

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, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856.

NO. 3.

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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times August 16.)

NAPLES.

The 'Times' Paris correspondent writes—The accounts from Naples exhibit a state of things in that capital which would hardly leave us much room for surprise if any day's telegraph brought us news of a revolutionary

movement. Discontent grows bolder, and has spread to the army, and the vigilance of the police no longer prevents in the open streets, conversations and criticisms hostile to the Government. The feeling in Paris among persons well informed and well able to appreciate the situation is that we shall quickly hear of an outbreak.

A letter from Naples of the 7th says: Report says that there are disturbances at Palermo; that there has been a conflict between the Swiss troops on one side, and the Neapolitan troops and the populace on the other; and exaggeration, in all probability, adds that 200 and upwards of the Swiss were put 'hors de combat.' A resolution had been formed and announced of making a demonstration on Sunday, the 27th July. The site fixed upon was where the band usually plays. Accordingly, at the appointed time and place, a number of people had assembled, and uttered cries of "Viva la Costituzione." What ensued is not here certainly known, but during the night sixty people were arrested. On the following morning (Monday) Marshal Pelissier arrived, and was, of course, enthusiastically received; but, on the night following his departure, forty other arrests were made. Supposed to be connected with this incident, because following rapidly upon it, is the order, which was issued last Sunday, to put six steamers in commission. So utterly deficient was the arsenal in everything, in consequence of the corruption of this, as of all other branches of the administration, that it was found necessary to despoil some of the brigantines in order to fit them out. Towards the evening, however, four steam frigates only were ready, and they steamed out of harbour, and made for Ischia, where his Majesty is staying at present. This little naval movement has given rise to a host of conjectures. The authorities spread the report, and therefore we know what to reject, that the object of the armament is to change the garrisons in Sicily, whilst others conjecture that it is a precaution against any marauding invasion, many again are inclined to think that matters are serious in Sicily, and that this force is to strengthen the royal cause. There can be little doubt that the excitement is very great throughout the island, and that all are panting for an opportunity to throw off the heavy yoke which oppresses them. Coming back to Naples we find the public discontent no less, but better regulated and directed perhaps. The liberals are resolved on moderation, because therein, they are persuaded, lies their power. There will, I am of opinion, be no breaches of the peace but such as the Government may get up, and they are always ready by some underhand conduct to irritate the people.

the churches are destroyed, divine service was performed in the solitary sacred edifice that is left, the Marine Chapel, in which a temporary altar of boards was constructed. His eminence compared our city with the field of the dead near Hesekeil; and observed, that Sebastopol even were it never to be again rebuilt, would still remain grand and imperishable to the end of time. The service was attended by the commandant of the harbour, Vice-Admiral Jucharinn and Admiral Penfloff, who had arrived from Nicolaieff to inspect the sunken ships and superintend the recovery of ship-building materials. As the south side has no inhabitants as yet, only a few marines, two battalions of infantry, and a few visitors from Simpheropol were present during the ceremony. A committee has been appointed by supreme command to conduct the process of rebuilding the city at the national expense, after a plan adopted at St. Petersburg. A vast suspension bridge is to restore communication between the south and north sides.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

The proposition of the Paris Conference on the right of privateering on neutrals and blockades having been submitted to the government of Washington by the Minister of France, Secretary Marcey has replied to them officially—to the first, that which declares privateering to be abolished, the government of the United States object in the most uncompromising terms; no modification of the proposition which it were possible to make would be accepted.

"If," says Mr. Marcey, "the powers of Europe are prepared to sign a proposition to the effect that the private property of the subjects or citizens of the belligerent powers on the high seas should all be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of another power, except it be contraband, America will in that case heartily and unhesitatingly acquiesce in a proposition that privateering will be abolished." The maritime strength of America consists in the readiness with which she could convert her merchant vessels into vessels of war under the maritime law, which sanctions privateering, and America would be compelled to construct at once, and at a vast expense, an entire and formidable fleet of ships of war, which would annually cost an enormous amount of money. On this point Mr. Marcey says, "a large force ever ready to be devoted to the purpose of war is a temptation to rush into it." The government of the United States can never be brought to acquiesce in any change in the national laws which may render it necessary for them to maintain a powerful navy, or large regular army, in time of peace. If forced to vindicate their rights by arms, they are content to rely mainly upon volunteer troops on land, and for the protection of their commerce, in no inconsiderable degree, upon their mercantile marines. If the United States were deprived of these resources, it would be obliged to change its policy, and assume a military attitude before the world.

A FREE AND INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN.

If we may rely on the abstract given by a German paper of the King of Naples' answer to the remonstrances and counsels of England and France, it was certainly not without reason that Lord Clarendon told the House of Lords that it was 'impossible for any reply to be less satisfactory.' This perjured and cruel Prince—in whom all the worst vices of the worst of the Bourbon race seem to have come to a head—repels with scorn the friendly suggestions of Powers which desire, for the sake of the general peace of Europe, to see him keep his throne. He broadly claims the right divine to govern wrong, and to do what he will with his own. He will 'look after his own honour.' He peremptorily declines all advice or warning from without as 'an attack on the independence and dignity of his crown.' No one except the King himself can form a correct judgment on what circumstances may require; and the judgment which he has formed is that his 'system' is now just working so well that it would be insanity to attempt to mend it. Besides, is he not a 'free and independent Sovereign?' He takes his stand on the 'principles of eternal justice.' The Gospel itself is on his side. Let England and France remember the sacred rule of doing to others as they would that others should do to them. How would they like to be served so themselves.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ON PRIVATEERING.

We are now in possession of the views of the United States Government respecting the new code of maritime law agreed to by the Paris Congress, and submitted to the Cabinet at Washington for its adhesion. The result is, we regret to say, only partially satisfactory. Unless the principal European powers are prepared to take a considerable step in advance of the Paris declaration, that well-meant attempt to mitigate, the severities of naval warfare will, as regards one of its most essential and beneficent objects, prove nugatory in any contest in which the United States may be concerned. We cannot say, however, that we consider the American Government altogether wrong; and we would willingly indulge the hope that this temporary difficulty may be the means of extending and completing that triumph of humanity and civilisation which for the moment it threatens to frustrate.

THE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY BY A LIVERPOOL ARTIST.—The statue of Her Majesty, which has been sculptured in marble by Mr. Gibson at Rome, has arrived in this country, and is now being placed on the pedestal allotted to it in the Princes' Chamber, in the New Palace of Westminster. This apartment is a kind of ante-room to the House of Lords, and is at the back of the throne. In this room her Majesty is received by the chief officers of state on the occasion of the opening or proroguing of Parliament. The pedestal