

# The Conception-Bay Man.

"TRUTH—Ever lovely since the world began, The Foe of Tyrants and the Friend of Man."

VOL 2.

HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1857.

NO. 13

STEAM-TUG

## "DAUNTLESS."

REDUCED RATES OF TOW-AGE.

In order to meet the views of the Trade, the Subscriber announces a reduction on the rates hitherto charged. Such reduced rates to continue until further notice.

All other regulations as formerly advertised.	
50 Tons	£1 10 0
From 50 to 100 tons 6d. per ton additional	
100 Tons	2 15 0
From 100 to 200 tons 5d. per ton additional	
200 Tons	4 16 8
From 200 to 250 tons 4d. per ton additional	
250 Tons	5 13 4
From 250 to 300 tons 3d. per ton additional	
300 Tons	6 5 10
From 300 to 450 tons 2d. per ton additional	
450 Tons	7 10 10
From 450 to 500 Tons	9 0 0
" 500 to 600 "	10 5 0
" 600 to 700 "	11 10 0
" 700 to 800 "	13 0 0
" 800 to 900 "	14 10 0
" 900 to 1000 "	16 0 0

DAVID STEELE.

Oct. 23

## Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 4th inst:

**Resolved**—That the Board of Works will not be accountable for any expenditure on Roads or Public Buildings, or any institution over which it has control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board,—such order to be verified by the written order of the Chairman and Secretary for such expenditure.

**Resolved**—That no surveyor or Inspector of Roads, or servant of the Board, shall give or have authority to give any order for supplies, or work of any description, without first obtaining the written order of the Chairman and Secretary.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BOARD OF WORKS hereby give notice that the temporary Light exhibited on Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina Harbor, Trinity Bay, since the 1st March last, was on the 13th instant, removed, and replaced by one of a more brilliant character and extensive range. This is a FIXED WHITE LIGHT, burns at an elevation of 92 feet above high water, exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, and in favourable weather will be seen from E. N. E. seaward, to V 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catalina until Bonavista Light opens with Cape Le Jean, will give the Flowers Rocks an ample berth—or when coming from the Northward, and bound for Catalina, by giving the N. Head a moderate berth, you will clear the Brandy's Rocks by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in lat. 48. 30. N. long. 53.03 West.

JOHN STUART

Acting Secretary Board of Works  
Board of Works Office,  
St. John's July 8th

## Warren, Brothers.

ST. JOHN'S... NEWFOUNDLAND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 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.  
t. John's N.F.

N & J. JILLARD  
WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.  
Quadrant-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 Societys Prices, Tracts Gratis

## A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR 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, Scrofulic 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 eminent 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 pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Ceco-bay, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted 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 Dealer 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 Stentaford Brigus.

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

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

WILL deal LIBERALLY both by Money Payments and in awarding Paid-up shares to any Party who may bring to the Notice of their Manager at t. John's, any Mineral discoveries or INDICATIONS which may lead to the Discovery of any remunerative Mineral Deposits.

The Discoverer of any specimens which may on examination at the Company's Office, prove worthy of attention, will be FAITHFULLY SECURED in his rights on account of such Discovery, before application shall be made to the Colonial Government for any Licence of occupation on the Company's account.

F. N. GIBORNE,  
Manager

OFFICE at the head of Messrs. GIBORNE and HENDERSON' Wharf, t. John's, Newfoundland to whom please direct all parcels of samples Letters, &c.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing 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

## Post Office Notice.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MAIL will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places:—

Harbour Grace, Carbonear and Brigus—on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a. m.

Trinity, Bonavista and King's Cove,—every Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bay Bulls and Ferryland,—every Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin Harbor Briton, Burgeo and Greenspond—every alternate Thursday commencing on Thursday the 16th inst.

Fogo and Twillingate,—monthly, commencing on Thursday, the 16th inst.

W. L. SOLOMON,  
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,  
Newfoundland  
9th April 1857.

## THE LAST OF THE

### ABORIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be disposed of at this Office  
Price 1s.

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### PORTUGAL.

We are glad to learn that the ravages of the epidemic in Lisbon have been arrested. The deaths are getting daily less numerous, the inhabitants are returning to the city, and the capital begins to assume its normal aspect.

### AUSTRIA.

The reduction which is about to be effected in the army will be greater than was at first intended, being in fact the most considerable since 1813. The depot battalions of all the regiments are to be suppressed. The companies of the battalions retained are to be reduced to 80 men, that is to one-half their present number. As the army thus reduced will scarcely suffice for the garrisons in Lombardo-Venetia the second corps d'armee will be increased by a regiment of infantry. Not fewer than thirty generals are to be placed on the retired list. The regiments of Romagna and Ancona are to preserve their present effective strength.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause extensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money, and has demanded payment from those persons who have obtained advances on Government and private stock. It is believed that the reductions to take place in the army from the 1st November will lead to a saving of 50,000,000 florins a year, and it is not doubted here that the measure is a consequence of the meeting of the Emperors at Weimar.

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The existence of an Austro-Prussian convention on the questions of the principalities and Holstein is officially denied. On the latter question it is affirmed that France, Russia, and England will offer their joint mediation. It is believed that if the German Federal Diet gives orders for the military occupation of Holstein, Denmark will withdraw her troops, leaving the duchy to bear the burden of an armed occupation, and that Denmark will persevere in this passive attitude so long as the German troops do not cross the river Eider into Schleswig, but in this latter case the interference of the three powers will be necessary to prevent bloodshed.

### THE BALTIC.

A notice appears in to-night's *Gazette* terminating the prohibitions and restrictions of August 27th last, on the importation into the United Kingdom of furs, bones, hides, and some other articles from certain parts in the Baltic and Gulf of Finland.

### THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday Morning.—The *Periplus* and *Oriental Company's* steamer *Sultan*, Captain Cook, has arrived with advices from Alexandria to Oct. 21; Malta, 26th; Gibraltar, 31st.

The Sultan brings a number of military and naval invalids, women and children, from Malta; on freight £1500 in gold coin, 32 cases of shawls, 80 packages elephants' teeth, 30 bales of wool, 72 bags of gum, and 71 packages general merchandise.

THE AUSTRIAN PRESS ON THE FALL OF DELHI.—The Austrian newspapers view with satisfaction the successes of England in India.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* hopes for the speedy pacification of Hindustan. The *Ost. Deutsche Post* says:—

"The fall of Delhi is one of those events the consequences of which are felt from one extremity of the earth to the other. Already had the open and secret enemies of England mad signs to each other. The Yankee flattered himself that one of the principal sources of the power of Great Britain was lost to her for ever; some of the leading organs of the press of a country which lies nearer to England than America began to speculate on the approaching decline of Great Britain; but now they have suddenly received the astounding news that a small body of British troops has taken a city defended by 100,000 fanatics in one-sixth of the time which the forces of four nations spent in besieging the Crimean fortress. Where are now those political soothsayers, who saw on the soil of India a repetition of the American war of independence, and foretold that the issue of the struggle would be the same? The sort of the military insurrection is in the hands of England. The greater part of the mutinous army was collected in Delhi, and proved powerless, and what has England now to fear from a few regiments, scattered here and there, without resources, without leaders, with out a definite object? All danger for England is past. We do not speak of any danger in which she was exposed on the soil of Asia, but of the danger in which she was of being undervalued in Europe. The fall of Delhi has saved Europe from more than one perilous experiment, which could have been tried if the whole strength of England had long been absorbed by India. The existing state of things in Europe has been secured on the banks of the Jumna. There are now again five great powers, and it appears to us that the taking of Delhi is

the most tranquillising news which has been made known to the world since the termination of the Russian war.

## THE FALL OF DELHI

Delhi, like Sebastopol, has fallen, and whatever repute the British enjoyed formerly as soldiers, there can be no question now but they will henceforth rank among the first military nations. The capture of Delhi is one of the most magnificent military exploits of modern times.

It will be remembered that at the beginning of September General Wilson lay opposite the place, to the north of it, on a ridge of hills, with some ten to eleven thousand men—not enough to justify an assault—and with no siege train.—In the first week in September he received a reinforcement of some two thousand men from the neils of the late Goolab Singh, of Coshmere, and also a siege train. These obtained, he commenced work without delay, and so battered the place that by the 14th of September the assault was begun. It was one of the most obstinate fights on record, and reminds one of the capture of Monterey in our Mexican wars.

On the first day the English took the bastion nearest their camp. On the next, they spread their lines, and seized a piece more of wall.—On the next, they took the magazine. Next day they found their way a little further into the town, and finally, on the sixth day of incessant fighting they compelled the insurgents to evacuate the place and made themselves complete masters of Delhi. Strange to say, in all this fighting the loss was not over 600 men; the English were evidently well managed and taken care of by their officers.

Though, the King of Delhi, and several thousand mutineers made their escape across the river, and, in all probability, will evade the small force of cavalry sent in pursuit, there can be no doubt, now, but as the *London Times* says, "the neck of the rebellion is broken." Delhi was the only fort and arsenal held by the mutineers. It was the only respectable rallying place they had. Out of Delhi, they become mere vagabonds and marauders, without ammunition, without commissariat, without organization without headquarters, without any base of operations or even any possible concerted plan.—They only require to be let alone to perish of hunger.

Moreover, if without reinforcements from home, a single regiment has been able to hold Agra, a handful to defend Lucknow, less than eight hundred to capture Cawnpore, and less than a regiment to hold such places as Allahabad and the other stations of the northwest against any force the rebels could bring against them, what will become of the Sepoys when the 55,000 Englishmen who are to be in India by this time are let loose upon them? Why, there will not be the shadow of a shred of a sepoy uniform to be found in all Bengal or the northwest by next spring. Thousands of them will have expiated the monstrous cruelties of Nana Sahib and his men with their lives; the rest—like the King of Delhi and his sons—will be very glad to seek some obscure shelter in the areas of woman.

The rebellion in India may be regarded as over already.

## NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE MORMON MURDERERS AT SALT LAKE.

The following narrative is from the pen of John Davies, a young Welshman, who emigrated to Salt Lake, with his family, about two years ago, from Maesteg, South Wales. It is taken from a private letter, dated Council Bluffs City Iowa, June 29:—

"I guess you are anxious to know the reason why I left Salt Lake. I shall try, in the first place, to inform you what a man must do to be a Mormon. He must give himself, his family, and all his possessions over to Brigham Young, and then he'll have to give the tenth of all his income—the tenth day's work—and he must keep from two to ten wives. If he don't agree to these things he had better quit; but by doing so he is in danger of losing his life every minute, for they would rather kill him than let him be the means of letting the world know how things are in the west. Many have been shot down in trying to escape. I have seen dozens shot down in the street; and three days before I left I saw three persons killed, merely because they intended to escape; they were shot down in a place called Springfield, while preparing to leave. This took place about eight o'clock on a Sunday morning, within fifty yards of the gates of the city. The first was a young man called William Parish; he received seven balls in his body. The second was his father, and the third was a man called Potter, whose body received as many as fifteen balls. The old man was pierced in the back, and his throat cut in three different places. I saw them lying down, and I could name the persons who killed them. Brigham Young has got men for this purpose—their number is 400. They are called the 'destroying angels.' Their captain's name is William Hickman, and the second in command is Porter Rockwell. The walls around the city

are fifteen feet high, and they are surrounded by a deep and wide moat. The city is entered by four gates, which are watched in the night. The gates are so narrow that only one vehicle can pass through at once, the 'destroying angels' go out on the plains in the spring, in order to intercept those who may escape from the city. Many left on foot last January. They sleep by day and travel by night. I know of men and women who have travelled this way the men dressed as woman, and the woman as men. I came across one who was very short of food; the little they had they gave to the woman, and the men were principally sustained by the women's milk! I left Salt Lake City on the 17th April, in company with two Welshmen and an African. The few Mormons who knew of our intention said we should never reach the States alive, but I told them that I was determined to try whatever might occur. On Saturday (the day after we left) we had travelled 30 miles from the city, when we saw three men following us. They were sent by the authorities of the city to catch us. The name of one was Patrick Lynch an Irishman by birth and secretary to Brigham Young. This man fired his revolver at me, but the ball went by without hurting me. They then came near us on their horses and inquired our names, and when we refused to tell them they swore that they would blow 'our damned brains out.' With that one of them raised his revolver, as if he was going to use it—he had one on each side of his saddle. I then took out my revolver and told him to fire if he liked. I had six revolvers with me, and a rifle, containing in all 37 balls. Another ball was then fired at me, which whistled by my left cheek. I then fired at him, and one ball hit him on the leg and another on the shoulder. (My friends by this time had run in the woods, and I was left to fight it out myself.) I then lost my footing, and one of the men ran at me with a knife and cut my belt and took four of my revolvers. I had the other two hid in my boots; I got hold of one of them and fired, and succeeded in keeping them off for some time till I had a chance to run to the woods, where I got the assistance of my friends. We continued to travel that day and the following night, and succeeded in reaching a place called Fort Bridger, which is 113 miles from the Valley. The number of our pursuers had increased to 20, and we had to pass the woods again. We travelled all night, and were so fortunate as to meet a host of friendly Indians, who gave us buffalo meat to eat. The next day we overtook a number of wagons, known as Mrs. Babington's train, in number 28. I was hired to drive one wagon, which was drawn by mules. We had some trouble with Indians called the 'Crow tribe.' They were well armed, and about 1000 strong. About 600 shots came into our tent. We killed about 30 Indians, and they killed five of our men."

## VICTORY AT ALLYGHUR

I have just received a letter from Agra, via Cawnpore. The following is an extract:—A party of ours, 130 men of the 3d Europeans, about 20 of the Militia Cavalry and 3 guns, left us on Friday last, under the command of Major Montgomery, for the purpose of giving confidence to the well affected in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and Allyghur. They reached Allahabad without any opposition. Yesterday morning we received intelligence that they had proceeded towards Allyghur, and this moment a letter has just come in from them reporting a brush with a stronger body near Allyghur—a most brilliant affair we are told. The enemy, numbering about 4000, were encamped in Maim Singh's garden, about three miles on the Agra side of Allyghur. When they heard of the advance of our little party they came out and rushed upon them like fanatics, thinking, no doubt, to destroy the whole body; they however, made a glorious mistake. The little party were not to be destroyed so easily, they opposed and fought like true English bull-dogs, gained the victory and dispersed them. The enemy left 400 dead on the field, and on our side killed poor Lundy of the North West Bank, and Ensign Marsh, proceeding up country to join his regiment and three Europeans, and wounded Dr. Clarke Gwalior Contingent (not seriously) and five men of the 3d Europeans. Our party have returned to Allahabad, where they now are in the fort.

(From the "Courier" of the 2nd inst.)

On last Sunday, the new Wesleyan Church in this City—the foundation stone of which was laid on the 21st of August, 1856, by the Hon. JAMES J. ROGERSON, the Superintendent Minister being the much lamented late Rev. R. A. CRESLEY—was opened for Divine worship. The morning dedicatory Sermon was preached by the Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, D.D., President of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America, from Zech. chap. vi, verses 12 and 13:—"Behold the man whose name is the BRANCH; and he shall grow up out of his place, and he shall build the temple of the LORD; and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne: and the counsel of peace shall be between them both." It would be an injustice to attempt to give even an outline of the Rev. Dr's discourse, neither does it

appertain to us, as a secular journalist, to dilate upon the subject; we may be permitted to observe, however, that for those characteristics for which the preacher is distinguished and which have caused his praise to be in all the Churches of British North America, the sermon of Sabbath morning was worthy of him and worthy of the occasion.

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. PEDLEY, pastor of the Queen's Road Congregational Chapel, preached with great energy and acceptability, from Isa. chap. ix. v. 13—"And I will make the place of my feet glorious." In the evening the Rev. Dr. RICHEY again preached from Eph. chap. v. verses 25, 26, 27, subject—*The Church*.

Last evening, in continuation of the opening services the Rev. Mr. HARVEY, of the Free Presbyterian Church, delivered an able and impressive sermon from Gal. chap. vi. verses 7 and 8, to a large and highly attentive congregation.

In the morning and afternoon the spacious Church was well filled; in the evening it was crowded in every part, the communion, aisles and every place where it was possible to place a seat being occupied. The collections made at the close of the Sunday services, and last evening in aid of the Church building fund, amounted to the handsome sum of £139 7 0.

A Proclamation appears in the *Royal Gazette* further proroguing the General Assembly from the 30th November to the 28th January next then to meet for the despatch of business.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY Dec. 9.

We observe that the 23rd of January is the important day, upon which the Legislature is to meet, for the despatch of business: All things being then ready—that is to say—all necessary excuses being concocted, all necessary promises matured, and all Government officials well primed; the business of the Country will be proceeded with, with all necessary dispatch.

It may not be amiss to anticipate a little, the labours which await our sage ministry, during the forthcoming Session.

Not the least difficult duty will be that of re-considering some of their deliberate acts with the principles of Constitutional Liberty, Political Economy, and progressive Improvement in the moral social or physical condition of the people. With regard to Constitutional practice, the paid Servants of the Government voting in the popular Branch of the Legislature, is a direct and open violation to say nothing of the late Election, when the voters were audaciously dictated to by the Ministry, who scrupled not to strengthen their position, and add to their ranks by such a high handed inroad upon the civil and religious rights of the people.

Then with regard to Economy—what ministerial supporter, paid or unpaid, has ventured to assert that they have the slightest claim upon our gratitude on that score? With a revenue, swelled by additional taxation, to £120,000. What amount has been expended for the benefit of the inhabitants in general, or what remains to be appropriated for the improvement of the Country? How have their promises of official salary retrenchment been fulfilled? And what increase has been made in our Road or Education appropriation, since Responsible Government was conceded? Where would we ask the boasted improvement in the condition of the people to be found? It is true that good voyages, and fair prices for our produce, have raised many to a state of comfort; but the great mass of society are little better off now than formerly; and in case of fishery failure, they will be worse off than ever, for the reckless expenditure of our present, far exceed that of our former rulers; and they would be less able to meet and grapple with difficulties such as the old Government had frequently to encounter.

Upon the moral and social condition of the people, we need not now speak; recent events are too fresh in the public mind to require repetition or comment; but enough has transpired to give emphasis to our oft repeated assertion that a corrupt Government has a demoralising effect upon society.

To the Editor of the "Conception-Bay Man."

Sir,—Having read in the "Newfoundland" of the 26th Nov., a very garbled report of a riot in this place a few days previous, in which there was a little truth and a great deal of falsehood; I being an eye witness of the affair, considered it my duty to call his attention to the falsehood published by him, and copied from another; but up to the present moment the worthy Editor has not deemed fit to notice my communication on the subject. Now Sir will you be so kind as to let me know if it is the custom with Editors in general to treat correspondents in this manner, and in particular where nothing but facts are stated, and the communication not anonymous; my opinion is that all Editors should be what they profess—the Heralds of Truth—and having made a false statement it is their duty to correct it as soon as possible. I leave the sub-

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Harbor Grace,

**THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.**

fect in your hands, hoping you will not deem it unworthy observation.  
Yours respectfully, W. HAYES.

In reply to our correspondent, we would observe that there are two classes of Editors—one class serving the Government, the other striving to serve the people. The former care little for even the appearance of Truth; having gained their positions, less by desert than servility, they pocket their thousands, and despise the men whose industry supplies the fund. It is unquestionably the duty of Editors to correct misrepresentations as soon as they are discovered to be such.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

**ENTERED.**  
Dec. 5—Thomas, Ross, Montreal, 14 days,  
4—Union, Pike, Sydney, 5 days,  
Ridley & Sons.  
Dec. 7—Queen, Baily, Pernambuco, 26 days,  
Funtou & Munn.  
**CLEARED.**  
Dec. 3—Trinidad Primavera, Serrat, Valencia,  
Ridley & Sons.  
Dec. 3—Navigator, Bohn, Liverpool  
5—Julio, (Sp.) Coliado, Spain,  
Punton & Munn.

**ON SALE**

**Ridley & Sons**

Have just landed Ex Robert Reed, from Alexandria,  
**1200 Brls. Ex. Spfne. Flour**

Strongly recommended,  
—ALSO—  
Ex Thomas, from Montreal,  
**300 Brls. Sp. Flour**  
**50 do. Pease,**  
**30 do. Oatmeal,**  
**100 Kegs Butter.**

BY  
**PUNTON & MUNN,**

The cargo of the Schooner "Navigator" from Hamburg—Consisting of

**1140 Bags No. 12 & 3 BREAD,**  
**250 Firkins Randers**

**BUTTER,**  
AND  
an additional supply of mens and boys **BOOTS**

—ALSO—  
Now landing Ex Brig "Julio" from New York  
**200 Barrels Prime PORK,**  
**550 do. Extra Sp. FLOUR,**

Selling off at low rates for Cash.  
Nov. 24th, 1857.

**PUNTON & MUNN** are now Landing Ex Schooner Susan from Hamburg  
**1762 Bags No. 12 & 3 BREAD**  
**300 Firkins BUTTER**  
**10 Puncheons BLOCKS**

ALSO a large Assortment of mens and boys **Boots**  
**Yarn Hose**  
**Caps and Frocks**  
Selling at low rates for CASH.  
Harbor Grace  
Nov. 4th

**FIELD FOR SALE!**

The Subscriber has received instructions to Sell by Private Bargain, a **FIELD**, situated in the rear of Harvey and Noad Streets, and forming a desirable Site for a Cottage—the greater part has been under cultivation.  
**H. W. TRAPNELL**  
Harbor Grace, Nov. 4th 1857

**ON SALE.**

**The Subscribers**

Have received per Mary Danfeld from Liverpool, a further Supply of British

**Manufactured Goods,**

—ALSO—

**Gunpowder & Shot,**  
(S. S. G.)

And other articles suitable for **SEALING OUTFIT.**

**Ridley & Sons.**

Oct. 28th, 1857.

**Superfine Flour.**

**PUNTON & MUNN**

Are now landing Ex Justina Randell from Baltimore,

**1200 bls. Superfine FLOUR.**  
**Cheap for Cash or FISH.**

October 6,

**For Sale**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
150 Barrels Extra Baltimore FLOUR,  
imported for family use.  
**DANIEL GREEN.**

**Ridley & Sons**

Have just received Ex Marian Ridley from New York

1400 Brls. Superfine FLOUR,  
100 do. Mess PORK,  
50 half do. do do,  
30 Sacks Superior R to COFFEE.  
Oct. 28th, 1857.

**The Subscribers.**

Have just received per Queen from Liverpool

**BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS.**

Which they now offer for sale  
**RUTHERFORD BROTHERS**

Sept 30

**BUTTER.**

400 Tubs BUTTER per Highlander and Emily Corbett,  
Can be recommended as a **PRIME ARTICLE.**  
**RUTHERFORD BROTHERS**

**For Sale.**

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS  
Ex Barque Queen  
20 days from Liverpool  
their usual extensive and varied selection of **British Manufactured**

**GOODS**

Suitable for the Season  
ALSO

**TEAS**—Souchong Hyson and Congon  
**COFFEE SUGAR RICE &c**  
**CHEAP FOR CASH—FISH and OIL.**  
**PUNTON & MUNN.**

Sept. 16

**The subscribers.**

HAVE received a prime article of Irish

**BUTTER.**

Which will be disposed of, Cheap for Cash  
**RIDLEY & SONS.**

Sept. 15, 1857.

**NOTICES.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** would respectfully, intimate to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business, on his own premises, as general Dealer and Commission Agent, and hopes, by strict attention and assiduity to merit a share of public patronage and support  
Dec. 6. **NICHOLAS PAYNE.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** are prepared to receive Orders from parties who are desirous of obtaining **M E N** from **WATERFORD** for next Summers operations in this Country. Parties applying must be prepared to authorise an engagement with the Men for a certain period, and all Orders must be given before the 15th December next.  
**JAMES & ROBERT KENT.**  
Orders may also be sent to  
Mr. J. McCARTHY, Carbonear.  
Mr. P. DEVEREUX, Harbor Grace.  
Mr. JAS. TARRAHAN, Brigus.  
Oct. 23.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**NOTICE.**

**INTEREST** at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, is allowed by this Bank for Money on Special Deposit.

(By order of the Board)

**R. BROWN.**

Sept. 5.

**UNIO BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**NOTICE.**

**INTEREST** at the rate of £4 per Cent. per annum, will be allowed by this Bank for Money on Special Deposit, and all Parties now holding Deposit Receipts, will be credited at the same rate from this date.

(By order of the Board)

**JOHN W. SMITH.**

Spt. 4

**HARBOR GRACE.**

**MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**BEGS** to inform his friends and the public, that having just received per "SUPERIOR" from Liverpool, a well selected assortment of **Medicines & Perfumery,** of the best quality. He has opened the above Establishment, trusting that considerable experience in this line of business in St. Johns, with great care and attention on his part, will insure him a share of public patronage and support.  
**JOHN FENNEL, Jnr.**  
August 26.

**Just Received.**

**EX BALTIC** from Baltimore.

**628 Barrels superfine FLOUR.**  
**129 do. Prime PORK.**

ALSO

**Ex "Cecile" from Montreal.**  
**60 Casks family BUTTER.**

Cheap for Cash, Fish, or Oil.  
**PUNTON & MUNN.**

Sept. 8.

**By the subscriber.**

20 Boxes Congou **Tea**

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,  
10 Boxes good retailing

**Tobacco,**

20 Sides Sole Leather,  
ALSO

A large assortment **British Manufactured Goods.**

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

**J. B. DRYSDALE.**

Sept. 15.

**Notices.**

**LANSBRIA LIFE**

**Assurance Company**

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 17th. cap. 1A.

**ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION**

**INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.**  
A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other cases where a Policy may be required for a temporary purpose, but which may be kept up, if necessary throughout the whole term of Life.

**HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.**  
Credit given for half the amount of the Fire Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

**SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE.**  
The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty to the assured himself, if he attain that age thus combining a provision for old age with assurance upon life.

**ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.**  
Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the Parent's death, and to be aid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

**BRITANNIA MUTUAL**

**LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

INSITUATED—1839.

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.

Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual Premiums according to the table of Rates selected.

Premiums charged for every three month difference of age—not, as is usually the case for every whole year only.

Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable to the assured, the amount of half premiums for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction 30 per centum was made in the current year's premium on all participating Policies.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Reports.

Age.	Months.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.		Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life.	Half Premium during First 7 years.
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
30	0	0	12	4	6	0	12	4	6
35	0	0	12	4	6	0	12	4	6
40	0	0	12	4	6	0	12	4	6
45	0	0	12	4	6	0	12	4	6
50	0	0	12	4	6	0	12	4	6
55	0	0	12	4	6	0	12	4	6
60	0	0	12	4	6	0	12	4	6

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to

**ROBERT PROWSE,**

**NOTARY PUBLIC,**

January Agent for Newfoundland

**PERSONS** having claims against the estate of the late Isabella Richards are requested to furnish them to the subscribers.

Harbour Grace } John Richards } Executors.  
May 12-1857. } Robert Walsh }

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## SELECT POETRY.

### MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY JAMES ALDRICH.

In beauty lingers on the hills  
The death-smile of the dying day;  
And twilight in my heart instils  
The softness of its rosy ray.  
I watch'd the river's peaceful flow,  
Here, standing by my mother's grave,  
And feel my dream of glory go,  
Like weeds upon its sluggish wave.

God gives us ministers of love,  
Which we regard not, being near;  
Death takes them from us—then we feel  
That angels have been with us here!  
As mother, sister, friend or wife,  
They guard us, cheer us, sooth our pain;  
And when the grave has closed between  
Our hearts and theirs, we love—in vain!

Would, mother! thou couldst hear me tell  
How oft, amid my brief career,  
For sins and follies loved too well,  
Hath fallen the tree, repentant tear,  
And in the waywardness of youth,  
How better thoughts have given me  
Contempt for error, love for truth,  
Mid sweet remembrances of thee.

The harvest of my youth is done,  
And manhood, come with all its cares,  
Finds, garner'd up within my heart,  
For every flower a thousand tares.  
Dear mother! couldst thou know my  
thoughts,  
Whilst bending o'er this holy shrine,  
The depth of feeling in my breast,  
Thou woudest not blush to call me thine!

### A YOUNG WIFE'S MUSINGS.

When the pale moonbeams streaming,  
Fall on the silent sea,  
When the bright stars are gleaming,  
Dearest! I think of thee.

Even the west wind playing  
Mid the green aspen boughs,  
Seems to be softly saying,  
"Think on thy plighted vows!"

For its sweet whispers bring me  
Fragrance in every gale,  
And gentle voices sing me  
The words of a treasure'd tale.

But 'tis not a love-song only  
I hear in the passing wind;  
In the field or the hill-side lonely,  
I many a lesson find.

Thus like the perfume wafted  
From the night-blowing flower,  
Love, in a true heart grated,  
Grows strongest in sorrow's hour.

And as the moonlight glances  
On the soft falling dews,  
Till the beholder fancies  
Them tinged with rainbow hues,

So would affection brighten  
Even the loved one's tears,  
And its caresses lighten  
The weight of anxious fears.

Oh! not thy pleasures only  
Would I aspire to share;  
But the hours when sad and lonely  
Thy cheek grows pale with care.

This is woman's mission—  
Not on a summer's day  
To shine a pleasing vision,  
That fades with sunset's ray.

But to shed a light around her  
When storm-clouds gather nigh;  
To think on the love that crown'd her  
In hours of greater joy.

Oh, let us thus together  
Be workers in life's hive;  
And then, though some flowers wither,  
The best will still survive.

For love and faith will linger  
E'en 'neath a wintry sky,  
Pointing with gentle finger  
To lands where they never die! E. S.

## MISCELLANY.

(From Willmer & Smith, Nov. 7th.)

**A VOICE FROM AN AUSTRIAN PRISON.**—The following narrative has been written by Captain Szarmay, one of the three persons whose escape from the Austrian prison of Josephstadt in Bohemia, we lately reported: "I was thrown into prison chiefly on account of some inconsiderate speeches, with reference to politics, which I had uttered against my denouncers—I may say against my calumniators—both of whom, although by their speeches in reply to me they had compromised themselves in that matter more than I had done, have nevertheless remained secure and at liberty; and after hav-

ing undergone a confinement of fourteen months whilst awaiting the result of the examination, I was sentenced to twenty years further imprisonment, in irons, which was imposed upon me notwithstanding the fact, well known to those who passed the sentence, of my suffering from gout. In spite of the general amnesty which was proclaimed, I remained with four other prisoners in the dungeon; and since neither I myself, nor Dr. Schutte (and lieutenant) Herr Wimpeller, who were of our number could endure the additional pain of this disappointment, we conceived the design of bestowing an amnesty upon ourselves, to which resolution I was the more impelled by a motive of self-preservation, mainly suggested to me by the excruciating pains of my gout, aggravated as they were by the pressure of the irons which I wore. This project, by the manifest favour of kind Heaven, we were enabled to execute. The two prisoners left behind are, first, Herr Koffer (late Lieutenant Koffer), who at the outbreak of the revolution, being then in his early youth, was taken prisoner in the first conflict, at which he was present, and now remains a prisoner still; second, Herr Fogarasy, from Siebeuburg, whose father and mother had been murdered by the Wallachians, stirred up against them, and his brother, who yet survives, had both his feet cut off by them, before he took up arms. In one of the fights at which he was present, the village where he lived, together with all his own property, was destroyed by the flames. Notwithstanding this, he was accused of being the author of the conflagration, and for that reason imprisoned. This arrest took place exactly at the moment of his young wife's delivery. He begged to be allowed to stay with her at least until this event should be passed, since the grief she must feel would cost her else her life. The petitions were sent to the auditor by Fogarasy's friends, entreating that the husband and wife might be permitted to see each other once again; but still the prayer was denied, even though a person of distinction went so far as to fall at the auditor's feet and beg him to grant the unfortunate pair one last interview; his reply was that 'he had to deal with men, and not with women.' That child, which has scarcely ever been looked upon by its father, is still alive. How long must he continue yet to pine, before he looks upon his child again!"

**MR. LINDSAY, M. P., AT TYNMOUTH.**—Mr. Lindsay, M. P., addressed his constituents at Tynmouth on the 2nd inst. He referred to the outset to the depression in the shipping trade. He believed a better time was coming soon. He also alluded to the American financial difficulties. He regretted those difficulties, and he also regretted the system of over advances and too great facility for credit out of which they had arisen. He was sorry also that the system was not confined to America. In Liverpool and Glasgow, as well as at New York, over advances were a great evil, because the man of industry, who had made his capital by the sweat of his brow, also suffered and fell in the long run with his less prudent competitor. Referring to the building of the Liviathan steamship, he said his experience—and he believed it would coincide with theirs—his experience was that they had found they had, in fact, been building their ships too large. (Hear, hear.) The Americans, who are a far-sighted people, had discovered this fact. They said a 3000 tons ship was too large for the ordinary purposes of commerce, and it had been found that a ship from 800 to 1200 tons for the East India trade was the most profitable description of ship, while from 1500 to 1800 tons was about the limit. The course of commerce was, if a Manchester merchant had 1000 bales of cotton to send to Calcutta he did not send the whole in one bottom, because that might overstock the market. The merchant did what was called "feed the market." The same thing would hold good as to passengers. They did not go altogether, or in masses, but at intervals, to suit convenience. (Hear, hear.) So, for the purposes of war, politicians found it the wisest policy to send out their troops—not 1000 in one bottom, much less 10,000—(hear, hear)—but sent them out in numbers of 400 or 600 at the very most. That was policy. Imagine, then, a whole army sent out in this Great Eastern. He did not say anything of wreck; he did not contemplate any such fearful tragedy; but suppose her engines went wrong? He said it was not policy to send so many troops; so that, looking at the matter both politically and according to the ordinary course of commerce, he was of opinion that the ships we had nothing to fear from the competition of such vast Leviathans as the Great Eastern. (applause.) In his subsequent reference to the affairs of India, Mr. Lindsay said he thought we had much to answer for in our rule over that people. He found that one large city—namely, Manchester—had spent more in one year in institutions for the elevation of the people than the Court of Directors of the East India House had done for the whole of India in the same period. We had not governed India wisely, and we had not done it well.

**GREAT STORM AT NICE.**—The *Avenir* of Nice states that a tremendous hurricane of wind, accompanied by torrents of rain, burst over the town and neighbourhood a few days ago. Long rows of olive trees, some of them nearly 100

years old, were torn up by the roots, ricks of corn were thrown down and scattered in all directions, the roofs of a number of houses torn off and, the windows blown in. The gardens were completely devastated, and in fact everything which lay in the line taken by the hurricane was more or less injured. The damage caused by this inundation is very considerable.

**MUSSULMAN FANATICISM IN WESTERN ASIA.**—The accounts which have been received from Asiatic Turkey speak of the outrages committed by the Kurds on the Christians. The massacre of the two Armenian priests, which has been mentioned, was caused by an almost unparalleled act of fanaticism. The Kurds were about to erect a mosque at Godjack, when one of the chiefs persuaded the people that they could not place the building under better auspices than by burying the heads of two Christian priests under the foundations. On this a body of the Kurds attacked a Christian village, and seizing on two priests, cut off their heads for that purpose. The Porte has already ordered the most severe measures of repression to be adopted against those savage fanatics.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT ANTWERP.**—A fearful accident has occurred at Antwerp. One of the compartments of the great entrepot, facing the north, gave way a short time before closing hour, and buried eight or nine employees and porters beneath the ruins and bags of rice, coffee, and boxes of sugar, which fell from the upper storeys, to the overloading of which the misfortune is principally ascribed. The authorities and numerous workmen hastened to the spot by torchlight, for the purpose of extricating the sufferers. Two, more or less injured, were saved, but the danger of approaching the contiguous standing portions, which threatened every moment to fall, retarded operations, and left doubts of being able to afford timely succour to the remainder.

**THE FRENCH MARRIAGE LAW.**—Another case of adultery was a few days ago submitted to the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police. The defendants a young married woman named Eugenie G., and a young professor named Robinet, made no attempt to deny their guilt, which indeed, was fully proved. In extenuation of their offence it was stated that some years ago they had conceived a violent passion for each other, and were engaged to be married, but that family misfortunes prevented their union, and that the woman married another; than after a while they again met, and their passion reviving, the woman, who was not happy with her husband, left him to join her lover, and had ever since lived with him, having a child by him. The tribunal condemned the woman to six months' imprisonment, and the man to three, the latter also to 100*fr.*—*Galignani.*

**THE CLERGY AND THE DIVORCE BILL.**—A number of Church of England clergymen have prepared an address to the Queen, setting forth that the recent divorce act is repugnant to the 13th and 14th Car II., commonly styled the act of uniformity. The petitioners also complain that the compulsion to marry divorced persons presses hard upon the clerical conscience; and they go on to say that as the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act cannot come into operation except upon or after the 1st of January, 1858, by her Majesty's order in council, they humbly pray that she will be graciously pleased to withhold that order in council, until time shall have been given for parliament to amend the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, that the confusion, inconvenience, and scandal, which must arise from a state of the law contradictory to itself, may be avoided.

In England and Wales, in May last, 5353 children were provided with education by aid afforded by the guardians to their parents; and 1184 children, being orphans or deserted by their parents, were receiving education from the same source. The expense is stated at £1828.

**LOSS OF THE SEA BELLE.**—The last India mail brings news of the arrival at Ceylon of the remainder of the shipwrecked crew of the *Sea Belle*. They were picked up, after being three days in the open boat, by the Dutch barque *Henry von Kempdt*, and landed at Ceylon, whence they would proceed by the first opportunity to join the remainder of the crew and passengers at Bombay.

**THE GIANT DOG.**—A somewhat singular presentation was made to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, a few days ago. Mr. E. Butler, of New York, had the honour of introducing his remarkably fine American dog "Prince" to her Majesty and the court, in the quadrangle. This dog was born in Pennsylvania, and resembles in colour somewhat the coach-dog of other days. He is remarkably docile, yet possesses unusual courage and strength.

### MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.

The text of the declaration of the *divan* ad hoc of Moldavia has been published. After stating the grounds which caused it to come to the declaration, it says:—"The real and true wishes of the country are:—

"1. Respect of the rights of the Principalities, and especially of their autonomy, according to the tenor of their ancient stipulation, concluded with the Sublime Porte in 1393, 1460, 1511, and 16134.

"2. The union of the Principalities in one sole state under the name of Roumania.

"3. An hereditary foreign prince, selected from one of the reigning dynasties of Europe and whose heirs shall be brought up in the religion of the country.

"4. Neutrality of the territory of the Principalities.

"5. The legislative power to be entrusted to a general assembly, in which all the interest of the nation shall be represented.

"All the rights to be under the collective guarantee of the powers that signed the treaty of Paris."

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices from Sydney, New South Wales, to the 21st August, supply us with the speech of the Governor of the colony, at the opening of the second session of the present Parliament. The speech is rather long, but interesting. He estimates that several bills will be introduced into the House shortly—among them, one to increase the number of the members of the Assembly, to remove certain disabilities of voters, to introduce the ballot, also to regulate the proceedings at elections, diminishing the expenses of candidates, and provide against bribery and corruption. Bills for the regulation of the sale of land, to facilitate the administration of justice measures for the extension of education, to facilitate the introduction of emigrants from the United Kingdom, and to increase the efficiency of railways. Several other important subjects are alluded to, including the electric telegraph.

### BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis continues. M. Charles Rogier was expected at Brussels on the 3rd inst. from Paris. The *Emancipation* says that the King has accepted the resignation of the Ministers.

The Brussels *Independence* of the 3rd states that M. Brouckere, after consulting with several members of Parliamentary Left, has informed the King that he is unable to form a Cabinet. It was generally expected that his Majesty would send for another member of the Left. The object appears to be to form a purely administrative Cabinet until the general election next June.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following:—"On the afternoon of the 31st the Ministers in a body placed their resignation in the hands of the King. His Majesty said he should consider about it. On Sunday M. de Brouckere was sent for, and received by his Majesty at the Palace de Laeken.

### GERMANY.

On the 29th ult. M. Goldschmidt, a Frankfurt barrister, laid before the diet the complaint of the Lauenberg "estates" against the Danish government. The charges brought by the estates are, that the constitution, rights, and privileges of the duchy of Lauenburg have been infringed by the duke, and that the timber on his domains has been felled and sold for the sole benefit of the kingdom of Denmark, which proceeding is contrary to law and equity.

Why does an aching tooth impose silence on the sufferer?—Because it makes him hold his jaw.

**HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations and scabious sores, to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and our other chief towns, have a reputation, for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

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.

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