

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 5, 1856. NO. 10.

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 geniuses 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.

Harbour Grace, Sept. 17. b

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND
SIR E. B. LYTON AT HITCHIN.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times.)

The annual meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, at Hitchin. After the show of cattle in the morning the party dined together at the Town Hall. Sir E. Bulwer Lyton, M.P., presided; and amongst the guests were the Hon. G. M. Dallas, the American Minister; the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir W. Jolliffe, M.P., Sir F. Doyle, and other influential gentlemen. The usual royal toasts having been disposed of,

The Chairman, in proposing the health of the American minister, said—
"We have among us to-day a distinguished representative of an illustrious nation, akin to ourselves in language, blood, just laws, and intellectual sympathies—the people of America. (Cheers.) It is true that their institutions differ from ours. They are free and contented under a republic; we hold ourselves to be equally free under the mild sway of a constitutional sovereign. (Cheers.) Every nation attempts to work out the problem of good government in its own way, and looking across the water we can recognise a republic which respects property and order, while here the Americans can recognise a monarchy which is not incompatible with liberty and progress. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, there have been of late some political, or, rather, some diplomatic misunderstandings between the two countries. Of those misunderstandings it would ill become anyone on this occasion to say a single word; let us hope that they are in a fair way of being tranquilly settled upon grounds that may be equally consistent with the honour and dignity of the two nations. (Hear.) The grand invention of the electric telegraph under the waves of the Atlantic is about to add another link to those which bind the mother country to her giant offspring; but there is another description of telegraph still more efficacious in the annihilation of time and space which we look to the wise and conciliatory genius of our distinguished guests to re-establish—I mean that telegraph which communicates between heart and heart, and which carries from nation to nation the language of common interest and of kindred affections. This is not the first time that Mr. Dallas has visited these shores. He came here towards the close of the unhappy year of 1812 between England and America. He came then with objects of peace and conciliation; such are, I am assured, his objects now, and I trust that his success will be such as to establish his imperishable fame not only amongst the statesmen of his country but amongst the human race. Our visitor is himself of British origin. He is descended from an ancient and eminent family in these isles. Here he preaches the air which his ancestors breathed and he is treading the soil in which the bones of his ancestors repose. The first time that I saw him was at a very anxious and critical moment to the two countries, and I then felt certain that

"he was the right man in the right place." (Cheers.) Since, he has honoured me with a visit under my own roof, where, with his amiable and accomplished family, I have had occasion to admire the clearness of his intellect, the depth of his observation, the dignified simplicity of his manners, the transparent kindness of his heart, and, if he will allow me so to say the felicity with which he unites the natural patriotism of an American citizen with a just appreciation of all that is excellent and sterling in the dear old land of his own fathers. I told him that if he would honor me with a visit he should be sure at least of a hearty English welcome, in an old English country home. But the welcome of an individual was not sufficient to contend either myself or him, and therefore he is here to-day to receive the welcome of all classes of Englishmen assembled at such national meetings as the present. Gentlemen, may the cheers with which you receive the toasts be borne across the Atlantic, and assure the United States of our affection for their people, and our respect for their representative. I give you the health of "his Excellency W. Dallas, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States," and allow me to add one sentiment, "Lasting concord between America and England."

Mr. Dallas, on rising, was received with renewed cheers. He said—It is impossible for me to allow the flattering manner with which you have received the toast, so kindly introduced by the distinguished gentleman who presides, to pass without my thanks. A stranger to you all, I deeply feel the hospitality of your welcome, though, in truth, my short experience of England has given me more than reason to expect it. For the generous allusion made to the institutions, the progress, and the prospects of my country, let me also return, in my public as well as in my private capacity, my most cordial welcome. Youthful among nations, and, perhaps, in the estimation of many whom I address, far from faultless, she has nevertheless ungenially achieved in the general cause of civilisation, in science, in arts, in mechanics, in human elevation and improvement, what may well justify encomium. (Hear.) In no field of social action are the United States better entitled to estimation than in the very one with which this banquet is connected. They recognise the agricultural interests; the interest of their planters and farmers is the predominant interest, the interest that yields the power, originates the wealth, nourishes the freedom, and promotes the happiness of their entire people. You can make no advance on that subject which will not meet their sympathy and co-operation. In the vast valleys of the Mississippi, amid measureless plains of exhaustless fertility, millions of my countrymen accept as the noblest of human pursuits the cultivation of their own soil. Their chief aim and delight is to stock their farms with cattle of the best breeds, and they hail as more worthy of their applause the onward progress of practical husbandry than the exploits of military or political victories. I wish I felt competent and at liberty to engage a

few moments of your attention in advertising to American movements similar to your own. They are numerous in every separate state of our confederacy, impelled as here by the highest intellect and the truest patriotism; their combined results might be regarded as an offering not wholly unworthy of your acceptance. But I cannot venture so far, and although I am really sensible that an interchange of agricultural reports would constitute a powerful bond of national amity and peace, still I shrink under the warning of one of your own proverbs, to which Lord Hamlet might apply his epithet of "somewhat musty," inculcating the folly or futility of carrying coal to Newcastle.—(A laugh.) Gentlemen, I repeat the expression of my thanks, and will now give you the only good thing that belongs to the address that I have made. It is in the shape of a sentiment—"All honour and success to the Agricultural Society of Herts."—(Cheers.)

FRANCE.

The "Moniteur" contains the following notification:—"The speculation which consists in picking out the best pieces from the coinage and melting them down in order to extract their surplus value is a wrong done to the common prosperity, and constitutes an offence which cannot be tolerated. The government is resolved to endeavour to repress it by every means which the laws place in its power."

The "Moniteur" of yesterday states that the returns of the yield of taxes in September show an increase of 16,000,000f. as compared with 1854, and 14,500,000f. as compared with 1855, and not an increase of 12,000,000f. as had been intimated in M. Magne's recent report.

BELGIUM.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a letter to the heads of the Universities, in which he enjoins the professors to abstain from all direct attacks against the essential principals of the religion professed in Belgium. The Minister states that he is bound to take care that the teaching of the Universities shall be such as may gain the confidence of families, and he repeatedly declares that he will discharge his duty with firmness.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writing on the evening of Thursday, the 9th, says that the latest advices from Naples, as yet, announce no change or modification in the King's determination. There seems to be nothing yet decided respecting the dispatch of the fleet, but it is probable that the ambassadors will be recalled.

THE SOUND DUES.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—The "Fædrelandet" newspaper announces the question of the Sound Dues is settled, England and Denmark having come to an agreement. The land transit duty is to be reduced. The Ministerial crisis continues at its height.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE BALTIC.

HAMBURGH, Oct. 8.—The recent very severe gales which have raged at sea are said to have caused some very severe losses to our insurance companies.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Prince Alexander Ghika, the Sultan's Lieutenant in Wallachia, has reorganised his cabinet, made great changes in the political administration, and has entirely broken up the Supreme and Second Courts of Justice. This step is taken, it is said, in order to show that Austria should not have things entirely her own way in the Principalities.

THE BLACK SEA.

A letter, dated Constantinople, Oct. 2, says that some Austrian ships have gone to the Isle of Serpents. This misunderstanding about this place is likely to bring the French fleet back again. Admiral Lord Lyons is still at Bujukder.

IMPORTANT FROM THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

MOUTH OF THE DANUBE, SEPT. 29.—We have been thunderstruck here by the intelligence that 4000 Austrian soldiers have suddenly pounced upon Galatz and occupied it—done the same at Ibrail—and seized all the ports of the Danube. The "Constantinople Journals" speak only of Ibrail being occupied, but no doubt both have been so. They have not only quartered their troops in these towns, but they have taken possession of police and post offices, so that all persons and communications must pass through their hands. This, of course, shuts the door in the face of the commissaries charged to consult the Principalities, and you may, in consequence, expect Sir Henry Bulwer home. You will be better able to judge than I am, the cause of this defiance to the Western Powers. Is it a set-off for any demonstration of ours against Naples, and a significant declaration that, if we carry out our liberal policy in Italy, Austria will carry out a contrary one upon the Danube, and in the Euxine? This would be a very grave challenge, for Austria is not the power to cast that challenge, if it did not know that it was supported by some other power, and there is none to support it in such a policy except Russia.

We cut, for the present, rather a ridiculous figure. After having made war to drive Russia from the Principalities, we withdraw all our soldiers on the understanding that Austria would do the same, instead of which Austria re-occupies the Principalities, and seizes the ports at the mouth of the river. Let me add, that this is rendered more serious by the recent conduct of Austria to a French naval officer. Captain Magnan brought out here a certain class of flat-bottomed boats, to be used in the Sea of Azoff, and in shallow waters, for war purposes. The war being over, the captain obtained permission of his government to try his boats on the Danube, and he considered them applicable to the navigation of the Pruth, the Sereth, and the Maritza. The Turks, however, do not like the Maritza to be navigated but by their own boats—that is to say, they will never allow it to be navigated at all. A French company in Armenia, with Captain Magnan, applied for the navigation of the Pruth and Sereth, and offered, at its own expense, to remove the obstructions in the rivers. The Moldavian government and hospodar granted the request; but Austria has compelled the Porte to annul that cession, on the plea that, by the clause of some treaty, Austria has the monopoly of navigating these inland waters. Both English and French ambassadors tried in vain to get this rescinded.

Captain Magnan, forbidden to attempt

the Pruth, sailed up the Danube. First of all an Austrian vessel ran into one of his boats, and destroyed it. A commission of naval officers have declared that this was done on purpose. He again sails up the Danube, and meets with every obstacle that the Austrians can put in his way. He pleaded that he was not going to interfere with the Austrians, but that the Turks had a right to at least half the river; that it was most important for them to be able to send supplies and troops by the Danube and the Save to their fortresses in Bosnia; and that he was making the experiment to enable the Turks to use the great high road up the Danube. To this the Austrians replied that they would never permit the Turks to navigate the Danube. So much for the conduct of the chief ally of Turkey, who is one of the contracting powers for maintaining the liberty of the Danube, and who is determined to stop it and its tributaries, not only to France and England, but to Turkey.

But neither, Captain Magnan nor his government are to be daunted by the threats of Austrian agents. You are aware that in his vessel, the *Lyonnais*, he passed the rapids of the Iron Gates, and, being forbidden to advance higher up the river, he left his vessel aground in order to go and seek diplomatic succour and advice. The gallant captain has got both, and has returned to the Danube to prosecute his voyage, and to assert the freedom of that river, or, at least, to know the reason why the French flag is to be prohibited from floating on these waters. It is neither unamusing nor uninteresting to learn that, on one occasion, when the *Lyonnais* attempted to tie a cable to the only landing place of a town, from which the men in authority rejected the cable, and would not allow the jetty to be made use of, the population came forward to welcome the French flag, they drove their own Austrian authorities from the jetty, pulling down the double eagle and flung it into the river. So much for the loyalty of the Danubian populations to the Kaiser.

It is no doubt under the pretext of Russia still menacing the Danube by keeping—or rather by claiming—the Isle of Serpents that Austria has seized Galatz. No doubt she will plead that, when France and England think it necessary to send back a naval force to the Black Sea, Austria can do no less than occupy the Principalities. But this is done so manifestly with the design of quashing the question of the organisation of Moldo-Wallachia, that it is impossible not to see that Austria considers herself to inherit those pretensions which Russia entertained, and to repel which we engaged in an expensive and sanguinary war.

The gravest consideration attending these circumstances is, however, the report that Turkey was no stranger to the intention of Austria to occupy Galatz. It is said that neither Lord Redcliff nor M. Thouvenel knew of it—that the intelligence took them by surprise, the Turkish minister declared he thought they were fully apprised of it. It could not be the Turkish Government's intention to take any reverse step, or resolve on question arising out of the Treaty of Paris, without consulting all the allies. Ali Pacha would not do this; and, perhaps, it will be found that the Austrians spoke of it to the Turks as a step that would be requisite by-and-by, whilst they precipitated it for fear of objections. Provided the French and English embassies be in the same accord and situation, the rest is of small importance. And I believe they were both equally taken by surprise, for what two such powerful countries think to be wrong, they are fully able to rectify.

The Russian Government has ordered

20 steamers for the postal and passenger service from Odessa to different ports—Constantinople principally. I need not say that two steamers would amply suffice, with one to take the place of which ever should be disabled; therefore, the use of the remaining 17 it is for you to guess.

APPALING BURNING OF A SHIP.

The following details of a horrible case of piracy and burning of a ship at Macao have been received at Lloyd's:—"The Dutch ship *Banca*, Capt. Heymans, 700 tons burthen, with between 300 and 400 emigrants (coolies) for Havana, put back to Macao, about a month since (the despatch is dated Hong Kong, August 10), with her water casks leaking and cargo shotted, having encountered boisterous weather, and on reaching the outer roads brought up to an anchor. There she remained repairing, her officers exercising strict vigilance in preventing the coolies going ashore, for fear they should make their escape. For three weeks, whatever discontent may have availed, no fears of an outbreak would seem to have been entertained, until a Chinese doctor warned the captain that mischief was brewing. In preparing for such a contingency as a rising of the coolies, the small arms were placed on the poop, and two guns were loaded with grape shot and pointed forward. About nine o'clock of the night of the 8th the disturbance commenced, and the crew took refuge on the poop. The captain first fired a shot or two overhead, but as that had no effect, and the coolies advanced towards them, yelling frightfully, armed with belaying pins, bricks torn from the cooking places, &c., the captain gave orders to his men to fire, and immediately a volley was poured into the infuriated mass from the two guns, and also from the small arms. This had the effect of checking and putting down the riot, and the coolies were driven below, but they sought revenge by setting fire to the ship, and in a few minutes the captain was appalled by seeing flames issuing up from the fore hatch. A frightful scene of carnage followed; the coolies rushed up on deck, and no doubt murdered all the officers of the ship. The ship was soon in a blaze, fore and aft. In about an hour the mainmast fell with a crash, then the fore and mizen, and about midnight the magazines blew up with a tremendous explosion. The ship was instantly hurled to fragments, and a vast number of poor creatures, clinging on the chains, perished with her. Of the number who were on board, including crew and passengers, about 500, only 150 escaped with their lives; the remainder were either burnt in the ship or drowned. The affair has produced a great sensation at Hong Kong.

SIR JOHN CRAMPTON.—The elevation of Sir John Crampton to be a Knight Commander of the Bath marks very distinctly the approval of the Government of the way in which that gentleman fulfilled his duties as the representative of her Majesty at Washington, and the time and manner of raising him to the dignity may be considered as intended to harmonise with the far more important indications which have been given by Lord Palmerston of his earnest desire to avoid any unnecessary offence to the American government. Approving as they did of Mr. Crampton's conduct under circumstances of considerable difficulty, it was, we think, the duty of the Government to show in some unmistakable way that the aspersions cast upon that gentleman's personal honour found no echo in their minds. To do so at this moment at his landing in this country, would perhaps have ruffled our somewhat touchy cousins across the Atlantic. Accordingly, occasion was taken

to include Mr. Crampton's name in the first list of honours to be conferred upon the diplomatic corps, and, along with two other old public officers, he has been made a K.C.B. in consideration of his long and meritorious services.—[Globe.]

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14.—The United States Steamer "Arctic" Lieutenant commanding O. H. Berryman, which has been sounding the Atlantic Ocean for the telegraphic cable, arrived here to-day from Queenstown, via St. John's, N. F.

Governor Darling of Newfoundland, will be the successor at Jamaica of Sir Henry Barkly, appointed Governor of Victoria.

The imperial parliament was prorogued on the 7th, by Royal Commission, to the 13th of November.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—The *Court Journal*, in speaking of Miss Nightingale's presence at the ball at Balmoral last week, says:—"Miss Nightingale was specially invited to be present, and was seated with the Royal family and the Court circle at one end of the hall. This young lady is taller than the portraits published of her would lead one to imagine. In the severe attack of illness she suffered in the East, it was absolutely necessary to have all her hair cut off, and it is now therefore quite short; but a charming little cap makes a very graceful head-dress; and in the elegant and lady-like figure there is everything that bears out the ideal picture of the moral heroine of the Crimea which most have depicted to themselves."

The Presidential Election.—One of the most interesting, if not important, questions before the political and commercial world at the present period, is—who is to be the next President of the neighboring Republic? There are three candidates in the field for that exalted office, viz.: Buchanan, Fremont, and Fillmore. The present occupant of the White House at Washington is to all intents and purpose shelved, as far as the election for 1856 is concerned. Immense importance is attached to the returns of the recent State elections for Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, as an index to the result of the ensuing great contest. Our latest Boston date is down to the 18th inst., at which period both democrats and republicans claimed a majority. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed with the Electric Telegraph conductors for conveying erroneous intelligence.—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 13.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5

WE regret to learn that the Brigantine *Mary*, of Bay Roberts, was lost on Baccalieu Island on the night of Friday last, when the Master, Mr. Moses Bartlett, lost his life whilst endeavouring to spring to the shore with the end of a line—the rest of the crew were taken off the island on Monday last.

A Fire broke out between the hours of one and two o'clock on Saturday last, upon the upper premises of Charles Fox Bennett Esq., and resulted in the destruction of the Foundry, Mill, and Cooperage, although the Engines of the Phoenix Volunteer Fire Company and those of the Military were actively at work, aided by parties who were present.

The property, we believe, was not insured, and the loss, we understand, amounts to several thousand pounds.

Heavy, however, as is the loss which falls upon the enterprising proprietor, there are others besides who will be sufferers, as the destruction of the Foundry, Mill, and Cooperage, will, at least for a time, suspend from employment several of the most industrious portion of our population.—*Post*.

DIED.—At St. John's, on Thursday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, patiently resigned to the will of his Heavenly Father, Mr. Henry Lilly, aged 46 years.

Also, on Friday last, Emma, wife of B. G. Garrett, Esq., for many years High Sheriff of Newfoundland, in the 61st year of her age.

SHIPPING.

Oct. 29—F
burg, 50
Nov. 1—M
Panton 2
2--Valencia
Ridley &
Queen Est
days. Rid
Clyde, Leve
& Sons.

Nov. 1—A
San Seba
Laurel, Hay
3—Greyho
& Sons.

BY
15

M O

Just landed,
Nov. 5.

Just opened
in the shop
Brother

An assortment
various depa
A va
Nov. 5.

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N.

Have just rec

A large
NEW

Blankets, S
Broad Cloth
Mens' and
Water-proof
Leggins
Carpets, Ru
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Shawls and
Silks, Satins

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Chamois Ski

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Oct. 15.

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White C o r

Ex A c c

Superfine Flo

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or Oil.

Oct. 15.

By

The Cargo of

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945 Barrels

100 Do. P

50 Do. B

10 Chests T

Also, remaini

tions,

British

G O W

Cheap fo

Sept. 3;

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
 Oct. 29—Enriqueta, (Sp.), Tono, Hamburg, 50 days, Puntou & Munn—ballast.
 Nov. 1—Maria, Reefer, Sydney, 3 days, Puntou & Munn—coal.
 2—Valencia, (Sp.), Sister, Cadiz, 38 days, Ridley & Sons.
 Queen Esther, Wakeham, Liverpool, 32 days, Ridley & Sons.
 Clyde, Levatt, Montreal, 14 days, Ridley & Sons.
CLEARED.
 Nov. 1—Almirante, (Sp.), Anrecochea, San Sebastian, Ridley & Sons.
 Laurel, Hayse, Baltimore, D. Green.
 3—Greyhound, Layton, Baltimore, Ridley & Sons.

ON SALE.

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
 150 Puncheons Choice
M O L A S S E S,
 Just landed, ex *Wm. Puntou*, from Demerara
 Nov. 5.

Just opened, and for Sale for a short time, in the shop opposite Messrs. Rutherford Brothers, formerly occupied as a Telegraph Office.

An assortment of **B O O K S**, in the various departments of Literature;—also—
 A variety of Fancy Articles.
 Nov. 5. T. CcONNAN.

NEW FALL GOODS.

N. & J. JILLARD,
 Have just received from London, Birmingham and Liverpool,

A large and varied Assortment of
NEW FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:
 Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, Counterpanes
 Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, &c.
 Mens' and Boys' ready-made Clothes
 Water-proof India Rubber Coats and
 Leggings, Indian Rubber Shoes
 Carpets, Rugs, and Mats
 Womans' and Girls' Polka Jackets
 Shawls and Neckkerchiefs, Cloth Mantles,
 Silks, Satins, Velvet and Plush, &c.

H A T S & C A P S,
 Sole Leather, Kip and Calf skins
 Chamois Skins, Boots and Shoes:

A well assorted Stock of
Crocery, Spices, Perfumery, & Patent Medicines
 Bacon, Hams, Lard, and Cheese—of a very superior quality
 Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine
 Ocher, Glue, &c.

With a General Assortment of
C u t l e r y and Hardware
 A few Packages of Superior Souchong and Hyson T E A
 Good Black TEA at a low price by the chest.
 Oct. 15.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
 Ex *Boneta*, from Baltimore,
 Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork
 White Corn Meal, Rice:
 Ex *Abastus*, from Montreal,
 Superfine Flour, Butter, Pease, &c.
 And, ex *Queen*, from Liverpool,
 An Assortment of British Manufactured
G O O D S
 which will be Sold low for Cash, Fish, or Oil.
 Oct. 15. Wm. DONNELLY.

By the Subscribers,
 The Cargo of the Brigantine *Three Sisters*, from New York,
 945 Barrels F l o u r
 100 Do. P o r k
 50 Do. B e e f
 10 Chests T E A
 Also, remaining from previous importations, a large Stock of
British Manufactured Goods
 Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
 PUNTON & MUNN.
 Sept. 3.

ON SALE.

R I D L E Y & S O N S,
 HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
 Ex *Mariam Ridley*, from Liverpool,
 A large and well-selected Assortment of
British Manufactured Goods
 which they offer for Sale cheap for Cash.
 Also, ex Barque *Spirit of the Times*, from New York,
 1700 Barrels Superfine and Fine Flour
 300 Dito Kila-dried Corn Meal
 100 Dito City Inspection Prime Pork
 100 Dito Mess B e e f
 30 Boxes very superior Cavendish T o b a c c o .
 Oct. 15.

PUNTON & MUNN,
 Have just received, ex Brig *Dolphin*, from Quebec,
 500 Barrels Superfine Canada Flour
 200 Do. P e a s e
 100 Do. Prime Pork
 50 Do. Oatmeal
 20 Kegs Barley:
 Also, ex Brig *Eliza*, from Hamburg,
 1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 B r e a d
 285 Firkins Randers Butter
 20 M. B r i c k :
 And are now landing, ex Barque *Queen*, just arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days,
 A portion of their Fall Supply of
MANUFACTURED GOODS,
 Which will be Sold Cheap for Fish, Oil,
 Sept. 24. or Cash.

By the subscribers,
 The Cargo of the Brig, *Esther Ann*, from Baltimore,
 1621 Barrels Superfine Flour
 144 Dito Corn Meal
 150 Dito Mess Pork
PUNTON & MUNN.
 Sept. 3.

A Comfortable Dwelling HOUSE,
 with Out-House, Cellar and Gardens,
 the property of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN,
 St. John's, situate between Victoria and Noad Streets, in this town.
 Apply to
H. W. TRAPNELL.
 Sept. 3.

NOTICES.

WARREN, BROTHERS,
 ST. JOHN'S.... NEWFOUNDLAND,
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS.
C. S. WARREN,
 Notary Public.
 Agents Canada Life Assurance Company.

THE STEAMER ELLEN GIBBORNE
 On and after this date will ply as follows:—
 On Monday from Harbor Grace, at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.
 On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 10 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 On Wednesdays, from Harbor Grace at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove thence to Carbonear.
 On Thursdays, from Carbonear at 10 a.m., to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 On Fridays the steamer will lie up.
 On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 8 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 Goods from Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus for St. John's, cannot be received unless prepaid to Portugal Cove.
 All Goods must be legibly directed to ensure their safe delivery.
F A R E S.
 Cabin 7s. 6d.; Steerage, 4s.
W. DONNELLY.
 Sept. 3.

NOTICE.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 Lombard Street, and Channing Cross, London.
 [ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of a century has manifested to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted by them.

Persons Insured by this Company do not depend upon restricted funds for the payment of their claims; the Security offered by the PHENIX OFFICE being unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested Capital of the Company, the whole fortunes of a numerous Proprietary, composed of some of the most opulent gentlemen and merchants in the United Kingdom.

Rates of Premiums, and all particulars of Insurance, will be made known on application to the undersigned, by whom Policies are issued free of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,
 Agents for Newfoundland.

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.
 By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.
Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbutic Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health. *Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.*
 Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.
 These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each part.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—
 Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cocco-bay, Cheigo-foo, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contrasted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

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. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot.
 Sub-Agents, — John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentford, Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by
T. McCONNAN, Agent.
 N. B.—Directions for guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

NOTICES.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, will shortly publish—
 Dedicated by permission to
 His Excellency Governor DARLING—
A Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Diary Tables
 Price of the former \$4 and of the latter \$2
 A List is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renouf's Brick Building, Duckworth Street.
FREDERICK R. PAGE,
 Oct. 1 Land Surveyor, &c. &c

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.

Nearly 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 those 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, Billious Complaints, Blotches 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, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-doula-reux, 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. 3d., 3s. 3d., 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.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

MARY'S BEAUTY.

Where can it be, dear mother,
That Mary's beauty lies?
More silken are my tresses,
And brighter are my eyes.

Yet children throng around her,
And strangers praise her grace;
There's not a creature in the village
But loves her bony face.

I know when day is breaking
She seeks the forest stream,
And ever on returning
More beautiful doth seem.

Perchance its shaded waters
Some ancient charm retain;
And those who bathe at sunrise,
Its virtues can obtain.

I'll hie me there to-morrow,
To try the waters too,
And wait until she cometh,
And see what she will do.

Young Ella reached the forest
While yet the stars were bright,
But scarcely had she hidden,
When Mary came in sight.

She slightly crossed the streamlet,
And paused upon a spot
Where rocks and twining branches
Had formed a quiet grove.

Unconscious of observers,
She knelt in meekness there;
And looking up to heaven,
Breathed forth a fervent prayer.

Then rising up in gladness,
She warbled forth a hymn,
And homeward bent her footsteps
While yet the light was dim.

Forth came the softened Ella,
Nor tried the steamlet's art;
She thought not of her features—
But of her erring heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEAUTIFUL PASSAGES.

(From the Waverly Magazine.)

How often do we find, when perusing a work, even the most common-place book of the day, some beautiful passage, upon which our eye will pause, as if to call our attention to its great beauty. And how often do we read over and over again such passages, and impress upon our hearts the truths which they so beautifully and forcibly portray.

We have selected for your benefit, kind reader, a few such passages, which we know you cannot fail to admire and appreciate; for they will, we cannot doubt, possess the same charm to your intellectual eye that they did to ours.

The first is upon Death, and possesses a deep poetic feeling of the first order.

Death heeds not ties of love, nor frantic widows' tears, nor the wail of helpless orphans; but round and round he treads his solemn way. No place, no time, no circumstance of being turns his steps aside. The palace gate unlocks at his approach, and amid its splendid trappings, on he strides, and lays his victim on a gilded couch. And into the low, lonely hut of desolation, amid crumbling ruins, and where pale want sits brooding, he steals along, and the poor sufferer, on his bed of straw, quivers and is still.

Aside from the beauty of this passage, how truthful and solemn is its lesson to the soul of man. Thus comes death, sooner or later, to all beings. Come it must—come it will; time, place, age, nor aught of worldly birth, can delay its approach.

How very truthful and little understood is the following extract on "filial love." Could every father and son feel the truth of this passage, and did they

profit by it, how much more happy and pleasant home would be. How many better men would come forth from it, to take a part in the world's duties and responsibilities. Learn from it, ye who can, a lesson of wisdom, and, if need be, profit by the lesson thus learned.

"True filial love is a passion not so generally possessed as many think. In the hours of childhood, and before cold and foreign influences have affected the free and pure play of the heart, we all know with what assurance of protection—with what confidence in wisdom, justice, power, and love, the little one looks up to him whom he calls father. But, as the wayward passions increase in strength, as they often meet the stern and just rebuke, feelings of restraint arise, and throw their icy chill upon the holy tie. And oft the world comes in, that heartless creation, which knows no sacredness in love, and sees no beauty in the home bonds of life—that selfish, soulless, poisoning word, throws its deadening shadow on the fresh young heart; and, while the outward show is still absorbed, because dependence binds him within the circle of parental power, all that was beautiful in the heart's first yearnings—all that was heaven-born in its obedience and confidence—all that threw around the loved person and sacred name of FATHER a halo more than earthly, has departed."

What a sermon could be preached to the young men from this passage! How many truths could it illustrate! How many realities is it but the key to!

THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

"The hours are viewless angels,
And still go gliding by,
And bear each moment's record up
To Him who sits on high."

If there is one thing in this world that we are heedless of, and that we waste with an alarming prodigality, it is TIME. After all that has been written and said upon this subject, the value of which we can all appreciate, we do not heed the passing moments. It is very true that one moment is a very trifling thing; yet he who will lose one moment, will, most assuredly lose more; and it is the trifling value of one moment that leads us to squander away so many of them. The recording angel notes down the transactions of one moment, with as much care as the acts of a whole day. Then is it not very important that we should improve them as they pass, never to return? We may say that it is of no consequence, as we can enjoy and improve other moments; but do we not think that there is no chance for substitution here, for each moment brings us nearer life's closing scenes, and takes us one step downward toward the silent tomb.

If we should give our spare moments to study, and if we, at the end of a week, should cast our eye over our labours, we should be greatly surprised to see how much we had accomplished in those moments we had considered so trifling. This was the case with many, very many of our greatest statesmen, our most eloquent orators and learned divines.

Need we point to brighter examples than Millard Fillmore, Stephen A. Douglass, Elihu Burritt—men who, in the few spare moments allotted them, between the hours of their labours in the shop, and the few they could, from time to time, possess themselves of, applied themselves to study?—And how, we ask, have they been rewarded? Who does not feel a pride in knowing that they are American-born citizens? They have come forth from their work-shops, educated and talented men, made so by their own exertions, and their appreciation of time. Their reward is great. One of them has just left the highest place in the gift of his country, crowned with honor. Another has acquired a world-wide reputation for his talent; and the other is one of the brightest lights in the council chamber of our nation, and may, ere long, fill its highest and most honorable place.—*Ibid.*

It will afford sweeter happiness, in the hour of death, to have wiped away one tear from the eye of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire—to have conquered millions, or enslaved a world.

LAZY BOYS.

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked twig makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a thiftless vagabond when he became a man unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers, and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and alms-houses, have come up to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of the community, those who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course, we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach him to work little by little as a child is taught at school. In this way he will acquire habits of industry which will not forsake him when he grows up.

Many persons who are poor let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or till they can support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers, with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them, and to get it done, no matter how, is their only aim. They are ambitious at play, but dull at work. The consequence is, they do not stick to one thing but a short time; they rove about the world, get into mischief, and finally find their way to the prison or to the alms-house.

With the habit of idleness, vice may generally, if not invariably, be found. Where the mind and hands are not occupied in some useful employment, an evil genius finds them enough to do. They are found in the street till late in the evening, learning the vulgar and profane habits of the elder in vice. They may be seen hanging around groceries, barrooms and stores, where crowds gather; but they are seldom found engaged in study.

A lazy boy is not only a bad boy, but a disgrace to his parents, for it is through their neglect that he became thus. No parents, however poor, in these times of cheap books and newspapers, need let their children grow up in idleness. If they cannot be kept at manual labor, let their minds be kept at work, make them industrious scholars, and they will be industrious at any business they may undertake in after life.

NOTICES.

N. & J. JILLARD,

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents. Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments, Sold and Repaired.

Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society.

BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND

A large Assortment of M A R B L E, SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &c.

M A R B L E, being best adapted to the climate of North America, is now in general use in the Provinces.

Orders by letter from the Outports promptly attended to.

Terms reasonable; and all Work warranted to give satisfaction.

ALEXANDER SMITH, Foot of Play House Hill, St. John's, Sept. 6, 1856.

NOTICES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£200,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES £20 EACH.

TRUSTEES—

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
DIRECTORS, ETC., IN LIVERPOOL
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman,
J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch.

FIRE BRANCH.

Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding at most every Office in the United Kingdom.
Losses promptly and liberally paid.
SECURITY OF A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY PAID UP.

LIFE BRANCH.

Stamps on Policies not Charged.—Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake.
MEDICAL FEES PAID,
Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855.

Amounting to £2 per cent, per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent. on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS.

EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Rate.
1845	29	1,020	£ s. d. 242 18 4	180
1846	24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846	33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847	10	300	46 4 0	42
1848	23	100	14 5 2	10
1849	27	500	46 18 4	40

This Company added about £90,000 to its permanent capital, for the increased protection of its Insurers. This step distinctly shows that the Company has always acted upon the principle enunciated by one of the directors at the last Annual Meeting of the proprietors—that the interests of the assured have a paramount claim on the directors—a claim superior even to that of the shareholders themselves.

From that moment, as might be expected, the Company attained the highest consideration throughout the country, and has retained it ever since. The result is shown in the unexampled fact that its Fire Revenue alone rose in about five years from little more than £30,000 to about £130,000!

A further cause of this rapid growth lies somewhat more below the surface, but is yet of importance. From inquiry we learn that no fire office possessing half the above revenue annually deposits its accounts with the Registrar-general.

"The resources and balance-sheet of this great Company are, on the contrary, annually registered, and unmistakable evidence is thus given periodically of its capacity to meet its engagements."—*Morning Herald*, December 26, 1855.

"Indeed, the bonus of the 'Royal' may be pronounced to be larger than any yet declared by the mass of the English offices. Here is an office which yields a fairly earnest and wholesome reversionary bonus of 80 per centum in its Life Branch, and in regard to fire operations, can make this very enviable boast, that it has exceeded the Fire business of all but two of the London Fire offices—viz.: the receipt of nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premiums alone—some of which ancient offices have been in existence for a century! Equally successful and singular in both departments. Indeed, the Life Department may be said to present results equally as worthy of mention."—*Morning Chronicle*, November 28, 1855.

FREDERICK G. BUNTING, Esq., M.D., Medical Examiner.
BROCKLEBANK & ANTHONY,
Agents for Newfoundland.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Is Edited and Published every Wednesday morning, by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office, Water-street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY, Esq.
TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance.

VOL. 1.

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