

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. 1.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1856.

NO. 14.

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.

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

3rdly.—We shall maintain Native Rights above all other, when character and qualification are equal.

4thly.—This Journal shall be the strenuous advocate, first, of the Fisheries—next of Agriculture.

5thly.—It shall in all matters of local interest, maintain a perfectly independent course.

Its Motto shall be TRUTH.
"Truth ever lovely since the world began,
The foe of tyrants and the friend of man."
We shall attack no party unless we ourselves are assailed—we shall enunciate our views of Constitutional Responsible Government and if these views be not in accordance with the views of others, we shall endeavor to defend them in the spirit of free discussion—but no interest shall cause us to blink the grand end of responsible rule—
"The greatest happiness of the greatest number."

We shall endeavor by every means in our power to make the Conception-Bay Man an interesting weekly visitor, a political instructor to the rising genius of the colony, and a welcome moral miscellany.

As an advertising medium it will offer great advantages, circulating as it will a few hours after publication among a population of upwards of 50,000 people.

The price of the Conception-Bay Man will be fifteen shillings, per annum, half in advance.

It will be published on a demy sheet, and will contain sixteen columns.

The first number will be generally distributed, and those who feel desirous to support the establishment of a newspaper in Conception-Bay, by becoming SUBSCRIBERS, will please notify the undersigned now, or after they shall have received the first number, their intention of doing so, and to whom all correspondence must be addressed.

We are promised considerable support in St. John's, and anticipate nothing like disappointment.

GEORGE WEBBER.

CHRISTOPHER COYELL,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. N. & J. Jillard, and opposite the premises of Messrs. Panton & Mann; and having received thorough instructions in several of the principle cities of America, feels confident in warranting that all garments made by him will give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. All orders from the outports attended to with neatness and dispatch.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Invalid, of all times, 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 compounded to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidney, 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 many 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, Billions 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-doula-reux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The "Pos" Paris correspondent writes, on Monday evening that Mr. Petre had arrived from Naples and would leave on Tuesday for London. Lord Granville was in Paris and would visit Compeigne. The Neapolitan Minister had not left Paris and he held language as if he intended to remain.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes on Tuesday:—"M. Kisseloff was to have gone to Compeigne to-day, some say as an invited guest; others, merely to present the letter to the Emperor of which I spoke yesterday. In any case he returns to Paris to-morrow. His official reception will take place on Sunday or Monday, at St. Cloud or the Tuileries. It is the first that will be conducted according to the new ceremonial, elaborately drawn by M. Fautiel de Couches, director of protocols, &c., at the Foreign-office. I am not aware whether the imperial bid that supplied the pen with which the famous treaty of the 30th of March was signed has been again put into requisition; whether it is a quill from his pigeon, or from the less imperial but more useful bird whose ancestors saved the Roman Capitol of old, that has traced the lines of the new code of court etiquette. It, indeed, the gentleman who directs the protocol department has again been obliged to confront the eagle of the Jardin des Plantes, he will have acquitted himself exactly as he did then; and the marks of the struggle (if struggle there was) are, where a hero's should ever be, ADVERSO CORPORE. Be this as it may, the official reception of M. Kisseloff by the Emperor will, it is said, be one of unusual magnificence.

It is whispered that a treaty of commerce between Russia and France, and very favourable to the latter, is on the tapis. If it be true, it would explain the amenities exchanged between the two courts. It may also explain the postponement to 1861 of the tariff reforms."

The Paris papers have been noticed not to make any allusion to the festivities at Compeigne, nor to transcribe whatever might be said of them by the Belgian press. "The King amuses himself" is the heading of some of the placards posted up by night in the suburbs.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" states that the Russians already boast that the Emperor of the French is in their toils and unable to escape; and in Austria it is not doubted that the star of Napoleon is on the decline.

The "Constitutionnel" of Wednesday, declares that the continued occupation of the Principalities, and the presence of the English fleet in the Black sea, are infractions of the Treaty of Paris, and that the Russian claims to Belgrad are just.

Owing to the many false reports that have been in circulation about the Emperor's health, one feels reluctance to allude to the subject at all; but I have

it from good authority that his Majesty is at this moment somewhat indisposed—a fact not at all extraordinary, considering that we have had lately, in the daytime, a hot sun "as full of agues as the sun in March" followed by evening fogs and frosty nights. Whatever may have been the degree of his Majesty's indisposition, it is certain that, on account of his not being well, he did not attend the stag hunt yesterday, of which he was to have done the honours to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany, and that the day before yesterday he was obliged to leave the theatre after the first piece, leaving the Empress to sit out the performance.

The actors and actresses of the Theatre Francais were presented to the Empress in their stage costumes, after the performances on Thursday evening. M. Empes, the manager of the theatre, has been invited, pursuant to a revived custom, to dine at the Imperial table.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that the tariff question is likely to be added to the difficulties of the imperial government; and the manufacturers openly express their dissatisfaction, and affirm that the Emperor inherited the prohibitive system, for which they voted for him for the Presidency as well as the Empire. Corn was falling, but there would be no marked difference till next year's crop was sown. At Toulouse, Bordeaux, and Marseilles, the average price was maintained. At the latter port the arrivals of October amounted to 650,000 hectolitres.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—The "Gazette" publishes an official note declaring that the articles in the French journal "La Presse" have been submitted to the tribunals, as offensive to the person of her Majesty the Queen. Marshal Narvaiz is slightly indisposed.

A decree has been promulgated in Spain, re-enacting the press law of 1844, by which the responsible editor of a paper must pay 1,000 reals taxes, and deposit caution money of 600,000 reals (30,000 francs).

The Madrid journals of the 30th ult. have reached us. The "Epoca" says it is positive that, as already announced, Queen Christiana is to go to Rome to attend the accouchement of her daughter, the Princess de Drago, but that she had no intention to return to Spain for the present. The "España" says:—"We have the satisfaction to announce that the recognition of the Queen of Spain by the Emperor of All the Russias is a fait accompli. The ambassador charged to make it has already set out, and will soon arrive at Madrid. This important news was transmitted yesterday, by telegraph from Paris."

NAPLES.

The "Times" Paris correspondent states that the King of Naples declared up to the last moment that the Allies might bombard his capital, cut down his people, depose or even kill him, but yield he would not. He admits his weakness in the presence of the force that can be brought against him; he

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will endeavour to defend himself as he best may, but change he will not, either now or hereafter.

The Naples correspondent of the "Times" writing on the 30th October, cites the fact, as a proof of the moral power of the people, that not a word was spoken during the departure of the British and French Ministers, as any manifestations would have led to the interference of the police.

PRUSSIA.
The morning edition of Thursday's (Berlin) "National" was seized by the literary police, in consequence, it would seem, of an article wherein the policy of the French government, or rather the political conduct of the Emperor Napoleon was criticised in somewhat severe terms. "The policy of the Emperor," it says, "is extremely vaunting. Indifferent as to whether his fame will suffer, when with most remarkable promptitude he changes his friendships, and springs from one undertaking to another, ere the preceding has been accomplished, he appears to attach his pride to showing the world that, when he thinks fit, he can be friend and ally now of one, now of another. He seems to regard himself as the fixed centre of the political world, because he can stretch forth his hand in all directions, sure of its being gladly seized. His friends are made to comprehend that, as they may lose him, they must assent to his wishes—serve and not oppose—and this without any recompense. This is a policy of mightiest egotism, often successfully adopted by rulers of nations, but nevertheless, a dangerous course, beset with perils, unless it be attended foot by foot with the most watchful sagacity." Then further on, it says:—"The Emperor is not one of the greatest masters, but one of the greatest amateurs of representation (theatrical) that the history of states ever knew." The demand for the seizure of the journal is said to emanate from M. de Moustier.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE—IMPORTANT NOTE OF THE MONITEUR.
Paris, Friday, Nov. 7.—The "Moniteur" publishes the following article:—"The 'Constitutionnel,' of the 5th inst, contains an article upon a point in dispute in external affairs which we should be very sorry to allow to be supposed that it emanated from the government. To even open a discussion is not the way to facilitate its solution. England and France, who together carried on the war and concluded peace, and who agreed upon all the great questions of the day in Europe, are divided in opinion upon one of a very minor interest. Will the difference be settled by a preliminary arrangement or by conference, that is the only thing to be decided; but under all circumstances we entertain the firm conviction that the difficulty will be removed, without running upon the double shoal of weakening the English alliance, and of failing to fulfil engagements contracted."

IRELAND.
THE IRISH HARVEST OF 1856.—A review of the harvest of the present year, which had been published in the "Belfast Mercury" says:—"The harvest has at length been closed, and it will be admitted on all hands that the turn-out of the fields has proved most abundant. There have been seasons of no less ample returns in particular departments of Ireland's agriculture, but certainly the yield of this season in every variety of cereal has never been equaled."
Lord Seaton, accompanied by a numerous staff, has again left Dublin, with a view of following up a close inspection of all the military and naval positions in the kingdom.

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HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An "Elector" must excuse our not publishing a lengthy communication upon the subject of the public wharf; certainly some person should have charge and be held accountable for its general utility; in this, as in other public matters, the intention of the Legislature should be strictly carried out. We require information and shall make enquiry.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man.)

SIR,—I have often been amused with the wonderful amount of professions made by candidates at election times. Holloway's Pills are the professed panacea of physical evils; but their power to cure the ills of the body natural sinks into insignificance when compared with that professed by many would-be-Legislators to heal the sores of the body-politic. Some of them would have you believe that they are the honestest men alive, the pink of perfection, the salt of society, therefore, trust in them. Others pretend that they are not only all that Simon Pure professed to be, but they are more,—with a knowing wink and a shrug, they tell you they are proof against the blandishments of Governors, and the SOUPER schemes of Ministers—in short, "we are your real No. 1, send us." Another set of candidates, as able at word-conjuring as Professor Baldwin is at legerdemain—present themselves to the free and independent electors, and with their glib phrases bamboozle most effectually the unsuspecting piscatory and agricultural mind—they will produce you eggs (political eggs) of great value from their WIND-BAG—golden eggs for their beloved native or adopted country, as the case may be. The unwary confiding people elect the Tricksters; and when the test comes to be applied to the golden eggs the gilt falls, and lo! they are only "leather and prunella."

When I re-read the political manifestoes—the electioneering trap-addresses—of a certain member of the present Government, I cannot suppress a smile at his pompous professions on the one hand, or his utter ignorance of sound political principles on the other. So long as he confines himself to speak of Roads and Bridges, he is intelligible. But when he discourses on Responsible Government and Free Trade, he is not only not intelligible, but positively contradictory. He declares in the same address that he will support a Free Trade measure, and grant a Bounty on Shipbuilding! I mention the case of this honourable member as an instance of political dust-throwing—though in his case we may charitably believe it was done more through ignorance than design. A convenient change has now "come over the spirit of his dream," or it may be that he is a SLEEPING partner in the governmental firm, of whose Free Trade views, as indicated by the Governor in his reply to the boatowners at Quidi Vidi races, I entirely approve, and trust that such will be the policy of all the Governors and Governments of this Island. I am only sorry for the honourable member that it has knocked one of the dust-pans from his feeble fingers. I also wholly and entirely approve of the refusal given by the Government to the Petition for Direct Steam Communication. I was glad they had the firmness to resist the "Press" and pressure from without. Away with all Bounties! Why should I be robbed to enrich my plethoric neighbours?

Your's, respectfully,
CHIPS.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man.)

SIR,—I am happy to say that a movement is being commenced which promises fair for the future, the object of which is to carry into effect the suggestions in your last publication, to place this wealthy and intelligent district in a state of efficiency to exercise its strength and redeem itself from the degradation it has been placed in by men who have deceived, and fraudulently deprived us of our rights as citizens, having through the influence of the corrupting bribe converted this once independent district into a ministerial borough. The voice of every man should be raised in execration of such vile acts. It is in truth melancholy to reflect how sadly our affairs have been managed by them, and how little prospect there is of their future improvement. There is no district in the Island in which the people have so much available strength as this, and there is none in which practically they have been so weak—this must not be allowed to continue. We have been basely sold, and our fishing population robbed of the fruits of their dangerous toil by additional taxation to enrich a few needy officials—one family alone receiving no less than Twenty hundred pounds, annually. The poor have been unmercifully plundered, and our representatives have sanctioned the performance of those black acts.—SHAME; eternal undying shame upon them. If it is a crying sin to rob the labourer of his hire—what should be the penalty for plundering the helpless and the afflicted poor?

It would appear that official life is in this country necessarily a life of falsehood. To manage public affairs, you must know how to lie,

and not only this, but to lie to the best advantage. The grand scheme of Economy which the Government promised to carry out, has turned out a scheme indeed, the constitution of it, and their proceedings plainly prove that the object was to hoodwink the people, and to secure particular interests. It was a piece of official trickery, purporting to cause retrenchment, and proving a specious humbug. Alas! for the vanity of hope. The two-and-a-half per cent. extra taxation proves that those pledges were made to be violated by the Ministry, and yet

"They are all honourable men."
To avert these positive injuries, and others probably in the course of concoction, there is no alternative but for the people to bestir themselves instantly, to hold meetings, to put themselves in connection with other districts—to exact from their representatives pledges to resist Ministerial tricks, and prepare petitions against future grievances.

If there be responsibility for individuals, there should be for governments; and the time is come to summon the Ministry to the bar of the Country to answer for their deeds. Yes, the present is emphatically the propitious time for exertion, and both Protestant and Catholic must be alive and active in the work—all have been oppressed—all are alike subject to iniquitous taxation, and however they may differ upon other points, in this matter they have assuredly a common cause.

The feuds and contentions between Athens and Sparta were many and bitter in the extreme; on but few points of Morals or Polity were they agreed, but contention was thrown into the shade as soon as a common enemy appeared, and both were promptly united in one patriotic band to defend the liberties, not alone of Athens, or of Sparta, but of Greece—and thus it must be with us, if we would achieve our independence.

We have been a divided people, brother lifting his hand against brother, and whilst we strove, the spoiler and the stranger came in to impoverish and crush us to the earth. Shall these things last forever? shall the history of this Country be always comprised within two words—dissension and oppression? Let a sacred vow be made with the unwavering resolve that it shall be so no longer—that we will allow no recollection of the past to awaken in us any other feeling than one of sad regret that such things have been, and that free of Sectarian partiality of class or kindred;—we will devote our thoughts and energies to the rescue of the Country from the hands of the oppressors. Let every party extend the grasp of friendship and welcome the advent of union as the day star of prosperity; and by that love of fatherland which should beat within the bosom of every man—by that duty which we all owe to ever common Country by the stricken forms which stalk about our streets and roads—by the shrivelled infant seeking in vain for sustenance from the mother's breast—by the death of desolate windows in hideous forms made familiar to Ladies of our Dorcas Society. To echo back our vow and put forth our strong right hands, our untiring energy to the holy cause. Let the sound go forth that all creeds have united—that all feuds and jealousies are forgotten; and that the party names which have sundered us are heard no more. Too long have our foolish divisions been the stepping stones by which lying partisans climbed into office, and mock patriots bid for place and sinecures. Too long has class Legislation kept our people poor, and the pride and covetousness of those in power, SCORNED, INSULTED, and ROBBED US! Let our united demand then go forth for Freedom. For the power to reorganize our social condition, so that the toiling Fisherman may no longer be plundered by excessive taxation, and comfort and prosperity revisit this once happy land.

We want such men as we have had heretofore to represent us. Such as the Honourable John Munn, and the respected father of the Honourable T. H. Ridley. Men who would propound to our Ministry the contemned doctrine of senatorial responsibility, who could teach them the momentous truth that all law should be based, not upon expediency, but upon the immutable principles of JUSTICE. Men who would labour, not for pecuniary emoluments, or personal aggrandisement; but for the common weal, and the salvation of the Country, degraded as it is by the trickery of the very men who were pledged to its faithful guardianship.

CENSOR.
(From the "Patriot" November 24.)
A STORM BREWING.
It was all along pretty generally known that considerable uneasiness existed among the Liberal Party—that several of them felt unjustly treated, others annoyed at the extravagance and selfishness of those whom they had placed in power—and all, more or less disgusted with the ill-fitting HAUTEUR with which they were met when business called them into contact with the official part of the Administration.

These feelings, we regret to say, have been treated with perfect contempt by the CABINET, and as the time draws near when the Legislature is to be convened, the split widens, and it is now more than anticipated that the Ministry will be in a Minority on the first Government question which shall turn up. The gross injus-

tice they have perpetrated and continue to perpetrate against some of their strongest and most vigorous supporters—the false hopes they have created—the promises they have broken—the faith and confidence they have violated—all, all have tended to alienate the feelings of men to whom they owe entirely the position they occupy, and who expected at their hands, at least, something in return approaching to gratitude. In this, however, they have been sadly disappointed; and they would be worse than imbeciles if, when the time comes, they do not wash out the degradation to which they have been subjected, by withholding their support, and thus aid in the political prostration and downfall of the perpetrators.

That the doom of the Ministry is sealed, we have no doubt whatever; unless, indeed, men have become so lost to every sense of what is due to them—that, like base dogs, they kiss the hand that smites them, or, like vile catiffs, humble themselves in the dust before the usurpers of their rights.

We always defended, or treated with silence, what we conceived to be the MISTAKES in the first formation of the Ministry and officials. We believed that all those MISTAKES were the consequence of premature conception, or expediency; but as time wears on, these errors instead of being rectified are confirmed and increased, and in place of overtures of a satisfactory nature being advanced, insults have been added to injury and injustice.

The die then, we believe, is ready to be cast; and, if a speedy and full measure of justice be not consummated, Sir ALEXANDER BANKERMAN will have the inauguration of a new Ministry. The present officials may smile at the idea; but we can tell them authoritatively, and in time too, that nothing in the world is more probable. They have SNUBBED those who will NOT be SNUBBED with impunity, and unless ample satisfaction be rendered, the latter will have a sweet and sure revenge—FOR THE DAY OF RETRIBUTION IS AT HAND.

We understand Mr. GISBORNE had a letter from Mr. FIELD by mail, announcing that a company has been formed in London, under the presidency of Mr. (now Sir JOHN) BRETT, for laying down the sub-marine Telegraph cable between Newfoundland and the West coast of Ireland—that half the stock had been subscribed in one day, and that the cable was contracted for, to be laid down in July next.—[Express, Nov. 29.]

We are happy to learn that the brig Alert, Williams, master, with one hundred and fifty men, returning from the Labrador to Messrs. ROBERT PROWSE & SONS has got into Trapansey, having been blown in the late gales. Considerable anxiety was entertained by the families and friends of the fishermen on board this vessel, which was happily relieved, by the receipt of a telegraph message from the captain to the consignees here, on Wednesday evening.—[Post, Nov. 28.]

MARRIED.—Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Fredrick Brown, to Miss Susannah Martin—both of this town.

DEATHS.

It is our painful duty to-day to record the demise of the Rev. Mr. CHESLEY, Superintendent of the Wesleyan connection of Newfoundland, which occurred yesterday morning. The Rev. gentleman arrived amongst us some four months since, and during his very short ministrations earned the esteem and affection, not only of his immediate congregation, but of others who had the opportunity to hear his preaching, the simplicity of which was combined with a power always attendant upon a clear and faithful exposition of the truth. Mr. CHESLEY was a native of Nova Scotia, and his death is to be attributed to malignant disease contracted whilst visiting some of his people suffering from typhus, under precisely similar circumstances to those which hurried from us very recently two excellent church ministers. The deceased gentleman leaves behind him a widow and 5 children, strangers in a strange land; if sympathy can be at all an alleviation for the Providential visitation that has afflicted them, there is no doubt whatever that a large share of it is extended to them.—[Ledger, Nov. 28.]

On Monday evening last, after a protracted illness, borne with christian meekness and resignation to the Divine will, Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. James Parsons.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
Nov. 29—Margaret Ridley, Brown, Elba, 32 days—Ridley & Sons.
Dec. 1—Sappho, James, Liverpool, 28 days—Punton & Munn.
CLEARED.
Nov. 29—Valencia, (Sp.), Sister, Santeo Polo - Ridley & Sons.
Dec. 1—Enriqueta, (Sp.), Tonto, Spain—Punton & Munn.

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Sept. 3.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

TO BE LET,
 And immediate possession given,
Bona Vista GOTTAGE,
 with Gardens and Outhouses,—lately
 the occupancy of Louis Emesson, Esq.
 For particulars, apply to
Nov. 12. PUNTON & MUNN.

ON SALE.
THE SCHOONER
Favorite,
 (Now lying at Capt. Drysdale's wharf.)
 Burthen per Register, 55 Tons, N.M.,
 well found in Sails, Rigging, &c.
 Terms made known on application to
 the Master on Board.
 N.B.—Unless application be made
 in a few days the above vessel will pro-
 ceed to sea.
Nov. 26. LEVI MONARD.

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

NEW FALL GOODS.
N. & J. JILLARD,
Have just received from London Birmingham
and Liverpool.
 A large and varied Assortment of
NEW FALL GOODS,
 CONSISTING OF:
 Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, Counterpanes
 Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Twerds &c.
 Mens' and Boys' ready-made Clothes
 Water-proof India Rubber Coats and
 Leggings, Indian Rubber Shoes
 Carpets, Rugs, and Mats
 Womens' and Girls' Polka Jackets
 Shawls and Neckercloths, Cloth Mantles
 Silks, Satins, Velvet and Plush, &c.

H A T S & C A P S,
 Sole Leather, Kip and Calf skins
 Chamois Skins, Boots and Shoes;
 A well assorted stock of
C R O C E R Y, Spices, Perfumery, & Patent
M E D I C I N E S
 Bacon, Hams, Lard, and Cheese—of a
 very superior quality
 Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine
 Ocher, Glue, &c.
 With a General Assortment of
C u t l e r y and Hardware
 A few Packages of Superior Southing
 and Hyson T E A
 Good Black TEA at a low price by
 the chest.

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
 235 Firkins Rauders Batter
 20 M. B r i c k :
 And are now landing, ex *Barque Queen*, just
 arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days,
 A portion of their Fall Supply of
M A N U F A C T U R E D G O O D S,
 Which will be Sold Cheap for Fish, Oil,
 or Cash.
Sept. 24.

By the Subscribers,
The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters,
from New York,
 945 Barrels Flour,
 100 Do. Pork
 50 Do. B E E F
 10 Chests TEA:
 Also, remaining from previous importa-
 tions, a large Stock of
B r i t i s h M a n u f a c t u r e d
G O O D S,
 Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
PUNTON & MUNN.
Sept. 3.

ON SALE.
 BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
 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
G O O D S
 which will be Sold low for Cash, Fish,
 or Oil.
Oct. 15. Wm DONNELLY.

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

Depository for the British and For-
 eign Bible Society, and the Religious
 Tract Society.
B I B L E S and other BOOKS
 Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts
 Gratis.

THE STEAMER
ELLEN GIBBORNE
 On and after this date will ply as
 follows:—
 On Monday from Harbor Grace, at
 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove,
 thence to Carbonear.
 On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 10
 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus
 and Harbor Grace.
 On Wednesdays, from Harbor Grace
 at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal
 Cove thence to Carbonear.
 On Thursdays, from Carbonear at 10
 a.m., to Portugal Cove, thence to Bri-
 gus and Harbor Grace.
 On Fridays the steamer will lie up.
 On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at
 8 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove,
 thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 Goods from Harbor Grace, Carbonear
 and Brigus for St. John's, cannot
 be received unless prepaid to Portugal
 Cove.
 All Goods must be legibly directed
 to ensure their safe delivery.

F A R E S.
 Cabin 7s 6d.; Steerage, 4s.
W. DONNELLY.
Sept. 3.

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

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.
ALEX. NDER SMITH.
 Foot of Play-House Hill
 St. John's, Sept. 6, 1855.

NOTICES.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 CAPITAL — £200,000,000, IN 100,000
 SHARES £20 EACH.
T R U S T E E S—
 JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
 JOHN NAYLOR Esq.
DIRECTORS, ETC., IN LIVERPOOL
 CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
 J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
 RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy-Ch.*

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

LIFE BRANCH.
 Stamps or 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.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	50%
£	£ s. d.	£	£
1845 29	1,020	242 18 4	180
1846 24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846 33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847 10	300	46 4 0	42
1848 23	100	14 5 2	10
1849 27	500	46 18 4	40

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insurances against Fire are effected by
 the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descrip-
 tions 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 Pro-
 prietary, 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 applica-
 tion to the undersigned, by whom Poli-
 cies are issued free of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,
 Agents for Newfoundland.

**A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A
 MARVELOUS AGE.**
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we see mil-
 lions 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 Kid-
 neys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the
 Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas,
 Coughs and Colds, are by its means effec-
 tually 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 can-
 not be reached by other means.
Erysipelas, and Rheumatism, Scorbatic
Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for
 the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever
 form they may assume, as this Ointment,
 Scourvey, Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas,
 cannot long withstand its influence. The
 inventor has travelled over many parts of the
 globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dis-
 pensing 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 Oint-
 ment, 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 com-
 plaints can be effectually cured if the Oint-
 ment be well rubbed in over the parts affect-
 ed, 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, Coco-
 bay, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands
 Corns, (sof.) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff
 Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Gland-
 ular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheuma-
 tism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-
 diseases, Scourvey, Sore-heads, Tumours
 Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor
 HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar)
 London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York;
 also, by all respectable Druggists and
 Dealers in Medicines throughout the
 Civilized World at the following prices:—
 1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot
 Sub-Agents,—John McCarthy, Carbonear;
 N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John
 Stentford Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by
T. McCONNON, Agent.
 N. B.—Directions for guidance of pa-
 tients in every disorder are affixed to each
 Pot.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

CHANGE.

(From the Waverley Magazine.)

All is action, all is motion.—HAGEN.
Glance abroad, o'er earth or ocean,
Give the mind its utmost range;
There behold,—all all is motion—
Rude concomitant of change.

Yonder planets have no station,
Revolutions all fulfil;
Thus it is throughout creation,
Motion, motion, motion still.

In the stormy clouds that lower,
In the lone and rocky dell;
In the leaflet,—all all is motion—
In the little coral shell.

In the balmy mists of morning,
In the zephyr floating free,
In the sunny rays, adorning
Temple, turret, tower and tree.

In the pilgrim, fresh or weary,
In the tomb or watery grave;
In the cavern, dark and dreary,
Deep beneath the rolling wave.

In aromal flowers, distilling
Fragrant, sublimated dust,
God's intentions thus fulfilling,
Nature's faithful to her trust.

Nature's channels all have motion:
Through minute capillary
Rolls a vivifying lotion,—
Thus in heart, or ciliary.

In the valley, in the mountain,
Land of plenty, or of dearth;
River, lake, or crystal fountain,
Atmosphere, or crusts of earth.

In yon planets gently rolling—
Yonder meteoric flash;
Comets seeming past controlling;
Lightnings glance, or thunders crash.

Yon effulgent radiator,
And each sparkling stellar gem,
Seemingly to earth's spectator
Made to gild night's diadem.

Naught is fixed, or firm in station,
Naught can Nature's changes stay;
System bright, or constellation,
Nebula, or milky-way.

Think you change will ever falter—
Think you motion o'er will cease?
Nature's laws will NEVER alter;
Not a jot will e'er release.

While Creation's Mighty Mentor
Holds the cosmic control,
Suns around their astral centre
Ne'er will cease to onward roll.

Water, air, light, heat, attrition,
Bringing changes yet untold—
Changes in earth's gross condition,
Forms of beauty bright unfold.

Forms of beauty ever changing,
Keeping pace with rolling time;
Present thus from past estranging,
And unfolding soul sublime.

Soul of beauty, which shall never
In the future stay, or stand,—
But expand, advance, forever,
Even in the spirit-land.

MORTALITY.

BY CHARLES C. RAWLINGS.

The house is old, the house is cold,
And on the roof is snow.
And in and out, and round about
The bitter night winds blow!
The bitter night winds howl and blow,
And darkness thickens deep,
And oh, the minutes creep as slow
As though they were asleep!

It used to be all light and song,
And mirth and spirits gay;
The day could never prove too long,
And night seemed like the day!
The night seemed bright and light as day,
Ere yet that house was old,
Ere yet its aged roof was grey,
Its inner chambers cold.

Old visions haunt the creaking floors,
Old sorrows sit and wail;
While still the night winds out of doors
Like burley balliffs rail!
Old visions haunt the floors above,
The walls with wrinkles frown;
And people say who pass that way,
'Twere well the house were down.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A THRILLING SCENE.

The ship Trade Wind, which took fire on her passage from New York to San Francisco, had among her passengers eight missionaries and three families, sent out to California and Oregon by the Home Missionary Society; one of them writes home the following description of the scene on board:

On the morning of the twenty-first day of our passage, when in latitude 1 deg. 14 min., and longitude 33 deg. 28 min., one of the sailors came running to the officer on the quarter-deck, crying out, "The ship is on fire!" This officer went forward and saw smoke coming out of the cabin lockers and crevices of the deck. He ordered the force pump to be manned and went back to the cabin where Captain W. and the passengers were at breakfast. He communicated the fact to the captain, and they both left without any suspicion being excited as to the cause. After breakfast I went upon deck, and the usual stir on the fore-castle attracting my attention I went forward and soon learned the cause. The ship was on fire in the cargo somewhere it was supposed, between second and third deck; but how extensive the fire was, could not be immediately ascertained. A hole was cut through the deck, and a stream of water from the force pump, which would throw about five barrels per minute, was thrown in upon the burning mass. Several other places were cut, and lines for passing buckets were formed by the passengers. We toiled on in this way for some three hours, but could see no indications that we were getting the fire under. The ventilators seemed rather to show that it was spreading aft under the cabin, which was, then beginning to be filled with gas and smoke.

The ship was then turned head to the land; we were four hundred and fifty miles from it. The magazine were hoisted upon the upper deck, and placed where it could be easily thrown overboard; the life-boats were got and the provisions and water, and the clothing which we would need till we could land, made ready. At this time another large opening was made, and a box, on fire, was broken to pieces, and its contents passed upon the deck. Another and another was passed up in the same manner, till a place was made large enough to admit one of the sailors, who boldly went down with the hose in his hand. He directed it against the burning mass till he fell exhausted upon the burning floor. He was dragged out, and another equally as bold as he, came to his place. In a moment or two he fell like his companion, and was dragged out insensible, and carried upon the deck. Another and another took his place, and shared his fate. Thus it went on till every one of our sixty sailors had taken his turn. At one time I counted sixteen of these generous fellows lying together on the deck. The ladies came from the cabin and bathed their heads with camphor, which would in most cases bring them too in a short time. As soon as one was recovered sufficiently to walk, he would go back and offer his services again. Several of the men were brought up out of this place as many as eight times. On the most of them the gas which they inhaled seemed to have an effect somewhat like that of laughing gas, particularly when they were partially resuscitated. It was no easy matter to restrain those powerful men when they endeavoured to throw themselves overboard, or do themselves or us some personal harm.

For four hours we laboured in this way, and you may imagine the terror of our position. We could but fear that the strength of the men, sacrificing as they were, would not hold on till the flames were extinguished. Some of them could do no more, and these the hardest of them all. We toiled on, however—the passengers, gentlemen and ladies, working the pumps—for another hour, when the joyful news came that the fire was out. No more flames could be seen, no more smoke arose. We began to breathe freely, and hope that delivery had been sent us. After the rest of an hour an examination was made, but no signs of fire was discovered. We lay down upon the deck (it was very warm) and passed the night. The next day was the Sabbath, and never did a more devout assembly come together for the worship of God.

POWER OF A MOTHER'S LOVE.

A writer in the Boston "Times" describing a visit to the penitentiary at Philadelphia, gives the following sketch of an interview between Mr. Scattergood, the humane warden of the prison, and a young man who was about to enter on his imprisonment. Few will read it without deep emotion.

We passed the ante-room again, when we encountered a new-comer, who had just reached the prison as we entered. He had been sent up for five years on charge of embezzlement. He was attired in the latest style of fashion, and possessed all the NON CHALANCE and careless appearance of a genteel rowdy. He twirled a watch-chain, looking particularly knowing at a couple of young ladies who chanced to be present, and seemed utterly indifferent about himself or the predicament he was in. The warden

read his commitment, and addressed him with—

"Charles, I am sorry to see thee here."
"It can't be helped, old fellow."
"What is thy age, Charles?"
"Twenty-three."
"A Philadelphian?"
"Well kinder, and kinder not."
"Thee has disgraced thyself sadly."
"Well, I ain't troubled, old stick."
"Thee looks not like a rogue."
"Matter of opinion."
"Thee was well situated?"
"Yes, well enough."
"In good employ?"
"Well, so-so."
"And thee has parents?"
"Yes."
"Perhaps thee has a mother, Charles?"

The convict had been standing during this brief dialogue perfectly unconcerned and reckless, until the last interrogatory was put by the warden. Had a thunderbolt struck him he could not have fallen more suddenly than he did when the name of mother fell on his ears! He sank into a chair—a torrent of tears gushed from his eyes—the very fountains of his heart seemed to have burst on the instant. He recovered partially, and said imploringly to the warden—

"Don't you, sir, for God's sake, don't call her by name in this dreadful place! Do what you may with me, but don't mention that name to me!"

There were tears in eyes besides the prisoner's and an aching silence pervaded the group which surrounded the convict.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

A LETTER FROM A BACHELOR.

I belong, Messrs. Editors, to that miserable class of beings called old bachelors—I say old, for every one who passes the age of thirty without a wife, inevitably receives that adjective. I never cared a stab about any woman, except one, with whom I fell in love when I was about eighteen. I trusted that the immortals would, some day, appear and unite us; but about two years ago she married, after one or two intermediate engagements, a man to whom I am an Adonis—an Apollo for the sake of a comfortable position. Of course, faithful as I was to her, I never even thought of others, except as those to whom every man owes conventional homage. But after she betrayed me, I began to scan the circle of my female friends with the eye matrimonial. They do not please me, for reasons—I find most of them vain, frivolous, ignorant, and all too used to the elegancies and luxuries of life to share the lot of a man who is dependent upon his profession for his livelihood, and who must calculate his coin ere he makes an expenditure. It would be cruel to link them to such a life. Besides, most of them have a large circle of relations and friends which to me is an insuperable objection. I hate the idea of marrying a family—one woman, one gentle, loving woman, is all I ask—and I know that there are women in the world that would just suit me—well-educated, free from pride, sensible, long to love and to be beloved, and just as poor as myself. I can picture such a one to myself, now, sitting in yonder chair. She holds a bit of needlework upon her lap; her fine, glossy hair is laid apart over a clear, wide brow, and her eyes and lips smile as she looks up to answer my sympathetic questioning, while her plump, white hands fairly illuminate the darkness of her dress, and the regular, tranquil rise and fall of the bodice above her bosom, shows a warm and contented heart. She is neat and AT FAIT, from the twist of her saken looks to the soles of her tiny feet, and the sphere that surrounds and enfold her is so bountiful of innocence, and purity, and love, that a blind man would be sensible of her presence. Yet it is but a picture, a vision! Can you suggest any means by which I may make it a reality? COLEBES.

CUNNING AND DISCRETION.—Cunning has only private selfish aims, and sticks at nothing which may make them succeed. Discretion has large and extended views, and like a well-formed eye, commands a whole horizon: cunning is a kind of short sightedness, and discovers the minutest objects which are near at hand, but is not able to discern things at a distance. Discretion, the more it is discovered, gives a greater authority to the person who possesses it: cunning, when it is once detected, loses its force, and makes a man incapable of bringing about even those events which he might have done had he passed only for a plain man. Discretion is the perfection of reason, and a guide to us in all the duties of life: cunning is a kind of instinct that only looks out after our immediate interest and welfare. Discretion is the only found in men of strong sense and good understanding: cunning is often to be met with in brutes themselves, and in persons who are but the fewest removes from them. In short, cunning is only the mimic of discretion, and may pass upon weak men in the same manner as vivacity is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom.

WANTED.—Twenty fashionable young ladies who dare be seen wielding a dusting brush or darn their brother's stockings, if a gentleman should happen to make an early morning call.

THE FOLLIES OF GREAT MEN.

Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, changed colour, and his legs shook under him, on meeting with a hare or a fox.

Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left foot foremost: if by mistake it did get in first, he would step back and place his right foot foremost.

Julius Cæsar was almost convulsed by the sound of thunder, and always wanted to get in a cellar or under ground to escape the dreadful noise.

To Queen Elizabeth the word "death" was full of horrors. Even Tellebrand trembled and changed colour on hearing the word pronounced. Marshal Saxe, who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled and screamed in terror at the sight of a cat.

Peter the Great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; and though he tried to master the terror, he failed to do so. Whenever he set foot on one he would shriek out in distress and agony.

Byron would never help any one to salt at the table, nor would he be helped himself. If any of the articles happened to be spilled on the table, he would jump up and leave his meal unfinished.

The story of the great Frenchman, Malebranche, is well known, and is well authenticated. He fancied he carried an enormous leg of mutton at the tip of his nose. No one could convince him to the contrary. One day a gentleman, visiting him adopted this plan to cure him of his folly: He approached him with the intention of embracing him, when suddenly he exclaimed, "Ha! your leg of mutton has struck me in the face!" at which Malebranche expressed regret. The friend went on: "May I now remove the encumbrance with a razor?"

"Ah, my friend! my friend! I owe you more than life. Yes, yes; by all means cut it off!"

In a twinkling the friend lightly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from under his cloak a superb leg of mutton, raised it in triumph.

"Ah!" cried Malebranche, "I live! I breathe! I am saved! My nose is free; my head is free; but—but—it was raw, and that is COCKED!"

"Truly; but then you have been seated near the fire: that must be the reason."

Malebranche was satisfied, and from that time forward he made no more complaints about any mutton-leg, or any other monstrous protuberance on his nose.

A WIFE AND SIX CHILDREN.—A new comer in California was lamenting his condition and his folly in leaving an abundance, and especially two beautiful daughters who were just budding into womanhood—when he asked a New Yorker if he had a family. "Yes, sir, I have and six children in New York—and I never saw one of them." The interrogator said "Were you ever blind, sir?" "No, sir." "Did you marry a widow, sir?" "No, sir." "Did I understand you to say, that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and had never seen one of them?" "Yes, sir, I so stated it." "How can it be, sir, that you never saw one of them?" "Why," was the response, "ONE OF THEM was born after I left."

GEORGE III. AND WOLFE.—When George III. was told that Wolfe was quite unfit to command, and was in fact a madman, the monarch replied, "Mad—mad—mad! Wolfe mad!—Wish he'd bite some of the other generals!"

"Mr. C.," observed Mr. B., in a recent trial, "practises his arguments before a glass." "Better practice them before a glass than AFTER A GLASS," was the courteous retort of the able lawyer.

LONG SPEECHES.—Mr. Wilkinson says that when our great parliamentary orators rave for hours about their love of country, they mean their love of talking.

A REAL AMERICAN.—An American, when asked by a Russian the boundary of his country, said—"That it was bounded on the north by the Aurora Borealis, and on the south by the day of judgment."

INGENIOUS REPLY.—"Miss Brown, I've been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a brisk brunette. "Just let me have your hand, if you please." "La! Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well, go ask pa."

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—If much evil is spoken of you, first tax your friends with the scandle, and you will seldom have to accuse your enemies.

Why is a lady's waist like a crowded meeting?—Because there is a gathering and a squeeze.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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

WOL. I.

LET US

HOLLO

WHY

It has been
How weighed down
HOLLOWAY
adapted to the
wound, the Del
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THESE P

These famou
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admits forms.

DIASPESI

Nearly half
these pills. It
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personality. And
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than a doctor's

GENERAL D

Many of the
Have opened the
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REMALE

No female yo
can this celebra
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BRO. DOWAY

renewly known

Disases:—

Ague, Ash no, f
cussion the skin,
Constipation of
Dermis, Drops
Fever, Intestinal
Itis, Gon, Head
tine, Jaundice,
plum, Leucorrhoe
of Uterus, Scald
Gavel, Scurvy,
troy, To nor's U
Wounds of all kind
(see cases, &c., &c.)

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3s., and 7s. each

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