

The Conception-Bay Man.

"TRUTH—EVER LOVELY SINCE THE WORLD BEGAN,"
"THE FOX OF TYRANTS AND THE FRIEND OF MAN."

VOL. 1.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

NO 21

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 everyone. But it is necessary to state the political principles which shall guide such a Journal.

1st.—The Conception-Bay Man, shall be a strong advocate for the perpetuation of the true principles of Responsible Government.

2dly.—Equality of political rights and privileges among all religious creeds. We shall maintain Native Rights above all other, when character and qualification are equal.

3dly.—This Journal shall be the strenuous advocate, first, of the Fisheries—next of Agriculture.

4thly.—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 Fox 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 generation of the colony, and a welcome 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.

N. & J. JILLARD,
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacs, 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.

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Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts

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.

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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, Colics, 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-doulaireux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

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

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbutic Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scurvey, Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions' Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies, Cocco-bay, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contrasted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scurvey, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot. Sub-Agents.—John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John 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 SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND
A large Assortment of
M A R B L E,
SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &c.

M A R B L E, being best adapted to the climate of North America, is now in general use in the Provinces. Orders by letter from the Outports promptly attended to.

Terms reasonable; and all Work warranted to give satisfaction.

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

BY PUNTON & MUNN,

150 Puncheons Choice

M O L A S S E S

Just landed, ex Wm. Purton, from Demerara

Nov. 5.

A CARD.

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

FREDERICK R. PAGE,
Land Surveyor, &c. &c.

Oct. 1

PHOENIX 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.

Post Office Notice.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MAILS will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places.

For Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Bigus,—on Mondays, and Thursdays, at half-past 9 o'clock, a. m.

For Trinity, Bonnivista, and King's Cove,—every Thursday, at half-past 9 o'clock a. m.

Between Bay Bulls and Ferryland,—every alternate Wednesday at half-past 9 a. m.

For Trepassy, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Harbor Briton, and Burgeo,—monthly commencing on Thursday the 8th inst.

For Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate,—every Thursday, after the arrival of the mail from Halifax.

W. L. SOLOMON, P.M.G.
Post Office Department
12th January, 1857.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HAEBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 4.

It must be cheering to those who rely with any degree of confidence upon the ministerial organ, to learn from its columns that the country is in a prosperous condition, that in comparison with times gone by there is little want or poverty in the land, and that as a consequence, means have been placed in the hands of the government, to discharge all their liabilities, and to leave a handsome sum to carry out measures of public utility.

Well we shall be delighted to find the latter statement correct as the few who still remain poor will doubtless receive some benefit, and there will be no necessity for trumping up an account in the legislature to meet their deficiencies last Session.

Free Trade we are told for the hundredth time, was the grand means by which, all or nearly all this relief and prosperity were realised, and for Free Trade with all its advantages the Country is solely indebted to those most Potent Grave and Reverend Seignors who now fatten upon the result of their own legislation, wisdom and economy, that we deny, Free Trade like every other extraordinary change in matters of business or policy, was gradual in its approach, but means were in operation, long before the present ministry obtained power, which would necessarily secure that desideratum when the proper time arrived. It progressed from England to America was slow, and when at length it became an established fact between the Old and new world? when all the neighbouring colonies were reaping its full fruit, was it to be supposed that an Island altogether dependent upon trade as this is would long remain a voluntary and solitary exception.

This view of the case would materially lessen the claim of our present rulers even tho they had been the first to broach the subject in this country, but how greatly should their demand for the peoples gratitude dwindle, when we reflect upon the fact that not with them, nor with their party was the credit of initiating such a measure due. The question was ably entertained, and its adoption contemplated by members of the old government and even the much abused mercantile interests were largely exercised for its promotion.

When the late Sir Robert Peel first risked the welfare of his country, and his own fame upon the introduction of Free Trade to England, great must have been his anxiety, and still greater the confidence in his own power of reasoning which could bear him up against the unpopularity and opprobrium to which for a time he was subjected by those who had previously supported, and all but idolised the minister. The great land holders, whose interests he had never ceased to represent, were astonished, and dismayed, and if the change had been slow to produce those great results, which the might of his genius had enabled him to anticipate, he would have fallen a victim to his patriotism, be ore the fallacies of his opponents could be dissipated.

How widely different the position of those pigmy politicians who impudently lay claim not thro a penny whistle, but through a six hundred year trumpet to the merit of having originated and introduced the Free Trade principle to this country, and who do not scruple, not only to arrogate to themselves this distinguished honour, but to grossly exaggerate its benefits, and gloss over the disadvantages to which a too precipitate engagement on their part has subjected the country.

Fortunately for them and for their political existence, a beautiful Providence granted a prosperous fishery the past season, to which if we add the reaction in trade which the recent close of an extensive and paralysing war has naturally called forth, may be fairly attributed that impetus which our rulers would fain have attributed to their unrivalled Legislation.

The Newfoundland modestly remarks (We do not claim the entire absorption of poverty in the general prosperity, but the testimony from all parts of the Island proclaim the comfort and well being of the able bodied and industrious fishermen?)

Pity our contemporary did not go the whole hog and state that all were prosperous, the poor amply provided for, and that Newfoundland had been suddenly converted into an Elysium by the present ministry. The able bodied and industrious are certainly not in want, and seldom has it occurred in this Country that they were. But who has dared to testify that the poor and helpless are one whit better off now than when suffering under the old government, how are the widows and orphans aged and afflicted, provided for? In this and in the neighbouring bays there is still much suffering, objects of distress are around on every hand, and we are assured that in many places absolute starvation is impending, in this place were it not for the daily employment obtained from our Merchants even the able bodied and the industrious would find it hard to live, and in the face of such facts are we to be told, or is it to be insinuated that our Irresponsibles have by their liberal legislation, swept poverty and suffering from the Land?

But let us glance across the same paper to the prices of provisions, how is it that before Free Trade was granted, Bread could be obtained for about twenty-three or twenty-four shillings which is now thirty-four and thirty-six per cwt., and Flour for twenty-eight or thirty, which is now quoted only at thirty-eight and forty the many pay fifty shillings for that indispensable article, and all other kinds of provisions in proportion, it is true that Fish which then varied from twelve to thirteen shillings per Quintal is now worth fifteen but this difference is not a sufficient equivalent for the enormous prices above quoted, where there is the great advantage of those changes which only add two or three shillings to the price of Fish whilst Bread and Flour have increased ten or twelve shilling per bag or barrel, and to make up the deficiency of revenue caused by the remittance of a duty which was scarcely felt upon provisions, the tax upon Tea Sugar Molasses and Ship-goods, and other necessaries has been increased to an unnecessary and unreasonable extent.

Here are facts Patent to all as the Newfoundland Expresses it, and yet the Fishermen are gravely assured that they owe a debt of gratitude to the self-satisfied authors of the scheme, verily we think something more must be done than has yet been effected by the present Ministry, before they can lay claim to the peoples gratitude, or should boast that they possess the confidence of the Country.

The much lauded epistle of the (Hon. Colonial Secretary) upon Bank establishments, reminds us that we retain in possession, among many others, short hand notes of a speech delivered by that zealous functionary on the subject of a petition from the Phoenix fire Company, presented during the last session of the Legislature.

Whatever may be the importance attached to the Banking document, we are of opinion that the subject matter of the speech which we this day publish, is of infinitely greater importance to the Outport population, we therefore give it a taken *verbatim* by us when employed as assistant reporter to the House of Assembly, and fee constrained to do so, as either from motives of state policy, or being like many others crowded out by less important matter, it was never before published, at least in *extenso*; and it is only fair that Conception Bay and others should know that the claim which we urge on their behalf is so just, but even a metropolitan member, and the second minister of the day, was found to advocate the justice and propriety of yielding to such a demand.

It is not within our province, to attempt to grapple with certain objections which have been urged, on account of the expense and corruption generally attendant upon corporate institutions elsewhere; of extravagance and corruption, we have had quite enough in other departments, and may reasonably hope, that by proper legislation such evils may be avoided in this, but we need not speculate further, one thing is certain the outports should no longer be forced to contribute for those local improvements, and that security which in every other colony are provided for by equitable assessments upon the inhabitants, and whether the necessary change be effected by an act of Incorporation, or by a reformed and properly constituted Board of Works, the extern districts should be relieved of a burden to which they have been too long subjected. This would have been one of the first acts of a truly responsible Government, the out port members forming the great majority, might easily have effected it, but Alas for the country? outport members were influenced by the same selfish considerations which so completely sway a majority of the metropolitan, and the interests of their constituencies have been sacrificed to the same principles of party tactics, official rapacity, and misrule.

Such being the facts, the honest opinion of Mr. Secretary Kent upon this subject is valuable, and will doubtless operate favourably, when J. L. Pendergast Esq. or some other Hon. Member introduces a well digested measure to effect the much desired change.

With regard however to that portion of the Speech which treats upon the neglect of the outport people, and urges the propriety of a statute labour act, to compel them to keep roads and bridges in repair, we would observe, that if with all proper economy, the revenue of the Colony were found insufficient for the purposes of public improvements, such a proceeding might be urged with some degree of propriety, but whilst the funds of the Colony are being squandered by grasping Officials, and their satellites, it would be shameful to enforce upon the Fishermen of the Country a burden, which to say the least must be onerous, partial, and unavoidably unjust.

No, the people will never consent to work upon the roads without payment, for the purpose of leaving a larger amount of public money for political taskmasters to lavish upon one another, to bribe the representation, and thus corrupt the legislature of the Land.

Let then the Capital and every other town, of note be fairly assessed for their local expenses and improvements; but for main lines of roads, necessary bridges, and all works of general and public utility, the public money, is or ought to be amply sufficient. The additional duties bear heavily enough upon the outport population

without compelling them to work in gangs upon the circuitous lines of roads which intersect their districts. Let the long promised and much vaunted economy be really practised. Let the Capital bear its own burdens, and the revenue will be found amply sufficient for all purposes of general utility, including the making and keeping in repair, extensive and main lines of roads for the benefit of the whole population.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary said

I am not in favour of this petition, being of opinion that the people of St. Johns should bear their own burdens.

How was the unfortunate revenue to stand, should this and numerous other claims for local purposes be taken out of it, look east, west, north, and South, and observe the necessity for improvements: the continually increasing demand for employment, and the pressing wants of the people, and yet the legislature is asked to sanction that an institution of this kind should be sustained out of the general revenue of the Island.

How is the country to progress? How is education to advance, main lines of roads to be perfected, or the natural resources of the Colony to be developed, if our means are to be thus diminished. Every town, every place of any consideration should be incorporated, and there should be a statute labour act by which roads and bridges might be kept in a state of repair. He, (Hon. Colonial Secretary) had seen bridges which cost the Colony hundreds of pounds, neglected and suffered to fall into ruin, for the want of slight repair which might have been made by parties living in the neighbourhood, and most interested in their security, but because there was no law to enforce their attention to the subject, those bridges were suffered to fall into a state of decay which would cost the country a considerable amount to repair. Demands were thus made upon the public money which ought only to be expended for the general improvements of the Colony. Hon. Genl. of the ministry think if they could turn the present minority out, and grasp at power themselves, that they would be able to effect all necessary improvements without the changes we contemplate, but they would not notwithstanding their experience and ability, but without some such change in our system, undertaking of general utility should be abandoned, and the country would ultimately go to ruin.

Why do not the merchants and other inhabitants who are so deeply interested in the consequences of fire, contribute for this purely local benefit, why then for houses and other necessary appliances, applications have been made, and the amounts liquidated out of the public revenue. What fund then can be reserved for the necessities of the general poor if such expenses are to be paid out of the public chest. Surely Hon. Gentlemen can only represent local, petty, and individual interests, who would perpetuate such a system. The burden of local expenses should be shared by the inhabitants for whose particular benefit it was incurred.

In every other civilised country on the face of the globe municipal regulations are introduced for this purpose, and the citizens of St. Johns should not sit idly down depending upon the legislature for that security which Municipal Institutions alone are intended and calculated to effect.

Ho Hon. Col. Secretary was astonished at the apathy of the out port Members on this occasion when the interests of their constituencies were at stake, and every principle of justice demanded that they should be relieved of this burden.

Such measures as he (the Hon. Col. Sec) advocated would enable the government to afford the poor employment, and thus diminish the applications for pauper relief.

The stores of the merchants were greening with the weight of goods, and they should pay their quota of expense for its security, the poor should not be called upon to contribute to this end, and even were it otherwise have they not been heavily burdened by the contagious diseases which so frequently prevail, and by the loss of their natural protectors from the want of sanitary regulations, which municipal institutions would introduce. Look to America, where new towns and cities are springing up from their swamps and morasses as if by the wand of the enchanter, their local arrangements and improvements all the result of municipal regulations, and shall we not have the courage to effect what under every other government in the civilised world has been established, why even Charlottown with its comparatively small population, the other day became incorporated, and of the old canals those most marked by the progress of civilisation, and for fostering the arts and sciences, have long since adopted such institutions.

Even upon the abstract principle of correcting the legislation of this House, the change would be valuable, are we alone to live on satisfied with our present position, whilst every other Colony is progressing, are we to still cling to a system which corrupts public opinion, weakens the moral influence of legislative authority and deprive us of the means of advancing the general interests of the Country. No! if you would retain your influence, your power, you must give up opinions which tend to vitiate public sentiment, and should

adopt those principles which tend to the public security, even tho you should gain a little unpopularity, or your basely compliance with unreasonable demands will injure the interests you desire to conserve, even tho you wish to propitiate will at length become satisfied and you will be at last swept from your positions.

From the Patriot of the 23. ult.

We observe that the Colonial Secretary can find time amid the cares, the anxieties, the duties, and the toils of his arduous office, to devote a spare hour or two to discourse to the public subjects unconnected with "red tape" and "routine." And although we think that the Colonial Secretary at all seasons might find sufficient to do within the scope of his official circle to occupy the entire of his time, there may not be any very great objection to an occasional essay upon things in general from the pen of an official when everything is going on smoothly, and satisfaction rests serenely upon the country; at the present conjuncture, however when open and manifest dissatisfaction pervades the public mind—when rank corruption promotes every department of the state—when favouritism and unblushing injustice characterise the conspicuous acts of the Executive—when thousands of the public money are being squandered and dissipated to gorge greedy stoophaunts without any return commensurate with the outlay—when the wives and children of our fishermen are crying for food to the government and are "sent away empty," whilst the monies voted for their sustenance remain unaccounted for by the Executive—is this a time for the Colonial Secretary of a government which is guilty of these things, to dawdle his hours away insipidating upon the presumed evils which may arise from the withdrawal of a Branch of the Bank of British North America established here? Was there no other theme at this particular time to engage his official pen than the nonsensical speculation as to whether the Union Bank might not feel it to be its interest to put on the screw when profitable and to insist upon it that to prevent this screwing, another bank ought to be immediately established to take the place of the existing Branch? Now how are we to regard all this *bona fide* of the Colonial Secretary? Is it to divert the attention of the people to abstract theories from the position in which the Cabinet is placed—to destroy the confidence of the people in the Union Bank and thereby to get breathing time to recover their own lost confidence? It would be well for them if they stood so fair with the public.

It is true that the Bank of British North America is about to withdraw its Branch from this Colony, does any one think that it does so because it has made its fortune? On the contrary it is not manifest that it has done, since the establishment of the Union, a long concern, and that therefore it has found necessary to withdraw up! And the Colonial Secretary wastes his ink and his official time to advocate the institution of another Bank to compete with the Union—for the public benefit—with no other prospect in view than the broken fortunes of his predecessor!—Most sapient Counsellor! Most sage statesman! Had such an epistle originated from a third-rate Lawyer, such as the present Leader of the government and her Majesty's Attorney General, save the mark—we should have regarded it with silent derision, as a deception and a scheme with some sinister object besides the ostensible one, in view; but coming from Mr. Kent, whom we look upon with some degree of respect, we are sorry that he should not occupy his time more profitably.

Being deprived of our Foreman by the machinations of the enemy, we are obliged to work at the Type unassistedly, the preceding columns therefore were upon press before the St. John's Papers were received.

We regret that His Excellency The Governor's Speech upon opening the present session of the Legislature did not come to hand in time for insertion in this days publication. The following brief Synopsis of proceedings taken from the Morning Post is all that we have space to devote to at present.

The members of the House of Assembly having repaired to their Hall, the Speaker read over the Governor's Speech.

Mr. KELLY, in moving for a Select Committee to prepare a reply to the Speech, touched upon the general topics which it embraced.

He referred to the present improved condition of the country, arising not alone from the unusually successful fishery of the past season, but attributable in a great degree to the result of the introduction of Free Trade.

He further alluded to a subject to which there was reference in the Governor's Speech, the concession of our fishing rights which it was rumored, Great Britain intended to make to France, deprecating such a measure and urging upon all to unite in their efforts to defeat any such attempt.

Mr. MORRIS seconded the motion speaking in favorable terms of the measure which the Government has effected, and expressing his conviction that they would be supported both in

that House and were promotive of

Mr. MARCH, present Ministry, he said, "groaned the floor of that that a more cor tyrannical Government found under the

Mr. HOGGERT re-exercising the dwelling emphasis which he maintained

Mr. LITTLE in defence of the Government, large increase of over that of any ports imports and other similar that the Country and still improvement of Free Trade present Government under the former a challenge for the closest scrutiny of several departments and the general pursued.

Mr. HOYLES able speech, making cutting irony, and that the very General had put ment of the Government of the Re try generally the and the strongestly opposite position

Mr. KENT fell pelled to leave go the pleasure afforded us, and to gratify the people

Thus it will be offered has not and that, instead the discharge of single eye to good, the party have commenced array to each other winter-campaigns be feared as dispreceded it. leaves and fishes

The notice was met in of the Fish and For I emphatically un contentance, by hearty cooperation Whilst so many Countries, New hand in works py; we trust exertions of the us for such p abundant success

A MEETING of the Bric be held in the Thursday next

On Monday Planter of this

8 H P P

Febry. 7.—H 23 d

Febry. 1.—St ception, Boun

Ridley & Jan. 24.—Sat 27.—E Punter &

WARRE

ST. JOHN'S

COMMISSION

Agents Canada

that House and out of it, so long as their acts were promotive of the public good.

Mr. MARCH "came out strong" against the present Ministry and its measures, for "his heart," he said, "groaned within him as he stood upon the floor of that House, under the conviction that a more corrupt, more despotic, or more tyrannical Government than this could not be found under the canopy of Heaven.

Mr. HOSKIN replied in similar style and tone, exonerating the Government from all blame, and dwelling emphatically on the beneficial measures which he maintained they had effected.

Mr. LITTLE in an able speech entered into a defence of the whole course of the proceedings of the Government, adducing statistics to shew the large increase of the revenue in the past year over that of any former year, as also of the exports imports and shipping; arguing from these and other similar statements which he quoted that the Country was in a far more prosperous, and still improving condition under the operation of Free Trade and the other measures of the present Government than it had ever been while under the former system; and concluding with a challenge for the fullest investigation and the closest scrutiny into their accounts of the several departments, and the public expenditure and the general course the Government had pursued.

Mr. HOYLES replied in a lengthened and able speech, marked by the most biting sarcasm, cutting irony, and close argument, maintaining that the very statements which the Attorney General had put forth to prove the good management of the Government and the improved condition of the Revenue, the Trade and the Country generally themselves constituted the clearest and the strongest evidence in support of a directly opposite position.

Mr. KENT followed next, but as we were compelled to leave just as he began, we had to forego the pleasure which his speech might have afforded us, and have it not within our power to gratify the public with its perusal.

Thus it will be seen that the good advice we offered has not been accepted or acted upon, and that instead of entering unanimously on the discharge of their legislative duties with a single eye to the promotion of the public good, the parties in the House of Assembly have commenced the present Session in hostile array to each other presenting the prospect of a winter-campaign as fierce as lengthy and it is to be feared as disgraceful as any which have yet preceded it. What a pity it is there are not loaves and fishes enough for—all.

The notice which we this day publish of a meeting of the Harbour Grace Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society is one which calls emphatically upon the Christian not only to countenance, but to yield to this noble Society his hearty cooperation and support.

Whilst so much is being done in the parent Country, Newfoundland should not be behind hand in works of christian duty and philanthropy; we trust therefore that the example and exertions of the good, elsewhere and amongst us for such purposes, will be attended with abundant success.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Harbour Grace Board of the British and Foreign Bible Society will be held in the Free Church in this Town on Thursday next at half-past seven o'clock

DIED.

On Monday last Daniel son of Mr. John Shea Planter of this place, aged 21 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ENTERED, Febry. 7.—Hadie, Tucker, from Plymouth, 23 days.

CLEARED, Febry. 1.—Spanish Schooner Nueves, Concepcion, Lopez, Bound for Alicant.

Ridley & Sons, Jan'y. 24.—Sappho, James, Leghorn
27.—Escher Ann Fleming Brazil.

Puntun & Munn.

WARREN, BISHOP, & CO.

St. John's.... NEWFOUNDLAND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS.

C. S. WARREN, Notary Public

Agents Canada Life Assurance Company

ON SALE.

BY PUNTON & MUNN, (Ex Laurel from Baltimore.)

630 Barrels Superfine Flour
400 Do., White Meal
200 Do., Pork
20 Bxs., Tobacco.

ALSO

(Ex Baltic from Baltimore & Sea Bird from Boston)
664 Barrels Superfine Flour
200 Do., Prime Pork
200 Do., Corn Meal.

Jan'y. 14 1857.

FOR SALE.

THAT comfortable and well finished Dwelling House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Cunningham, in breast of Mr. Mark Parsons, with a Brick Celler beneath, and Garden in front. The above property is for simple and the terms will be made accommodating.

Apply to the Subscriber, Thomas Godden.
Jan'y. 21. 1857.

ON SALE.

NOW LANDING by the Subscribers, ex Brig Greyhound, from Baltimore—
200 Barrels Prime PORK,
752 " Superfine FLOUR,
300 " White CORN MEAL,
30 Bags COFFEE.

RIDLEY & SONS, 1m.
Dec. 24, 1856.

THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be disposed of at this Office, price One Shilling,
Dec. 10, 1857.

RIDLEY & SONS

HAVE just received per "Belle," from Demerara—
100 Puncheons very superior MOLASSES,
20 Hogsheds bright SUGAR.

All of new Crop, which will be sold cheap for CASH.
Harbour Grace, Dec. 16, 1856. 1m.

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 Goods.

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

Sept. 3

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Ex Boneta, from Baltimore,
Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork
White Corn Meal, Rice:

Ex Acastus, from Montreal,
Superfine Flour, Butter, Pease, &c
And ex Queen, from Liverpool,

An Assortment of British Manufactured Goods which will be Sold low for Cash, Fish or Oil.

Oct. 15. Wm DONNELLY

PUNTON & MUNN

Have just received, ex Brig Dolphin, from Quebec,

500 Barrels Superfine Canada Flour
200 Do. Pease
100 Do. Prime Pork
50 Do. Oatmeal
20 Kegs Barley:

Also, ex Brig Eliza, from Hamburg,
1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 Bread
285 Firkins Randers Batter
20 M. Brick:

And are now landing, ex Barque Queen just arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days.

A portion of their Fall Supply of MANUFACTURED GOODS, which will be Sold Cheap for Fish, Oil, or Cash.

For particulars, apply to
PUNTON & MUNN.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,
Bona Vista GOTTAGE, with Gardens and Outhouses,—lately in the occupancy of Louis Emerson, Esq.

For particulars, apply to
Nov. 12. PUNTON & MUNN.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV. Vic. cap. IX.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.
A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other cases whereof Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only, 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 First 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 out to the assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an 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.

INSTITUTED—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 months 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 premium 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.	Years, Months	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
		d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
30	0 0 0	0 12	3 4	2 4	4 6	7 3	10 0
35	0 0 0	0 12	3 4	2 4	4 6	7 3	10 0
40	0 0 0	0 12	3 4	2 4	4 6	7 3	10 0
45	0 0 0	0 12	3 4	2 4	4 6	7 3	10 0
50	0 0 0	0 12	3 4	2 4	4 6	7 3	10 0
55	0 0 0	0 12	3 4	2 4	4 6	7 3	10 0
60	0 0 0	0 12	3 4	2 4	4 6	7 3	10 0

Age.	Years, Months	Whole (Annual) Premium or remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
		d.	s.	d.	s.
30	0 0 0	1 19	3 6	0 19	7 9
35	0 0 0	1 19	3 6	0 19	7 9
40	0 0 0	1 19	3 6	0 19	7 9
45	0 0 0	1 19	3 6	0 19	7 9
50	0 0 0	1 19	3 6	0 19	7 9
55	0 0 0	1 19	3 6	0 19	7 9
60	0 0 0	1 19	3 6	0 19	7 9

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to
ROBERT PROWSE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Agent for Newfoundland.

January 28.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR the School at the Dock, Port de Grave. Salary £40 currency per annum, with Fees. Apply to the Rev. MARTIN BLACKMORE, Chairman Provincial Educational Board, Bay Roberts.

Dec. 2, 1856.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

TRUSTEES—

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.

JOHN NAYLOR Esq.

DIRECTORS, ETC., IN LIVERPOOL

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.

J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and

RALPH BRACKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch.

FIRE BRANCH.

Annual Premiums £120,000, exceeding almost 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.	Pos.
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 5 2	10
1849	27	500	46 18 4	40

This Company added about £20,000 to its permanent capital, for the increased protection of its Insurers. This step distinctly shows that the Company has always acted upon the principle enunciated by one of the directors at the last Annual Meeting of the proprietors—that the interests of the assured have a paramount claim on the directors—a claim superior even to that of the shareholders themselves.

From that moment, as might be expected, the Company attained the highest elevation 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 £20,000 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 earned and wholesome reversionary bonus of 60 per centum in its Life Branch, and in regard to fire operations, can make this very enviable boast, that it has exceeded the Fire business of all but two of the London Fire offices—viz.: the receipt of nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premiums alone—some of which ancient offices have been in existence for a century!

Equally successful and singular in both departments. Indeed, the Life Department may be said to present results equally worthy of mention.—*Morning Chronicle*, November 28, 1855.

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN, is Edited and Published every Wednesday morning, by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office, Water-street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY, Esq.

TERMS:—Fifteen Dollars per annum, half in advance.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

FADED FLOWERS.

BY JOSEPH C. BAKER.

Ah, years ago these buds were prest
By soft and gentle hands,
And now like shadows from the past,
Or far-off spirit lands,
They lie all withered, like the hopes
In youth which gaily start,
That now the heaving waves of life
Have washed out from the heart.

My faded flowers! who shall tell
The dangers, sad and dark,
Since thou hast slumbered 'tween
these leaves,
Have gathered o'er my bark?
Thou in the days of brightest joy
Wert rife with perfume sweet,
Which lingers yet, e'en like the scenes
That in my mem'ry meet.

I'll wander down the long green lane,
To where the willow weeps,
And there beneath the mossy stone
The maid who pressed thee sleeps;
And oft when twilight shadows come
To kiss the dear one's grave,
I sit to watch the wreathing forms
In which the grass blades wave.

Back once more to thy hiding place,
Thou buds to memory dear,
I'll charge them to cherish thee
When I am far from here;
The violet as her soft blue eye,
The lily as her soul,
Chaste, spotless as the angel robes
That round her spirit roll.

Thus hopes are crushed, while others grow
And like the ivy twine
Around the heart, with wealth of love,—
I would 'twere so with mine;
I leave thee, and alone must go,
When all seems dark as night,
To brave life's waves—O, God direct
My trembling bark aright.

STANZAS.

BY THE LADY NUGENT.

THERE is pity for the mariner,
Who dares the boisterous main;
There is pity for the warrior,
Who bleeds on battle-plain;
There is pity for the aged man,
Outliving all he cherished;
There is pity for the youthful one,
Who hath too early perished.

Yet the mariner a vent'rous joy,
In danger doth betide;
And glorious was the warrior's doom,
Who for his country died.
And the aged man hath had full share
Of good things here below;
And the youthful dead was happiest!—
No sorrow he did know.

Is there pity for the restless one,
Cast on the rocks of life,
Who hath warred with her heart's
Tenderness,
In most unequal strife?
There is pity for most sufferers—
For her, alas! there's none;
She is scorn'd by all the world, beside
Who hath been betrayed by one!

LITERATURE.

THE ARTIST SURPRISED.

A REAL INCIDENT.

It may not be known to all the admirers of the genius of Albrecht Durez, that the famous engraver was endowed with a better half, so xantipical in temper, that she was the torment not only of her own life, but also of his pupils and domestics. Some of the former were cunning enough to purchase peace for themselves by conciliating the common tyrant—but woe to those unwilling or unable to offer aught in propitiation. Even the wiser ones were spared only by having their offences visited upon a scapegoat. This unfortunate individual was Samuel Duhobret, a disciple whom Durez had admitted into his school out of charity. He was employed in painting signs, and the coarse tapestry then used in Germany. He was about forty years of age, little, ugly, and humpbacked; was the butt of every ill joke among his fellow-disciples, and was picked out as a special object of dislike by Madame Durez. But he bore all with patience, and ate, without complaint, the scanty crusts given him every day for dinner, while his companions often fared sumptuously. Poor Samuel had not a spice of envy or malice in his heart. He would at any time have toiled half the night to assist or serve those who were wont, oftentimes, to laugh at him, or abuse him out of his stupidity. True—he had not the qualities of social humour or wit; but he was

an example of indefatigable industry. He came to his studies every morning at daybreak; and remained at work until sunset. Then he retired into his lonely chamber, and wrought for his own amusement.

Duhobret laboured three years in this way giving himself no time for exercise or recreation. He said nothing to a single human being of the paintings he produced in the solitude of his cell, by the light of his lamp.

But his bodily energies wasted and declined under incessant toil. There were none sufficiently interested in the poor artist to mark the feverish hue of his wrinkled cheek, or the increasing attenuation of his misshapen frame. None observed that the uninviting pittance set aside for his mid-day repast, remained for several days untouched. Samuel made his appearance regularly as ever, and bore, with the same meekness, the gibes of his fellow-pupils, or the taunts of Madame Durez; and worked with the same untiring assiduity, though his hands would sometimes tremble, and his eyes become suffused—a weakness probably owing to the excessive use he had made of them.

One morning Duhobret was missing at the scene of his daily labours. His absence created much remark, and many were the jokes passed upon the occasion. One surmised this, another that, as the cause of the phenomenon; and it was finally agreed that the poor fellow must have worked himself into an absolute skeleton, and taken his final stand in the glass frame of some apothecary; or been blown away by a puff of wind, while his door happened to stand open. No one thought of going to his lodgings to look after his remains.

Meanwhile the object of their mirth was tossing on a bed of sickness. Disease, which had been slowly sapping the foundations of his strength, burned in every vein; his eyes rolled and flashed in delirium; his lips, usually so silent, muttered wild and incoherent words. In days of health, poor Duhobret had his dreams, as all artists rich or poor, will sometimes have. He had thought that the fruit of many years, labour, disposed of to advantage, might procure him enough to live, in an economical way, for the rest of his life. He never anticipated fame or fortune; the height of his ambition, or hope, was to possess a tenement large enough to shelter him from the inclemencies of the weather, with means to purchase one comfortable meal per day.

Now, alas! however, even that hope deserted him. He thought himself dying, and he thought it hard to die without one to look kindly upon him; without the words of comfort that might soothe his passage to another world. He fancied his bed surrounded by devilish faces, grinning at his sufferings, and taunting him with his inability to summon a priest to exorcise them. At length the apparitions faded away, and the patient sunk into an exhausted slumber. He awoke unrefreshed; it was the fifth day he had lain there neglected. His mouth was parched he turned over, and feebly stretched out his hand towards the earthen pitcher, from which, since the first day of his illness, he had quenched his thirst. Alas! it was empty! Samuel lay a few moments thinking what he should do. He knew he must die if he remained there alone; but to whom could he apply for aid in procuring sustenance? An idea seemed at last to strike him. He arose slowly and with difficulty, from the bed, went to the other side of the room, and took up the picture he had painted last. He resolved to carry it to the shop of a salesman, and hoped to obtain for it sufficient to furnish him with the necessaries of life for a week longer. Despair lent him strength to walk, and carry his burden. On his way he passed a house about which there was a crowd. He drew nigh—asked what was going on; and received for an answer, that there was to be a sale of many specimens of art collected by an amateur in the course of thirty years. It has often happened that collections made with infinite pains by the proprietor, were sold without mercy or discrimination after his death.

Something whispered the weary Duhobret that here would be the market for his picture. It was a long way yet to the house of the picture-dealer, and he made up his mind at once. He worked his way through the crowd, dragged himself up the steps, and, after many inquiries, found the auctioneer. That personage was a busy, important little man with a handful of papers; he was inclined to notice somewhat roughly the interruption of the lean, sallow hunchback, imploring as were his gestures and language.

"What do you call your picture?" at length said he, carefully looking at it.

"It is a view of the Abbey of Newbourg—with its village—and the surrounding landscape," replied the eager and trembling artist.

The auctioneer again scanned it contemptuously and asked what it was worth.

"Oh, that is what you please—whatever it will bring," answered Duhobret.

"Hem! it is too odd to please, I should think—I can promise you no more than three thalers." Poor Samuel sighed deeply. He had spent on that piece the nights of many months. But he was starving now; and the pitiful sum offered would give him bread for few days. He nodded his head to the auctioneer, and retiring, took his seat in a corner.

The sale began. After some paintings and

engravings had been disposed of, Samuel's was exhibited.

"Who bids at three thalers?" Who bids?" was the cry. Duhobret listened eagerly, but none answered.

"Will it find a purchaser?" said he, despondingly, to himself. Still there was a dead silence. He dared not look up, for it seemed to him that all the people were laughing at the folly of the artist who could be insane enough to offer so worthless a piece at a public sale.

"What will become of me?" was his mental inquiry.

"That work is certainly my best," and he ventured to steal another glance. "Does it not seem that the wind actually stirs those boughs, and moves those leaves! How transparent is the water! what life breathes in the animals that quench their thirst at that spring! How that steplee shines! How beautiful are those clustering trees!" This was the last expiring throeb of an artist's vanity. The ominous silence continued, and Samuel, sick at heart, buried his face in his hands.

"Twenty-one thalers!" murmured a faint voice, just as the auctioneer was about to knock down the picture. The stupefied painter gave a start of joy. He raised his head and looked to see from whose lips those blessed words had come. It was the picture-dealer to whom he had first thought of applying.

"Fifty thalers," cried a sonorous voice. This time a tall man in black was the speaker.

There was a silence of hushed expectation.

"One hundred thalers," at length thundered the picture-dealer.

"Three hundred."

"Five hundred."

"One thousand."

Another profound silence; and the crowd pressed around the two opponents, who stood opposite each other with eager and angry looks.

"Two thousand thalers!" cried the picture-dealer, and glanced around him triumphantly, when he saw his adversary hesitate.

"Ten thousand!" vociferated the tall man, his face crimson with rage, and his hands clenched convulsively.

"The dealer grew paler; his frame shook with agitation; he made two or three efforts, and at last cried out—

"Twenty thousand!"

His tall opponent was not to be vanquished. He bid forty thousand. The dealer stopped; the other laughed a low laugh of triumph, and a murmur of admiration was heard in the crowd. It was too much for the dealer; he felt his peace at stake. "Fifty thousand!" exclaimed he in desperation.

It was the tall man's turn to hesitate. Again the whole crowd were breathless. At length, tossing his arms in defiance, he shouted "One hundred thousand!"

The crest-fallen picture-dealer withdrew; the tall man victoriously bore away the prize.

How was it, meanwhile, with Duhobret; while this exciting scene was going on? He was hardly master of his senses. He rubbed his eyes repeatedly, and murmured to himself, "After such a dream my misery will seem more cruel."

When the contest ceased, he rose up bewildered, and went about asking first one, then another the price of the picture just sold. It seemed that his apprehension could not at once be enlarged to so vast a conception.

The possessor was proceeding homeward when a decrepit, lame and humpbacked invalid, tottering along by the aid of a stick, presented himself before him. He threw him a piece of money, and waved his hand as dispensing with the thanks.

"May it please your honour," said the supposed begger, I am the painter of that picture," and he again rubbed his eyes.

The tall man was Count Dunkelsback, one of the richest noblemen in Germany. He stopped took out his pocket-book, tore out a leaf, and wrote on it a few lines. Take it, friend," said he; it is a check for your money. Adieu."

Duhobret finally persuaded himself that it was not a dream. He became the master of a castle, sold it, and resolved to live luxuriously for the rest of his life, and to cultivate painting as a pastime. But alas for the vanity of human expectation! He had borne privation and toil; prosperity was too much for him; as was proved soon after, when an indigestion carried him off. His picture remained long in the cabinet of Count Dunkelsback; and afterwards passed into the possession of the King of Bavaria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KITCHEN.

TALK of the parlor, with its ornamental elegance—we care nought for it. Let its covered magnificence riot in darkness, its red velvet lie in shroud—its pictures gaze dimly in its linen cover—its worsted rose, and pinks, and gill-flowers remain unplucked in dark corners—and double curtains exclude every beautiful ray of light: it is welcome to its darkness, and its solitude, while we can have the pleasant, airy, yellow-floored, uncarpeted kitchen.

That is the place for real enjoyment—the kitchen with its bright shelves and clean tables

white with time. The kitchen, with its comfortable old easy chair; and broad, shining hearth—cracking, blazing fire.

We do not mean the kitchen in the great house, where lazy servants have entire control, and the lady of the house never sets her foot within its precincts; but the homely, comfortable kitchen of the well-to-do working man, where the wife and the tea-kettle sing together, and the little children prattle round the mother while her own hands set the table for tea.

There may be snow in the gleaming, or sunbeams lodging in the tops of the trees—there may be city wells about, or blue waters and undulating hills. It matters not—in such a place everything smacks of true comfort.

Make the kitchen attractive and pleasant by all means. How absurd to keep one room in a constant state, as it were, for the pleasure of a chance caller, or a few party-going friends! We wish no further evidence of a bad house-keeper than to see her parlor in full dress, her kitchen down at the heel, and her chamber in confusion. Make the home-place the most agreeable, or if your many duties allow not time to attend as thoroughly as you would wish to its adornment and refinement, throw open the doors of your best room, and let your family enjoy it. Pray who should, if not they?"

A SINGULAR FAMILY.

In a small village in the Bouches de Rhodan (France) there is a family of three persons—husband wife and daughter—who had made a solemn vow to preserve the most profound silence. A traveller who lately passed their dwelling finding it necessary to make some inquiries respecting his way applied to these eccentric people. Not receiving any answer to his questions, he repeated them when to his great astonishment, they, in a fit of exasperation seized a cudgel, tong, and turn-spike, and threatened him with summary castigation. This extraordinary conduct is explained by the fact that the parties had become the dupes of a cleric-impostor who has taken the advantage of their credulity by holding out to them the acquisition of a great treasure on condition of their maintaining strict silence. They have formed the resolution to keep such silence for the space of nine years, only half of which term has expired. But as so complete an interdiction of the use of the tongue could not fail to become intolerable to the female portion of the family, the impostor granted them permission to indulge their natural propensity anywhere beyond the limits of their Commune. In order to avail themselves of this privilege the two women regularly repair every market day, to the little town of Belfort where they enjoy the conversation of neighbors, and mitigate to some degree the privation which they voluntarily endure.

THE INDIAN BLOWPIPE AND POISON.

One of the most deadly weapons used by the Indian is his blowpipe. This extraordinary tube of death is one of the greatest natural curiosities of British Guiana. It is not known so jealously as the secret kept from Europeans where this reed grows. The one in our possession is nine feet long. It is perfectly smooth and straight and there is no knot joint in it. Another reed of the same kind, but smaller, is introduced through the whole length to strengthen it. Towards the end two teeth of the acouri are fixed on most curiously, which serve the Indian for his sight in taking aim, and with this weapon of death and his "onrah-ourah," arrows laden at the end with a small knob of silk cotton, the Indian steals through the woods with the silence of an unbroken whisper, sees his prey, man, beast, or bird, collects his breath and at one hundred yards distance never fails to blow his death-dealing arrow with fatal certainty. He takes no immediate trouble about securing the prey, he marks a notch or two on a neighbouring tree to point out the whereabouts and when his day is ended, returns secure to find in the immediate neighborhood, the victims of his blowpipe and wouralli.

The Macoosie tribe alone of the Indians of British Guiana prepares the fatal wouralli poison, and in its preparation and use there is such a mixture of savageness and a bimby that it reads like a nightmare poem more than an unvarnished fact. The conjurers or priests alone prepare it. They collect the root of a bitter poisonous vine, called "haiary," which is bruised and steeped in water. To this is added two black venomous ants the largest that can be found, and one red ant that inhabits decayed trees. Into this mixture a quantity of cayenne pepper is put; the forest is then searched for two of the deadliest snakes that infest these solitudes, the Labarri and the dreaded "Bushmaster." These being caught, their fangs are added to the already Macbeth-witch preparation. The conjuror then retires into a hut built on purpose. No woman is allowed to come near him while he prepares the poison. He fasts rigidly the whole time, and when it is concocted the hut is immediately destroyed by fire, and the conjuror remains secluded from his tribe for a week. Some small arrows tipped with this wouralli poison, brought from South America, were tried upon a mouse. The poison was still as deadly as ever; the little animal had scarcely been pricked in the thigh before he rolled over and died.

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