

# 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, NOVEMBER 26, 1856.

NO. 13.

## 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.

2dly.—Equality of political rights and privileges among all religious creeds.

3dly.—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.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

## THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

## DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Neatly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. These soon give a healthy tone to these organs, however deranged, and when all other means have failed.

## GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

## FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Influenza, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Sciatica, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 6d.—2s. 3s.—and 5s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Wholesale and retail by  
T. MCCONNAN,  
St. John's, N.F.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From Willner and Smith's European Times, October 25.)

## THE WESTERN POWERS AND NAPLES.

The following important note appears in the "Moniteur" of the 20th:—

"As soon as peace was concluded the first care of the Paris Congress was to insure its duration. With that object in view the Plenipotentiaries examined into the elements of discord which existed in Europe, and especially turned their attention to the condition of Italy, of Greece, and of Belgium. The observations exchanged on that occasion were everywhere received in a spirit of cordial understanding, because they were inspired by a sincere solicitude for the quiet of Europe, and at the same time evinced the respect which was due to the independence of all sovereign states.

"Thus, in Belgium the Government, agreeing with the opinion upon the excesses of certain organs of the press, showed itself disposed to put a stop to them by every means in its power.

"In Greece the plan of financial organisation submitted to the appreciation of the protecting Courts proves the readiness of the Greek Government to the counsels of the Congress.

"In Italy the Holy See and the other States admit the expediency of clemency and of internal reforms.

"The Court of Naples alone haughtily rejected the counsels of France and England, although given under the most amicable form.

"The rigorous and compressive measures which for a long time have been turned into means of administration by the Government of the Two Sicilies keep Italy in a state of agitation, and compromise the peace of Europe. Convinced of the dangers arising from such a state of things, France and England had hoped to avert them by counsels given at an opportune moment; those counsels have been discarded; the government of the Two Sicilies, closing its eyes to evidence, has thought fit to persevere in a fatal course.

"The ungracious reception given to legitimate observations, an unjust suspicion cast upon the purity of intentions, an insulting language in reply to wholesome advice; and, finally, an obstinate refusal, no longer permitted the continuation of friendly relations.

"Complying with the suggestions of a great Power, the Cabinet of Naples endeavoured to extenuate the effect produced by its first reply; but this semblance of condescension was only an additional proof of its resolutions to take no heed of the solicitude of France and England for the general interests of Europe. Hesitation was no longer warranted; it became necessary to break off diplomatic intercourse with a Court which had itself so deeply altered the character of that intercourse.

"This suspension of official relations by no means constitutes an intervention in the internal affairs of Naples, still less an act of hostility.

"As, however, the safety of the subjects of the two governments might be endangered, to provide for such a

contingency they have assembled a combined squadron; but they have refrained from sending their ships to the waters of Naples, to avoid giving rise to erroneous interpretations. This simple measure of eventual protection, which in no manner partakes of a menace, cannot either be considered as a support or encouragement offered to those who endeavour to upset the throne of the King of the Two Sicilies.

"If, moreover, the Neapolitan Government, returning to a just appreciation of the sentiments which actuate the Governments of France and of England, should finally understand its interests, the two Powers would hasten to renew with it the relations which previously existed, and will be happy by this reconciliation to give a new guarantee for the peace of Europe.

## THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.—

"A London Incumbent," writing in the "Daily News" of yesterday, thus speaks of Bishop Tait:—"I have just been reading his article on Cathedral Reform in the 197th number of the "Edinburgh Review." It is a free, out-spoken, manly protest against the sluggishness and uselessness of Deans and Chapters, as they have been. The writer is evidently one who feels that a Cathedral Close ought not to be a dormitory for elderly clergymen, and who longs to see the reproach wiped away which has grievously damaged our church in character and influence. Let his scheme be carried out, and let canonries be carefully bestowed—as they almost surely would be when the public eye was fixed upon them and the experiment vivifying the old decaying institution was being tried—and the Cities of England, with their antique look and precious historical associations, would have a completely different character. Light would radiate from them, as the grand old founders intended, and the popular notion of a Cathedral as a large, cold, splendid, building, where men and boys chant a portion of the service twice a day, accompanied by the swelling tones of a fine organ, would be superseded by something immensely more in accordance with the taste and feelings of every devout and thoughtful churchman. I do not write, however, for the purpose of commending D. Tait's scheme of reform as the best possible. There may be better, for aught I know; or there may be objections of a theoretical kind at his; or in practice it might be found impossible to realise all the advantages he hopes for. That is a less interesting question to many of us just now than the other question as to the high office that Providence has called him. And to me it seems impossible to read that article without feeling assured his coming amongst us forebodes a new era in church government. It sounds in quite another strain from episcopal charges and speeches. It tells the plain truth as to clerical shortcomings. It asserts the principle broadly that Parliament should deal with Chapter Revenues as trust property for religious purposes, and compel the receivers of each generation to labour actively and