

# 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.

REBUILDING OF SEBASTOPOL.—A correspondent of the 'Austrian Gazette' writes, under date of Sebastopol, July 23:—"The day before yesterday arrived here by command of the Emperor, his Eminence the Archbishop of Cherson and Taurida, Innocence, for the purpose of consecrating the south side previous to the rebuilding of the city. As all

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

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on which the statue is being placed is of solid marble. The three emblematical figures on the base, representing Astronomy, Commerce, and Architecture, are also from the chisel of Mr. Gibson. The height of the statue is about seven feet, and represents her Majesty seated on a Gothic chair, at the top of which is placed the crown of England. This statue is considered by competent judges to be a 'chef d'oeuvre.'

**UNITED STATES.**—Down to our latest accounts Congress was still in special session; but on the 28th ult. the Senate and House of Representatives were, still unable to come to any accommodation relative to the disputed Army Appropriation Bill. They had held repeated conferences on the subject. Meantime troubles in Kansas appear to be thickening and assuming a more serious aspect. Assassinations and Lynchings in a milder form are becoming more frequent. The more open hostilities between the two parties of that territory, are really assuming something of the magnitude of a Civil War. The Free Statesmen, seem, at last, to have assumed an offensive attitude, and in several skirmishes with the Pro-Slavery Party, had come off victorious.

**AGENTS for the Conception-Bay Man.**  
 Brigus—Edgar Stirling, Esq.  
 Carbonear—John McCarthy, Esq.  
 St. John's—Mr. John Freeman.  
 Harbor Main—Mr. Thomas Strapp.

**THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.**

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

WHILST gratefully and cordially reciprocating the good wishes of those of our contemporaries, whose sincerity we doubt not, we take occasion to observe with regard to one, of whose candour we are not so well assured, that an Editor mistakes his true position, no less when he fancies it his prerogative to dictate to his compilers, than when he endeavours to deceive or to coerce the public mind;—as the faithful exponent of correct principles, it is his duty and high privilege to interpret and set matters of general import clearly before the country—to represent things as they really are, to compare the present with the past, and draw rational deductions favorable or otherwise therefrom—to boldly suggest such alterations in our polity and practice as he may deem conducive to the public weal; and to animadvert strongly when required, upon the public acts of men who by seeking and accepting office with its emoluments, render themselves at all times amenable to the bar of public opinion—and if in the faithful performance of each or any of these duties he strikes the chord of public sympathy, if he finds an echo in the public sentiment which too often lies dormant until well timed allusion elicits a demonstration of opinion long felt by the community, then must his utility become acknowledged, his character established, and the approval of his fellow citizens becomes his great reward.

Men sedulously engaged in the every day concerns of life think comparatively little of public matters, and say less, and this silence becomes studied when they find that they have been deceived; when they discover that those whom they selected to fill the highest offices in their gift, and upon whose patriotism and integrity they were wont to rely, have become depraved in public principle, corrupt in practice, and powerless to remedy their own defects. Under such circumstances, it becomes the duty of the faithful Editor to sound the tocsin of alarm, to raise his voice in the behalf of outraged justice, and to awaken into life and natural activity those latent principles of patriotism and self-respect

which may slumber awhile in the hearts of those who retain in their hands and know well how to apply the only corrective which venality requires and which the nature of our institutions affords.

Reform to be permanently beneficial should never be hastily introduced into public institutions; and above all, nothing like a vindictive or rancorous feeling should be apparent in the mode of its application, but in the late sessions of our Legislature such considerations gave way to personal feeling, to prejudice, and to pride; how inconsistent to hear men boast of their liberal principles, whose sole desire was to ensconce themselves into lucrative offices, and perfect a piece of political mechanism by which they hoped to perpetuate their own paltry interests. Measures of a sweeping character hastily adopted, even when prompted by true patriotism, generally fail to produce valuable or beneficial results; how unreasonable then to expect such when self interest is the prevailing incentive to action. Did our Representatives enter upon such duties in that deliberate, calm, and dispassionate manner, which, whilst it would command respect, would be followed by public approbation? No, the ark of a country's liberty was hastily wrested from the hands of others; not for the purpose of increasing that liberty—not for the purpose of bettering the condition of the people—but as a means of gratifying malignant feelings, of annoying and deposing old political opponents, and of establishing in their stead a government nominally responsible to, but actually independent of the people, demonstrating to the world that those men who had united for the attainment of this object, were incapable of appreciating the beauty of that system of government which unfortunately for the country had fallen into such hands; and for the purpose of effecting those changes even the dead weight of retiring allowances was deemed of trifling import; thousands would have been substituted for hundreds, if required; a few thousands more were scattered to a party in the Assembly to render assurance doubly sure; an Executive Council was appointed which could not or would not be troublesome; a Legislative Council was organized with independent members barely sufficient to grapple slightly with government measures and give a colouring to their own defeat; and thus was party government established in Newfoundland.

WE feel great pleasure in publishing the following addresses to Captain PITT, with his replies.

To our mind they evince a kindness of disposition and warmth of feeling quite in keeping with other characteristics of the inhabitants of Conception-Bay:—

TO CAPTAIN THOMAS PITT.

SIR—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Harbor Grace, having heard that you are about resigning the charge of the Steamer 'Ellen Gisborne,' and leaving this country to seek a field of more active and lucrative enterprise, cannot let you depart without the expression of our esteem and confidence.

We desire to express our respect for you as a worthy Inhabitant of this Island, and the high opinion we entertain of the efficiency with which you have always managed the Steamer under your command, and for the unbounded courtesy and kindness towards passengers which have ever characterized your conduct.

We beg you to accept the assurance of our high regard and friendship, and

our warmest wishes for the advancement and prosperity of yourself and family.

We are, Dear Sir,  
 Your obedient Servants,

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| John Munn            | J. L. Prendergast, |
| W. Donnelly          | M. H. A.           |
| Harrison Ridley      | William Dow        |
| Wm. Henry Ridley     | Andrew Drysdale    |
| J. Hayward, M.H.A.   | Edward Dwyer       |
| Robert Walsh         | Mark Parsors       |
| P. Devereux.         | George Webber      |
| Samuel Gordon        | Henry Stowe        |
| E. E. Brown, Comp.   | Nathaniel Jillard  |
| H. M. C.             | Robert S. Munn     |
| H. W. Trappell       | John Mullally      |
| John P. Jillard      | Richard Hunt       |
| Thomas Higgins       | Edward W. Quinton  |
| Archibald Munn       | Henry Rutherford   |
| John R. Fisher       | Andrew Rutherford  |
| Thomas Fitzgerald    | William Lownds     |
| Bertram Jones        | J. B. Drysdale     |
| Alexander Ross       | John Walsh, C. C.  |
| Charles Dalton, P.P. | Lewis W. Emerson   |
| J. S. Phinney, W.M.  | B. G. Gardner.     |

**REPLY:**

GENTLEMEN,—I scarcely know how to reply to your very kind address, and can only assure you that it has afforded me sincere pleasure, and that it will always remain a source of gratification to me and mine.

I have ever been impressed with the belief that as an act of justice a man should endeavour to perform his duty faithfully towards those who afford him the means of subsistence; but when in addition to this obligation, the public service and the charge of lives require his anxious care and constant solicitude; he can be influenced by no higher consideration than the hope of avoiding casualty and giving general satisfaction.

It is to me a subject of devout thankfulness that through the watchful care of a merciful Providence the former has been avoided, and your considerate address to-day gives the best possible assurance that my humble efforts to effect the latter have not been made in vain.

With best wishes for your prosperity and happiness,

I remain, Gentlemen,  
 Your most obedient, humble Svt.  
 THOMAS PITT.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the town of Brigus, having heard with regret that it is your intention to remove from this colony to your Native land, cannot permit you to leave the country without presenting you with a few lines in testimony of the respect we entertain for your praiseworthy conduct, ability, and general character as a Ship master; and feel it our duty to offer you our united expression of respect and gratitude for the care, kindness, and attention uniformly evinced by you in promoting the comfort and safety of the Passengers during the period you held the command of the Steamer 'Ellen Gisborne.'

Sincerely hoping that you will find in your Native country such a field for your exertions as your talent and industry merit; with sincere regards and best wishes for the welfare of yourself, Mrs. Pitt, and family,

We remain, Dear Sir,  
 Yours sincerely,

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Denis Mackin, P.P.    | John C. Nuttall   |
| Richard Mandeville    | Edgar Stirling    |
| Thomas Kelly          | James Keeping     |
| E. Garland            | George Gushue     |
| Anthony Loveys        | Joseph Cozens     |
| W. S. Mills           | G. R. Morse       |
| Azarios Munden        | W. S. Rabbits     |
| John Norman           | John Bartlett     |
| James Wilcox          | Joseph Bartlett   |
| Christopher Norman    | William Whealan   |
| William Critch        | Isaac Clarke      |
| Nicholas Molloy, J.P. | George Clarke     |
| S. M. Sprague, W.M.   | Samuel Clarke     |
| John Leamon, J.P.     | John Antle        |
| James N. Leamon       | William Stickland |
| Caleb Clarke          | Thomas Guy.       |

**REPLY:**

GENTLEMEN,—I can never suffi-

ently thank you for such a mark of your consideration and regard, whilst endeavouring faithfully to perform my duty in the ordinary way, I could not anticipate any thing so gratifying as the united testimony of so many Gentlemen to the success of my humble endeavours to give satisfaction. Please excuse my inability properly to reply to you, and believe me to remain with best wishes for your welfare,

Your most obedient and  
 Very grateful Servant,  
 WILLIAM PITT.

CARBONEAR, Sept. 12, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned, Inhabitants of Carbonear, having understood that it is your intention to resign the Command of the Steamer 'Ellen Gisborne,' preparatory to your leaving with your Family for your Native land, we cannot permit your departure from us without conveying to you the expression of our unqualified confidence and best regards.

With the highest respect for your character as a man, and qualifications as a seaman, we have always remarked with pleasure, the satisfactory, obliging and commendable manner with which you have invariably discharged your onerous duties while in Command of the 'Ellen Gisborne,' which conduct has justly earned for you the approbation of all classes in this community; and now that your connection with us is about to terminate, we most sincerely beg to offer you our best wishes for the future welfare and prosperity of yourself and your Family. And Dear Sir,

We beg to subscribe ourselves,

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Robert Pack,          | D. Bethune, Sub-Col-  |
| W. J. Hoyle, Minis-   | lector H. M. Revenue, |
| ter St. James Church, | Matthew Fanning,      |
| W. E. Shenstone,      | George Rumson,        |
| Wesleyan Minister,    | Benoni Taylor,        |
| Joseph Ryan, J.P.,    | Joseph Peters,        |
| Stephen O. Pack,      | William Bennett,      |
| Robert Pack, Jr.,     | George Best,          |
| William Hawker,       | J. C. Rumson,         |
| Michael Bulger,       | Edward Goff,          |
| R. Berney, M. D.,     | W. W. Bemister,       |
| Nicholas Nichole,     | William H. Taylor,    |
| George Howell,        | Richard McCarthy,     |
| Stephen B. Pike,      | Edmund Dwyer,         |
| J. Dalton,            | Felix McCarthy,       |
| John McCarthy,        | George Forward,       |
| William Brown,        | H. F. Forward,        |
| Thomas Casey,         | Thomas Corbin,        |
| John Casey,           | M. W. Forward,        |
| John Maddocks,        | Michael Gould,        |
| Eugene W. Taylor,     | Michael Costigane,    |
| M. Wilshear,          |                       |

To Captain WILLIAM PITT,  
 Commander of the Steamer  
 'Ellen Gisborne.'

**REPLY:**

GENTLEMEN,—I am deeply sensible of the kindness which prompted the address with which you have favoured me.

The office I resign was always an important, and frequently, a trying one; but I did my best, and am most happy to find that I was enabled to give satisfaction to you gentlemen and to others who have favoured me with a similar mark of their kind consideration and regard.

With best wishes for your prosperity and happiness,  
 Believe me to remain, Gentlemen,  
 Yours, &c., THOMAS PITT.

(To the Editor of the Conception-Bay Man.)

SIR,—You are perfectly correct, and you merit every credit for the independent and patriotic remarks contained in your last Editorial. The day has arrived when political reformation must commence, and the first step to it must be the purification of our present House of Assembly. An indignant and outraged people feeling disgusted with the depravity of their public men (who are now indelibly stamped with the brand of public reprobation,) will be obliged to

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The House  
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**SHIPPING**

- Sept. 9.—Acacia
- Ridley & Sons
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- 12.—Nina Mari
- days., Ridley
- 13.—Villa de Ja
- 35 days...Rid
- 13.—Dolphin, S
- provisions—P
- Sept. 13.—Mary
- & Munn.
- 15.—Boneta, H
- Puuton & M
- 12.—Aquila, (s)
- tian—Ridley &
- 16.—Monie Cris
- Ridley & Sons
- In the Dolphin
- Godder.

At a Meeting  
 TURF CLUB, he  
 on Wednesday  
 for the purpose  
 arrangements for  
 Cochrane Course  
 Capt. S. Gord  
 Chair, and Mr.  
 Secretary; and th  
 were unanimous  
 1st.—Resolved—T  
 RACKS will be

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use means to crush their misrule and oppression, and rid the country of the moral pestilence that is so heavily weighing it down.

The House of Assembly as at present constituted is ruled by a Ministry at whose side there is not a man, with the exception of Mr. Talbot, who is not a corruptionist—that is paid or bribed at the cost of the people by extra taxation, to support all measures, good, bad, and indifferent they may choose to bring forward; and who make use of pretexts and subterfuges that are both frivolous and vexatious to justify their proceedings. A Ministry whose bombastic pretensions render them objects of ridicule; existing on sufferance, bound together in the foulest manner as a party connection; containing within it many elements of discord, whereas it should represent unity and harmony as the chief elements of strength; trembling at the recollection of its weakness and the heterogeneous character of its formation; governed by motives of grasping selfishness, unstable and uncertain; shifting, truckling, and deceitful; neither purity of character, inflexibility of purpose, or loftiness of spirit are its characteristics; doomed—if it live—to perpetuate during the next Session the miserable spectacle of the last in measures hastily concocted with a view to a little temporary popularity, and hastily withdrawn from the fear of a strong opposition. There is no other remedy, then, for cleansing this Augean stable of the foul corruption by which it is over inundated, but by calling on all the representatives of the Bay to support Mr. Carter's Bill for the purification of the House of Assembly, when he brings it before them in the House the ensuing Session. As the primary responsibility for allowing those men to carry on such abominations rests with the constituency; committees for watching legislative movements, &c., should be formed in the fall, both here, at Carbonear, Brigus and Harbor Main. The White-niggers cotton pickers "down south" at St. John's; those political canuchs having no control of their franchise can render no assistance. But the Bay is as it always was a Hercules in itself, and no great herculean efforts will be required to work Mr. Carter's flushing machine when he commences the cleaning; the people will be found at their posts and easily brought into action, the mighty ocean of public indignation has already commenced heaving, and the thralldom of political knavery will shortly be broken by a people united without any regard to creed, country or politics.

MENTOR.  
Harbor Grace, Sept. 16. 1856.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.  
Sept. 9.—Acatus, Pike, Montreal, 9 days, Ridley & Sons.  
10.—Boneta, (Am.) Horton, Baltimore, 20 days, Provisions—Punton & Munn.  
12.—Nina Maria, (sp.) Fortun, Cadiz, 20 days, Ridley & Sons.  
13.—Villa de Jabea, (sp) Rodriguez, Cadiz 35 days, Ridley & Sons.  
13.—Dolphin, Stapleton, Quebec, 8 days, provisions—Punton & Munn.

CLEARED.  
Sept. 13.—Mary, Pike, Labrador—Punton & Munn.  
15.—Boneta, Horton, Baltimore, fish—Punton & Munn.  
12.—Aquila, (v) Bengoechea, San Sebastian—Ridley & Sons.  
16.—Monte Cristo, Robichan, Miramichi—Ridley & Sons.

PASSENGER  
In the Dolphin from Quebec, Mr. Joseph Godden.

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of the HARBOR GRACE TURF CLUB, held at Connell's Hotel, on Wednesday evening the 3rd inst., for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for Races to come off at Cochrane Course the current month, Capt. S. Gordon was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. Fennell, acted as Secretary; and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—  
1st.—Resolved—That the HARBOR GRACE RACES will take place on Cochrane

NOTICE.

Course on Tuesday the 23rd, and Wednesday the 24th September, inst., and that the following Gentlemen are requested to act as Stewards, viz:—Hon. T. H. Ridley, John Hayward, Esq., M. H. A., F. E. Brown, Esq., M. C., Alexander O'Donovan, Esq., Doctor Berney, and John McCarthy, Esq.  
2nd.—Resolved—That Mr. Robert Walsh will be pleased to act as Treasurer, and Mr. Louis Emerson as Clerk of the Course.  
3rd.—Resolved—That the Programme for the government of the Races now read be adopted, and that the Secretary will furnish the Editor of the "Conception-Bay Man" with the minutes of this Meeting, and a copy of the same for insertion in the two next publications of his paper.

SAMUEL GORDON,  
Chairman.  
JOHN FENNELLS,  
Secretary.

Captain Gordon having left the Chair, and Mr. Robert Walsh being called thereto, the thanks of the Meeting were given Capt. Gordon, for his able and dignified conduct in the chair.  
Harbor Grace,  
3rd Sept., 1856.

HARBOR GRACE RACES.

The above Races will take place on Cochrane Course, on TUESDAY, the 23rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th Sept. instant; on which days the following Purse and Sweep-stakes will be run for:—

First day, Tuesday, September 23rd,  
THE HARBOR GRACE PURSE,  
Of 30 Dollars, free for all Horses, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 2 Dollars.

LADIES PURSE,  
Of 16 Dollars, second-class Horses, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 7s. 6d.

THE PONY RACE,  
For a Purse of 12 Dollars, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 1 Dollar.

Second day, Wednesday, 24th.  
A Purse of 12 Dollars for all the beaten Horses of yesterday, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 1 Dollar.

A Purse of 12 Dollars for Cart horses, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 1 Dollar.  
Sweep-stakes of 8 Dollars for all the beaten Horses of this day, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, FREE.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

- 1.—Horses to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, on or before Thursday, the 18th inst., with particulars of Ownership, names of Horses, and colour of riders. Horses entered subsequently, or at the Starting Post, to pay double entrance.
- 2.—Two Horses to start for the Harbor Grace Purse or no race. Horses withdrawing to forfeit Entrance Money.
- 3.—The Races will commence each day, precisely at 12 o'clock.
- 4.—Half an hour allowed between each heat, and ten minutes after the bugle sounds for appearing at the post.
- 5.—Half an hour allowed between each Race.
- 6.—No persons to be allowed on the Course but the Officers and Stewards.
- 7.—All differences to be settled by the Stewards, or a majority of them, whose decision will be final. They are also empowered to postpone the Races in case of rainy weather, and regulate Weights.
- 8.—Persons desirous of erecting Booths for refreshments will pay a Fee of Two Dollars each.

Harbor Grace,  
6th Sept., 1856.

NOTICES.

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. Punton & Munn; 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

N. & J. JILLARD,

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.  
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordeons, 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.  
Sept. 3.

THE STEAMER  
ELLEN GIBBORNE

On and after this date will ply as follows:—

On Monday from Harbor Grace, at 10 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.

On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 11 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.

On Wednesdays, from Harbor Grace at 10 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove thence to Carbonear.

On Thursdays, from Carbonear at 11 a.m., to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.

On Fridays the steamer will lie up.  
On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 9 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.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the Phoenix 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 Phoenix 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.

NOTICE.

THE STEAMER  
"KHERSONESE,"

Capt. POWELL, may be expected here on or about the 30th inst., from Portland and Halifax, on her return voyage to Liverpool.  
For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

BROOKING, SON & Co.  
St. John's, Sept. 12. Agents.

ON SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS  
Are now Landing ex 'Belle' from Hamburg,  
2000 Bags No. 1 & 2 BREAD  
Sillem's Manufacture.

100 Firkins New Grass & Randers BUTTER  
100 Dozen Iceland HOSE,  
Will be Sold on the most reasonable terms.  
RIDLEY & SONS.  
Sept. 10. x

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters,  
from New York,

945 Barrels FLOUR  
100 Do. PORK  
50 Do. BEEF  
10 Chests TEA  
Also remaining from previous Importations, a large Stock of British Manufactured

G O O D S,  
Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.  
PUNTON & MUNN,  
Sept. 3.

INCH PINE, SPRUCE & HEMLOCH  
B O A R D,

Two-Inch Pine PLANK  
Three-Inch Pine PLANK  
STUDDING, 4 x 3  
500 Bushels OATS.  
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.  
Sept. 10. x

CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR CASH.

RIDLEY & SONS,

Have just received, per Brig "Kelpie," from Baltimore.

1194 Brls. Superfine FLOUR—fresh ground  
123 Half do. do.  
150 Do. Prime PORK  
50 Half do. do.—very choice for family use  
50 Do. Mess BEEF  
100 Kegs New BUTTER—25lbs. each  
300 Barrels White CORN MEAL  
30 Bxs. very sup<sup>r</sup> TOBACCO—10s  
40 Barrels PITCH  
20 Do. TAR;

Per Schooner Patrick Henry, from New York,  
1000 Barrels superfine FLOUR  
500 Do. Extra do. do.  
200 Do. White CORN MEAL  
100 Do. Prime Mess PORK  
100 Do. do. do. BEEF  
50 Do. do. do.  
20 Boxes choice Honey-dew TOBACCO

30 Bags superior Rio COFFEE  
50 Sides Sole LEATHER  
Of previous Importation,  
200 Puncheons very choice Porto Rico MOLASSES  
Hamburg BREAD—Nos. 1, 2, & 3  
And a general Assortment of  
S T O R E G O O D S.  
Sept. 3. d

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.

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

## SELECT POETRY.

### THE PRISONER'S DREAM.

"In prison, and ye came unto me."  
 He lay within a narrow cell;  
 The day's long, weary task was done;  
 The ponderous key had locked him in,  
 Till rose again the morning sun.  
 And, through the narrow window bars,  
 From his low couch along the floor,  
 He gazed upon the distant stars,—  
 The stars that shone for him no more.  
 Then rose the calm and gentle moon,  
 And streamed the lonely cell within;  
 And visions, peaceful as her rays,  
 Came to that dark abode of sin.  
 He slept,—he dreamed; and memories  
 Bright  
 Came o'er him in that quiet sleep;  
 His mother's form appeared that night,  
 And spake low words that made him weep.  
 And Memory, with her magic key,  
 Unlocked her gems, forgotten long;  
 The past returned, the loved and lost  
 Restored, arose a magic throng.  
 He dreamed a brighter home was his  
 Than the dark, sinful home he lost;  
 That love and joy were round him spread,  
 Such joy as ne'er his path had crossed.  
 He dreamed of glorious hopes of heaven;  
 That life, once dark, all bright had grown;  
 The narrow path he seemed to tread,  
 The path that leadeth to the throne.  
 He woke: no moonlight radiance streamed  
 Across the dark, damp, dungeon-floor,  
 And, like the shades of midnight, fell  
 The shadows on his soul once more.  
 Morn broke; and to the prisoner's side  
 An angel in disguise there came;  
 A woman who, with gentle voice,  
 Read there the blessed Saviour's name.  
 She spake of Him whose boundless love  
 Bore human folly, sin, and woe;  
 Who pleadeth still before the throne,  
 For tempted, fallen ones below.  
 He listened,—wept; there's hope for him,  
 Though erring, wandering, stained with  
 sin;  
 For, at the ark, the outstretched arm  
 Still takes repentant wanderers in.  
 He seeks for mercy,—it is given;  
 There's joy within the courts of heaven,—  
 And peace and hope his spirit cheer:  
 A sinner hath repented here.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### HOW MURAT MET HIS FATE.

The sentence of the military commis-  
 sion was read to him with due solemnity.  
 He listened to it as he would have lis-  
 tened to the cannon of another battle  
 during his military life, equally without  
 emotion or bravado. He neither asked  
 for pardon, nor delay, nor for appeal.  
 He advanced of his own accord towards  
 the door, as if to accelerate the cata-  
 strophe. The door opened on a narrow  
 esplanade, lying between the towers of  
 the castle and the outer walls. Twelve  
 soldiers, with loaded muskets, awaiting  
 him there. The narrow space did not  
 permit them to stand at a sufficient dis-  
 tance to deprive death of its horror.—  
 Murat, in stepping over the threshold of  
 his chamber, found himself face to face  
 with them. He refused to let his eyes  
 be bandaged, and looking at the soldiers  
 with a firm and benevolent smile,  
 "friends," said he, "do not make me  
 suffer by taking bad aim. The narrow  
 space naturally compels you almost to  
 rest the muzzles of your muskets on my  
 breast; do not tremble, do not strike  
 me in the face—aim at the heart, here  
 it is."  
 As he spoke thus, he placed his right  
 hand upon his coat, to indicate the  
 position of his heart. In his left hand  
 he held a small medallion, which con-  
 tained in one focus of love, the image of  
 his wife and of his four children, as if  
 he thus wished to make them witnesses  
 of his last hour, or to have their image

in his last look, as in his last thought.  
 He fixed his eyes on this portrait, and  
 received the death-blow without feeling  
 it, absorbed in contemplation of all he  
 loved upon earth! His body, pierced  
 at so short a distance by twelve balls,  
 fell with the arms open and his face to  
 the earth, as if still embracing the king-  
 dom he had once possessed, and which  
 he had come to reconquer for his tomb.  
 They threw his cloak upon the body,  
 which was buried in the cathedral of  
 Pizzo. Thus died the most chivalrous  
 soldier of the imperial epoch; not the  
 greatest, but the most heroic figure  
 among the companions of the new  
 Alexander.

### A SAILOR'S STORY.

A young sailor, who had been roving  
 round the world for several years, on return-  
 ing to his house in this city was constantly  
 and annoyingly lionized on account of his  
 having had 'personal relations' with can-  
 nibals, anacondas, whales, sharks, elephants  
 tigers, pirates, and other creatures which  
 inspire the untravelled mind with terror.—  
 He hated, above all things to 'spin yarns,'  
 but still he was constantly beset to do so.  
 Being at a party one evening, where the  
 guests were indulging in the narration of  
 exceedingly tough stories, he was, as usual,  
 importuned to 'spin them a yarn,' and  
 finally, at the request of his father, he related  
 the following harrowing tale, the circum-  
 stances mentioned, in which he saw with  
 his own eyes.

"As one of the Panama steamers was  
 leaving the harbour of Havana, in the  
 summer of 1851," said the young sailor, "a  
 beautiful widow lady, named Howard, was  
 standing by the gunwale, on which her son,  
 a little boy some four years old was sitting,  
 playing on a sugar flageolet, which his fond  
 mother had purchased for him in port, of an  
 ingenious Spanish confectioneer. The  
 child was greatly delighted with the toy,  
 and blew vigorously; while Mrs. Howard  
 seemed to enjoy the little fellow's delight,  
 as much as he enjoyed the flageolet. The  
 transcendent beauty of the mother, the cir-  
 cumstances mentioned, in which he saw with  
 his own eyes.  
 "The angelic loveliness of the child, rivetted every  
 eye that observed them, and various were  
 the speculations advanced as to their history.  
 After some time a sailor shouted, a 'shark!  
 —a shark,' and everybody crowded to see  
 the huge creature that was swimming along-  
 side the vessel. As the passengers were  
 remarking upon the appearance of the shark,  
 a shriek was suddenly heard—then a splash;  
 and quick as lightning the ravenous monster  
 darted upon his prey.  
 "Little Tommy Howard had fallen from  
 the gunwale, and the widowed mother was  
 now childless.  
 "Mrs. Howard, who had fainted, was  
 carried below in a state of insensibility.  
 "The shark still swam by the vessel's  
 side. Some of the men determined, if pos-  
 sible, to avenge little Tommy's death; and  
 baiting a huge hook with a large piece of  
 fresh beef, they cast it overboard.—Almost  
 immediately the shark swallowed it; and  
 fifty stalwart arms pulled lustily at the stout  
 rope. He was an immense monster, and  
 struggled violently. As soon as his nose  
 was pulled well out of the water, a number  
 of Californians began to practice pistol-  
 shooting at his eyes. Their balls soon put  
 a quiver upon him, and he was hauled  
 lifeless and limp, on board. When his  
 huge bulk had been stretched along the  
 deck, it was proposed that he should be  
 opened and the remains of the boy taken  
 from his stomach and given Christian burial.  
 The proposition was immediately acted  
 upon, and soon the carcass was laid open;  
 when to the utter astonishment of everybody,  
 the boy was found snugly seated between the  
 monster's ribs, playing his flageolet!"  
 The young sailor has not been annoyed  
 since that evening, by requests to 'spin a  
 yarn.'

"I stand," said a Western stump orator,  
 on the broad platform of the principles of  
 '98, and palsied be mine arm if I desert  
 'em!" "You stand on nothing of the kind!"  
 interrupted a little shoemaker in the crowd:  
 "you stand in my boots that you never paid  
 me for, and I want the money,"

## 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. BRADLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and  
 RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch.

### FIRE BRANCH.

Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding al-  
 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.	£ s. d.	£
1845	29	1,020	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	8 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 dis-  
 tinctly 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 ex-  
 pected, 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 ear-  
 nest 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 premi-  
 ums alone—some of which ancient offices  
 have been in existence for a century!—  
 Equally successful and singular in both  
 departments. Indeed, the Life Depart-  
 ment 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.

JOHN MCCARTHY,  
 Commission Merchant, General Agent, and  
 Auctioneer.

Wharfage and Storage on the most  
 reasonable terms.  
 Carbonear,  
 1st Sept., 1856.

## NOTICES.

**WARREN, BROTHERS,**  
 St. John's,.....NEWFOUNDLAND,  
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL  
 AGENTS.  
 C. J. WARREN,  
 Notary Public,  
 Agents Canada Life Assurance Company.

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 Ner-  
 vous, the Delicate, and the Liform, of all  
 climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Pro-  
 fessor Holloway personally superintends  
 the manufacture of his medicines, and affixes  
 them to free and enlightened people, as the  
 best remedy the world ever saw for the re-  
 moval of disease.

#### THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly com-  
 bined 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 COM- PLAINTS.

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. Learn-  
 ed Colleges admit that this medicine is the  
 best remedy ever known for persons of deli-  
 cate 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 with-  
 out 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, Blot-  
 ches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics,  
 Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption,  
 Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas,  
 Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds,  
 Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflama-  
 tion, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Com-  
 plaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention  
 of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and  
 Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-dou-  
 reux, Tumours Ulcers, Venereal Affections,  
 Worms of all kinds, Weakness from what-  
 ever 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 Deal-  
 ers 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.

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. I.

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The price of t

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### SUMMARY OF

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