusted. The men who know them best, and who wish them most good, give them this certificate of character—that they are faithless and deceitful. They began their administration in cajolery, carried on their game in falsehood, and intend further fraud if permitted to hold office. These are facts so patent, so amply proved, that it seems to be labouring needlessly to repeat them; but, really, there is an excuse for gliding the refined gold of ministerial business, and heaping evidence on demonstration, because there are whisperers at present current that the Cabinet now intend to become good boys and change their former mode of action—that they intend to interest themselves for the good of the country, and not for their own private purposes, and may, therefore, for the future be trusted. The few reasoners that say so judge of this ministry as some people do of railways, who think that if an accident happened yesterday it is very improbable a second accident will happen to-day. They judge that this Ministry, having just committed one fraud of enormous magnitude, will not venture upon another for the present—or at

least quite immediately—and they bring the doctrine of chances to uphold their calculations of ministerial infirmity. There is a class of employers who think it a great advantage to have in their service a proved and known rogue, believing they have a great security in the rogue's consciousness that he is trusted only as a rogue, and must therefore be prudent for his own sake. In like manner do those reasoners judge of our Premier, flattering themselves that his past duplicity is an admirable security against future wrong. Unfortunately, whatever may be the merit of the maxim in question, where one master holds the servant in absolute control, the state of things is vastly different when the community has to deal with a Minister whom they cannot summarily eject from office. In that case, though far from denying that there is a certain degree of security in the universal notoriety of the Premier's disreputable character, yet it must be acknowledged that this security has its limits; that it puts him upon more subtle methods of deceit; and that in many instances it serves only to drive him from the broad ground of palpable and unmistakable iniquity to Machiavellian schemes of a disguised and mystified injustice, which serve the purpose of duping some of those whom it is intended to injure, and securing a triumph over all by dividing and separating them. This will be the Premier's policy if permitted to continue in power; and members who are for reforming abuses should think it the most foolish of all possible blunders—the surest pledge of future insult and injury, as it would be the greatest argument of their own incapacity as representatives—if they were to treat Mr. Little and his accomplices as any thing but men whom it is impossible to trust.

It is to be hoped, then, that those members will not let this occasion slip through their fingers and allow the Ministry to say with justice that at the very best moments they can only raise themselves to the highest of strong language, and that they collapse into insignificance when the time comes for transmitting this language into acts. Surely the warmth which the Ministerial contempt, fraud and insult, have occasioned, will not be allowed to cool into frigid indifference.

After a change has taken place in the Cabinet, the principal measure to which Ministers should resolve to consecrate their energies is the purification of the House of Assembly. Yes, they should firmly resolve to achieve the independence and freedom of the people's House. Responsible Government is incomplete so long as its natural results are obstructed and prevented by the practical maintenance of hired representatives. Family compact assuredly could not for one hour be preserved if it were not that bribery—by detaching the Representatives from their constituencies, and giving to the Ministry the assistance and support of congenial corruption—affords to the spirit of domination an element of strength, by which it would be totally destitute beneath the rule of a free and independent Legislature constructed on purified principles. Such a Legislature would not be six months in existence when the force of honest popular sentiment, operating through the natural constitutional channel, would cause a vast retrenchment of the civil expenditure. The reduction of the taxes would follow; the abolition of superfluous offices; the abolition of plurality of offices; the reduction of that most impudent and dishonest outrage upon common sense—namely, the Legislative contingencies; encouragement of the fisheries and shipbuilding—by giving employment and wages for industry, not compulsory alms for the destitute idleness created by liberal misgovernment. And here let me remark, that the demoralizing poor relief is not what is wanted for this country. There are already too many burdens on industrious fishermen. If the rights of industry were sufficiently protected and promoted by shipbuilding, &c., there would never have been occasion for such an enormous expenditure last year as fifteen thousand pounds for pauper relief, a great portion of which remains still unaccounted for by the parties entrusted with its disbursement; nor would the country be drained, as it has been last fall, of about fifty thousand pounds for the purchase of foreign built vessels. It would also constrain the appointment to offices of trust and importance of such men only as were entitled to it, and possessed of the popular confidence. How have the present Ministry dispensed their patronage? Look at the minor offices of the Executive. Behold the diminution of Liberals. On the practical result of this, at present it is unnecessary to offer any observation; but this is quite certain, if we had a Ministry established upon the broad foundation of LIBERAL PRINCIPLES, the persons appointed to these offices would not be men whose antagonism to these principles has ever been notorious and enthusiastic; men whose anti-popular politics constitute their chief qualification for the appointments.

## CENSOR.

The Testimonial below described was received here by the last packet, and will be presented to the enterprising gentleman for whom it is designed, upon his arrival here in February next. We have not yet seen it, but it is open for inspection at the house of D. J. Henderson, Esq., Monkstown road, where Mr. G. usually resides.

The description here given will convey some idea of its value.—*Ledger.*

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. F. N. GISBORNE.**—A very beautiful, valuable, and appropriate piece of plate, the work of Mr. Simmons, silversmith and jeweler, St. Ann's Square, has been prepared at that establishment, as a testimonial to Mr. Frederic Newton Gisborne, eldest son of Hartley P. Gisborne, Esq., of this city, contributed and to be presented by the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, as marking their sense of the energy and perseverance he has displayed in traversing the previously unexplored parts of the Island, in anticipation of the introduction of the electric telegraph. The design is bold, and highly characteristic of the subject portrayed. At the summit of a rocky eminence (in frosted silver) stands a figure of science, with a wreath of immortelles in her up-raised and extended left hand, ready to crown the deserving. Enters—a figure of Roman character—with a hatchet in one hand, evincing vigor and determination; and in the other a pair of compasses, indicative of skill and calculation—has struggled to nearly the highest point, and is hauling the compasses to Science. The rocky heights are studded here and there with North American fir trees. Upon the front of the base an oval is formed by a cable, and within the coil is the inscription; on the opposite side is represented a ship at sea, laying down the cable for the electric telegraph. A group of seals and a group of beavers occupy parts of the space between these. There are also engraved representations of American scenery, with Indian wigwams. The specific character of the testimonial is further indicated by the whole being encircled by telegraph posts and wires. Manchester may justly take some credit to itself, both on account of its relation to the gentleman whose enterprise this testimonial commemorates, and of the artistic character of the memorial itself. The following is a copy of the inscription which it bears:—

Presented to Frederic Newton Gisborne, as a testimonial of the high esteem entertained for him by the community of Newfoundland, and for the indomitable energy he displayed in traversing the hitherto unexplored regions of the Island, preparatory to the introduction of the electric telegraph, as well as to mark the universal admiration of his successful endeavors and scientific ability in carrying out that enterprise, which he himself projected. Labor omnia vincit.

We learn that a telegraphic communication has been received from Trepassy, to the effect that a ship of about 1450 tons was lost at C. Race, having on board a crew of 26 men, 23 of whom we regret to learn have met a watery grave. She was bound from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, timber laden, and was lost at C. Race about 6 p. m., on Christmas Day. Vessel's name not mentioned in Telegram despatch.—A large steamer homeward bound, passed C. Race on Saturday last, 3 p. m., supposed to be one of the Collins's Line.—*Ledger.*

**BY AUTHORITY.**—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Richard Rankin, Esq., J. P., Rev. Thomas Fox, Rev. Charles Comben, James Mews, Esq., Messrs. Jabez and William Meadows, and the Rev. Henry Lind, to be a Protestant Board of Education for the Educational District of Trinity Bay South.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint Robert Brown Esq., M.I.A., to be a Director of the General Protestant Branch of the Saint John's Academy, in the room of Thomas B. Job, Esq., who has left the Colony. Secretary's Office, 23rd Dec., 1856.

The brig "Dolphin," Stapleton, master, from Liverpool to Messrs. P. Rogerson & Son of this port, arrived on Sunday evening last. On Wednesday last she experienced the heavy gale so much felt in this harbor, and about 5 p. m., whilst lying to under a studding-sail in the main rigging, she was struck with a very heavy sea which threw her on her beam-ends, washing overboard the two masts, Edward Sinner of this place, and James Tapper of Carbonear, and clearing the deck of every article upon it. The master cut away the lanyards of the fore rigging, when the foremast went by the board, which helped to right her.—The vessel was about 15 miles to the east of Conception Bay when she was struck.—*Ledger.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Trepassy, Dec. 20, 7h 40m. Blew an awful hurricane on Wednesday from 5 a. m. to 6 p. m.—The Jasper, Margaret and Howlett [Neal Dow, Howley?] and schooner for Lunenburg [Donnelly?] here—sailed again to day. Stages, &c., blown down. Holly's boat here. The "Lord Raglan," from Boston, saw the "Merlin" hence for Halifax, off Cape Race on Thursday evening last at 8 o'clock. The new Light on Cape Race showed a brilliant flash—*Newfoundlander.*

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—An inquest was held in this town on Monday last, on view of the body of Solomon Sheppard, of this place, fisherman, who died suddenly in St. Paul's Church on Sunday. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

On Tues Phinny, M second dau merchant. On New Mr. Charles daughter of place. On the 2 and respect Suddenl Sheppard, this place, the place the SHIPP Dec. 24—E mola Nymph Sons 27—Q (35) 30—S (10) Dec. 30—B & M May F Mun Jan. 2—B Belle & S NOW LA Greyh 200 752 300 30 Dec. 24, F. A FOR the Salary Apply to the Chairman P Roberts. Dec. 2, 18 And in Bona V with G rde the occupa For put Nov. 12. R I HAVE jus rars— 100 Punc 20 Hush All of new Harbour C THE A F FEW C remain price One S Dec. 10, 18 BY A 150 M O J st land-d. Nov 5 P O T Have just 500 Barrel 200 Do. 100 Do. 50 Do. 20 Keg. A. S. ex 1500 Bags 285 Firkin 20 M. B And are now arrived to HAVUPA Which will Sp. 24.