

# 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, NOVEMBER 12, 1856.

NO. 11.

## PROSPECTUS OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED "THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN."

THE Subscriber intends publishing a Weekly Newspaper at Harbor Grace, in Conception-Bay, about the last of the ensuing month of July.

It is unnecessary for him to make any observations upon the convenience and usefulness of a Local Journal in so populous and wealthy a district as that of Conception-Bay. That is admitted by every one. But it is necessary to state the political principles which shall guide such a Journal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WEBBER.

CHRISTOPHER COYELL,  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

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

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### THE RIGHTS OF TURKEY IN THE BLACK SEA.

(From *Willmer & Smith's European Times*.)

The "Journal de Constantinople" publishes the following circular, relative to the islands at the mouth of the Danube, sent by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to the representatives of the Ottoman Government at the Courts of the great Powers of Europe:—  
Monsieur,—At the Congress of Paris, when the point under consideration was to regulate the question concerning the works to be executed at the mouths of the Danube, the Ottoman plenipotentiaries declared that the Sublime Porte would willingly make the necessary advances for the works. This declaration was inserted in the protocol of the 27th of March, No. 16, and the Imperial Government, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Paris, hastened to carry it into effect by sending to the mouth of the Sulina a dredging machine and a steamer to assist in the operations and by establishing a lighthouse for the security of navigators. This commencement of execution of the preparatory improvements, which were to be completed by those which will be considered necessary by the European commission, was at the same time an act of taking possession of the mouths and isles of the Danube, which belong to it by right. The Sublime Porte has never had and can never have any doubts as to its right and as to the intentions of its allies relative to its direct possession of the islands of the Lower Danube; and if it now recurs to the question, it is only to render it more clear, and to remove the slightest doubt which might be felt on the subject. The stipulations of the Treaty of Paris fix new frontiers between the Ottoman empire and Russia on the side of Bessarabia, and a part of that province is restored to Turkey and annexed to Moldavia. But the islands of the Lower Danube cannot enter into that category, and stand under a separate and special "regime." The territory which is to be annexed to Moldavia is a portion of Bessarabia, and formerly was part of that principality ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1812. The islands of the Danube, which have never formed part of Bessarabia, had been placed under the "regime" by which they were governed before the late war by the Treaty of Adrianople in 1829, and that "regime" differed essentially from the Russian administration of the other bank of the river. That same treaty bound Russia not to construct any fortification or any establishment except that of the quarantine.—Thus the islands at the mouth of the Danube have never formed part of Moldavia, and the dates of the cession show that these islands were not ceded to Russia with Bessarabia as a part of that province. A portion of Bessarabia now returns to Turkey, and is annexed to Moldavia in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, while the return of the islands under their former state of things proceeds from

another principle. It is the annulment of the treaty of Adrianople, which, by putting an end to Russian domination, give them back to their former possessor. It is the same principle which annuls DE FACTO the neutrality of the right bank of the channel of St. George that restores these islands to Turkey, from whom they were detached. The treaty of the 30th March only speaks of the part of Bessarabia which is ceded by Russia. Art. 20 fixes the new frontier between the Ottoman empire and Russia. Art. 21 declares that the territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the principality of Moldavia under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. The inhabitants of this territory shall enjoy the rights and privileges secured to the principalities, and during three years they shall have the power of removing their residence and of freely selling their property. The spirit of this last named article may be clearly understood to mean that the annexation to Moldavia of the territory ceded by Russia only applies to Bessarabia, and not to the islands at the mouth of the river; for the treaty, in speaking of the inhabitants of the ceded territory, evidently places the islands which are inhabited out of the circle of the territory which is to be annexed to Moldavia. If the contracting Powers had intended to give the islands to the Moldavian Principality there would have been an express stipulation in the treaty to that effect. The declaration of our plenipotentiaries at the Conference of Paris being entered in the protocol, without any observation on the part of the Congress, constitutes the restitution of the mouths of the Danube to the direct possession of Turkey and promises the performance of a duty in return for a recovered right. The condition in which the islands at the mouth of the Danube are placed, the very spirit of the treaty relative to that river, and this declaration of taking possession—a declaration accepted by the Congress—clearly show the intentions of the Powers, our allies, as the future condition of the mouths of the Danube; they had certainly no intention, in stipulating for the restitution of Bessarabia to Moldavia, to inflict an injury on Turkey by depriving her of what belongs to her by right, and giving it to a province which has no right to it. Our august allies remember the blood spilt at Oltenitza, at Kalafat, and at Silistria. The object which Europe had in view in restoring the mouths of the Danube was the liberty of that river. It is evident that the best means of attaining that object is to replace them in the hands of their legitimate proprietor. As we have before said, the Sublime Porte, having never felt any doubt either as to its right or as to the intention of its allies, took possession of the delta of the Danube by commencing the works for its improvement, and it exercises that right by fulfilling its duty for the general interest. You are charged, Monsieur, to make known these reflections and explanations to the Imperial and Royal Court by reading this despatch.

FUAD,  
Constantinople, Aug. 7.

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writing on Monday evening, says:—There are matters which call for immediate settlement besides that of Naples. The foremost are those relating to the Danubian Principalities, and the points of disagreement between Russia and the allies. These points are not in themselves considered of much importance, but it is regarded as a matter of the highest moment that Austria shall not occupy the Danubian Principalities during the winter, and in truth, she knows no disposition at this moment to evacuate them. Her excuse is that there do exist certain points of difference, and she does not think she can withdraw her troops until these are settled. On the other hand, it is impossible to enter on the organization of the country in presence of a foreign army, or until the frontier question be decided. As the great object is to get rid of the Austrians, no time will be lost in taking from them the only excuse they put forward. For this purpose a congress will forthwith assemble in Paris, and hold its sittings in the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as before; and it is anticipated that in one or two sittings the whole affair will be arranged. Austria will then have no pretext for postponing the fulfilment of her obligations, and withdrawing her soldiers. Yet, so accustomed are we to disappointments and deceptions when that power is concerned, that it is doubted whether even then she may not allege some other reason quite as valid as the present."

THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE.—The following, according to the "Moscow Gazette" are the words addressed by the Emperor to the deputation of the peasants of the crown, in answer to an address presented by them:—"I thank you with all my heart for your zeal and devotedness. You have given the best proof of these qualities during the late war. I am convinced that you will always continue to prove your devotedness to me. Pray to God that he may support me in my labours. I also will pray for you. Repeat this to all the peasants of the crown and of the colonies."

CENSUS OF RUSSIA.—The "Moniteur de l'Armée" gives the following as the results of the census of the Russian empire taken by the order of the Emperor at the time of his accession to the throne:—"The total number of the population amounts to 63,000,000, the principal elements of which give results unknown to the rest of Europe. The Clergy of the Russian church stand for the enormous number of 510,000; that of the tolerated creeds, 35,000; the hereditary nobility, 155,000; the petty bourgeoisie, including discharged soldiers, 425,000; foreigners residing temporarily, 40,000; different bodies of Cossacks colonised on the Oural, the Don, the Volga, the Black Sea, the Baikal, the Bascheirs, and the irregular Kalmucks, 2,000,000; the population of the towns, the middle and lower classes, 5,000,000; the population of the country parts, 45,000,000, the wandering tribes, 500,000; the inhabitants

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

of the transport Caucasian possessions, 1,400,000; the kingdom of Poland, 4,200,000; the Grand Duchy of Finland, 1,400,000; and the Russian colonies in America, 71,000. At the accession of the Emperor Nicholas the census then taken only gave a population of 51,000,000. This large increase in the space of 30 years may, however, be readily understood when it is considered that the Russian territory has now an extent of 22,000,000 of square kilometres (a kilometre is  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of a mile), and a length of coast of 57,000 kilometres. If the population continues to increase in the same proportion it will by 1900 amount to 100,000,000. The Russian empire, according to the same document contains 112 different peoples, divided into 12 principal races, the most numerous of which is the Slavonian, including the Russians properly so called, the Poles, the Cossacks, and the Servian colonies of the Dnieper. These populations inhabit the finest and most important provinces of the empire."

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry the pithy remarks of "Chips" came too late for this day's publication, but they shall appear in our next.

### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12

HAVING become established as a public journalist in this place during the absence of many whose dearest rights we desire to conserve, we deem it our duty upon their return from the Labrador to briefly repeat our views with regard to the present state of public affairs—this is rendered the more necessary inasmuch as that form of Government which assumed the title of "Responsible," is, in this country, nothing more nor less than an imposture, leaving nothing to hope for but by a change as radical as any that has hitherto taken place, by which means our venal legislators shall be forced either to retrace their steps or retire from their position; and the present mode of Government made to yield to one truly responsible to the people by the operation of purely elective institutions.

It is difficult to point out in few words and with suitable plainness the various causes which conspire to keep liberal institutions in such a shameful state of corruption, and no less difficult to make unpractised men believe that such depravity can exist amongst political partisans styling themselves patriots; but, however difficult the undertaking, the attempt must be made.

If the Electors of this country had forgotten their prejudices and their partialities and exercised a sound discretion in the exercise of their franchise, if they had selected men in whom a love of Country, of Justice, and of Humanity, might counteract those feelings of self-interest which can never be entirely extinguished—we would not have to-day to complain of the acts of a Government which derived and still maintains its power only by the voice of a majority of the peoples' representatives; but it may be asked—how are they sustained by men, several of whom do not scruple to publicly censure their acts and repudiate their policy? to this seeming inconsistency there can be but one reply, self-interest is the powerful incentive. Our representatives are in the pay of the Government, and they cannot—they dare not oppose them by vote in the House of Assembly, were it otherwise, would a deficiency of Thousands of Pounds sterling in the public accounts be not only overlooked, but absolutely endeavoured to be concealed by those representatives? Would an open attempt be made by the Ministry to tax Fish and Oil unless they could calculate upon

their support? leaving to the opposition the honour of foiling them in their discreditable attempt. Would they dare to recommend that the light dues should be mixed up with the general revenue that the money may be appropriated to other purposes than those for which it was subscribed by mariners and fishermen, viz.:—to erect Light Houses wherever they may be required? Would the aged fishermen, their widows and orphans be insulted by an official recommendation to salt the fishes off rather than trouble the Executive for Indian Meal? Would tea, sugar, and other necessaries be taxed by a considerable increase of duty upon those articles, and double duty upon all be exacted for six months? Would some six or seven hundred pounds stg. be paid to a Financial Chairman and Secretary, for the purpose of auditing the public accounts, whilst they enjoyed so little of the public confidence that even those who appointed them overruled the opposition when they desired that One Hundred and Fifty Pounds stg. should be saved which had been previously paid to a Committee of Audit in the House of Assembly, and which was only continued as a species of bribery to three Members? Would the Colonial House-keeper, the Financial Clerk or Secretary, and the Ministerial Printers and Publishers, be permitted to hold seats and vote in the House of Assembly? Would One Hundred and Fifty Pounds be voted for a trumped up account in order to secure the advantage of one vote upon division? Would a paltry Two Hundred Pounds be taken from the vote to the only Steamer in the Island, whilst thousands are being squandered upon unworthy objects? Would the Country lose the advantage of direct Steam Navigation for the want of that confidence in the Ministry which would enable them to advance some Two or Three Thousand Pounds? Would the local expenses and improvements of St. John's have to be defrayed out of the general revenue, so that the Outputs must pay towards their Library, their Water Company, their Fire Brigades, Roads, Hospitals, Doctors, Paupers, and the thousand and one other expenses to which the Capital is subject, and which should be borne by its inhabitants? Would the charge of bribery and corruption be openly made and frequently repeated by the opposition without indignant denial or an attempt at reutation on the part of the ministry? Would they create office for even their most devoted supporter, and send him to the Labrador to commit an outrage upon constitutional principle, by attempting taxation where there is no representation? Would some Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Pounds be added to the debt of the Colony in one year; and last, not least, would Baccalieu remain shrouded in darkness whilst the lives and property of our Planters and Fishermen are being sacrificed by the neglect

To all this categorical enquiry, we emphatically answer no. A Ministry would not attempt to perpetrate such acts, to neglect such imperative duties; but, that instead of being composed of honest and patriotic men, the majority of our assembly consists of sordid and unfaithful members, who, rather than forfeit their own share of the spoil, will continue to support what they do not attempt to justify, and to hood-wink their constituents by small talk, clap-trap and invidious misrepresentations. Our columns are open to them; let them come forth and manfully attempt to disprove one of the many charges which we this day make, and if they succeed in one solitary instance, we engage to substantiate ten in lieu thereof; upon which, for the present, we are willing to remain silent.

We have been favoured by Mr. Mc-Connan with a course of Lectures on Syria and the Holy Land, delivered in Halifax, by a native of Syria, Gregory M. Wortabet, Esq. Glancing over the introduction, which was evidently intended for the Ladies, we gave to the production itself an attentive perusal, and can view it in no other light than as a praiseworthy and successful attempt in a noble cause. Notwithstanding a few faulty peculiarities—sudden transitions strained sentiment, &c., it still bears the impress of genius, and in consequence carries with it the force of conviction. The Lecturer's intimacy with his subject has enabled him to set local matters in a more striking and interesting point of view than any hitherto presented by transient visitors.

We are under further obligation to the Rev. M. Harvey, for a copy of his course of Lectures on The Harmony of Science and Revelation, delivered in St. John's, during the winter of 1855.

As this work is of a comprehensive, profound, and elaborate character, nothing like justice could be done by a brief review. Such as the nature of this publication, with our limited ability could afford, we may, however, observe that we derived both profit and pleasure from a perusal of those Lectures; and in order that others may secure the same advantages, we extract the following admirable remarks from their preface, feeling assured that more will be thus effected towards inducing a desire for their possession than anything we could offer upon the subject:—

Now, in the present day a vague suspicion has seized on many imperfectly informed minds, that such and such doctrines of Christianity have been spoken;—rumours of objections urged by scientific men are abroad, and whatever is vague and uncertain is conjured up by the imagination into something far greater than the reality. These objections, which in the distance and by reports, are so vast and powerful, looked at close at hand, dwindle into utter insignificance. Christian wisdom and prudence therefore urge us to meet these difficulties manfully and openly, if we wish to counteract their evil tendency on many minds.

Besides it is utterly unworthy of the cause of our holy religion, which professes to rest on truth, and not to fear the most rigid examination, to shrink from confronting any of the established truths of science. Christianity courts inquiry: delights to come to the light; fears no adversary. Distant be the day when the advocates of Christianity shall shrink from encountering any foe; or hope to sustain their cause by taking refuge in any conscious fallacy; or, ostrich-like, hide their heads in the sand, that they may not see the danger, and thus expect to get rid of it. Such a course may be the result of zeal, but "it is not according to knowledge"—nor yet according to honesty.

The above works are to be had at the Book-store opened by Mr. Fraser, in this town.

THE Northern Circuit Court commenced its sittings in this place on Thursday, the 30th October. The Hon. G. H. Emerson presiding. We regret that our absence from town prevented our attendance in Court at the opening, but we have been kindly supplied with an extract of the proceedings, which for the want of space we are reluctantly obliged to let lie over until our next publication.

INQUEST.—On Monday morning last, an Inquest was held in this Town, before John Stark, Esq., Coroner, and a Jury, of which Mr. John Byrne was elected foreman, on view of the body of Josiah Perry, son of Mr. Noah Perry, of Catalina, who had to harbour here with a foul wind, homeward bound. It appeared, on evidence, that a few minutes after ten o'clock, on Saturday night, the deceased was in bed with his brother on board the schooner *Love and Unity*, and that he got up and struck a light and went upon deck for some necessary purpose; when

by some unaccountable accident, he fell upon the anchor over the bows, which greatly bruised his left side—he fell into the water, sunk, and was drowned. One of the crew saw him in the water before he sunk, but he did not speak. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned."

We regret exceedingly to learn that the effects of the late gales have been very disastrous in Twillingate. The following are extracts from private advices received here:—Twillingate, Oct. 28.—We were visited on the 25th and 26th, with a violent gale from N.E. by N., causing a tremendous sea and high tide, which, with but few exceptions, completely swept the north side of this harbour of stages, flakes, boats, &c., doing also considerable damage on the South side. There are no less than 13 vessels and coasters ashore in this place, Back Harbour and the Arm. Thomas Manuel had only returned from the Labrador on the 24th, having been dismayed on the passage, and had with difficulty brought his vessel into port; his schooner is now ashore at Path End, waterlogged; the whole voyage (a good one) spoiled and the craft condemned. What is singularly distressing in this loss, four widows have a son each, (their principal dependence) sharemen on board. Robert Gillet, also just returned from St. John's, is a complete wreck, surveyed and condemned. The E. M. Dodd is ashore, and now is discharging cargo. Mr. George Phillip's schooner is high and dry near Mr. John Young's, reported to be condemned. Mr. John Colbourn Senr's premises an entire wreck, and his schooner hove up in front of Mr. Blanford's residence. Mr. Osmond's schooner is ashore near Elliott's, Two of Messrs. W. Cox & Co's at Path end. Four or five are stranded in Back Harbour, and two belonging to Herring Neck are complete wrecks. I estimate the loss in this harbour alone at £2500. It is really distressing to travel the shore and behold such devastation, rich and poor sharing alike in common destruction of property. Such a terrific gale has not been known the past 30 years. We regret also to add the loss of the *Walter William*, James Manuel, of Twillingate, at Cape Carlos, Labrador, during the same gale, and the *John*, Silvey, of this port in Stack Harbour Tickle. The results of the gale as stated above will be severely felt in Twillingate, as it will deprive many families of the opportunity of pursuing their usual winter avocation of lumbering, &c., in the Bays or sealing on the French shore.—*Ledger*, October 7.

A telegraph despatch was received yesterday by a mercantile firm here, from Boston, in two hours after its transmission, containing important commercial advices from Havana down to the 28th ult.—*Ibid*.

On Thursday night a Mr. Lafort, of St. Lawrence, district of Burin, left Messrs. Barron, Fraser & Co's, wharf in his sch. for St. Peter's, and within an hour after, outside the narrows, was struck by the boom, knocked overboard and drowned.—*Express*.

MARRIED.—On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Thomas Snow, to Miss Elizabeth Nowlan, of Catalina.

DIED.—On the 30th ult., on her passage from the Labrador, Mary Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. John Henn, of Brine's Cove.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.  
Nov. 8.—Clio, Canteel, Clyde, 18 days, Panton & Mann—coals.  
11—Haidee, Tucker, Liverpool, 17 days, Ridley & Sons.  
CLEARED.  
Nov. 6.—Wm. Panton, Boig, Italy, Panton & Mann—fish.  
8—J. & C. Jost, Price, Liverpool, Panton & Mann—oil.  
Stella, Martyn, Leghorn, Ridley & Sons.  
Bella Eliza, Ioaney, Spain, Ridley & Sons.  
11—Elizabeth Margaret, Power, Boston, Panton & Mann—herring, oil, &c.  
MEMORANDA.  
Bella Eliza, bound for Spain, got on

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Nov. 12.

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Sept. 3.

**THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.**

shore at the entrance of the harbour, and part cargo had to be taken out to get her off. On the 25th ult., in Quirpon, Orange and Elizabeth were driven on shore—vessels a total wreck—part of cargo saved.

**TO BE LET,**

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

**ON SALE.**

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

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

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

**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, Pinst Cloths, Tweeds, &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 Neckchiefs, 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, S P I C E S, P E R F U M E R Y, & P A T E N T M E D I C I N E S**  
Bacon, Hams, Lard, and Cheese—of a very superior quality  
Linsed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Ocher, Glue, &c.

With a General Assortment of **C U T L E R Y** and **H A R D W A R E**  
A few Packages of Superior Souchong and Hyson **T E A**  
Good Black **T E A** at a low price by the chest.  
Oct. 15

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

**BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
*The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters, from New York,*  
945 Barrels **F L O U R**  
100 Do. **P O R K**  
50 Do. **B E E F**  
10 Chests **T E A**  
Also, remaining from previous importations, a large Stock of **British Manufactured G O O D S**,  
Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.  
**PUNTON & MUNN.**  
Sept. 3.

**ON SALE.**

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

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

**NOTICES.**

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

Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society.  
**B I B L E S** and other **B O O K S** 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 Brigus and Harbor Grace.

On Fridays the steamer will lie up.

On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 8 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.

Goods from Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus for St. John's, cannot be received unless prepaid to Portugal Cove.

All Goods must be legibly directed to ensure their safe delivery.

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

**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.

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

**NOTICE.**

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

Insurances against Fire are effected by the **PHENIX COMPANY** upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of a century has manifested to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted by them. Persons Insured by this Company do not depend upon restricted funds for the payment of their claims; the Security offered by the **PHENIX OFFICE** being unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested Capital of the Company, the whole fortunes of a numerous Proprietary, composed of some of the most opulent gentlemen and merchants in the United Kingdom.

Rates of Premiums, and all particulars of Insurance, will be made known on application to the undersigned, by whom Policies are issued free of charge.  
**W. & G. RENDELL,**  
Agents for Newfoundland.

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

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, 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, Contracted 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.

**NOTICES.**

**A CARD.**

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

**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.**

Neatly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. These soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however deranged, and when all other means have failed.

**GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH**

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

**FEMALE COMPLAINTS.**

No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without them.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague, Asthma, Billious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, 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-doula-reux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

## SELECT POETRY.

### LONE THOUGHTS.

(From the Waverly Magazine.)

'Tis sweet, when twilight shadows steal  
Across the radiant brow of even,  
The zephyrs influence to feel,  
So soft it seems the breath of heaven—  
To view the landscape fade from sight,  
Till darkness ushers in the night.

Then, on imagination's wing,  
To soar beyond the vale of time,  
And from the fount of knowledge bring  
Some treasure for the spirit's shine,—  
Some joyous theme to feed upon  
While o'er life's rugged paths we roam.

'Tis sweet, in twilight dreary hour,  
To pause from earthly care and think,—  
To make the spirit's drowsy power,  
And at the fount of wisdom drink:  
It gives the weary strength to bear  
The adverse scenes which all must share.

Hour the most sacred to my heart,—  
Though brief thy joys as morning dew,  
Though canst a soothing balm impart,  
Which doth the weary soul renew,  
And while thy shades encompass me  
The fetters fall, and I am free.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE TRUE LADY.

The editor of the *Portland Eclectic*, in the course of an essay upon the ladies, tells the following interesting and instructive tale, which we commend to our accomplished lady readers:—

We once knew a 'young lady,' who lived in style. Her parlors were elegantly furnished, and her dress was always of the latest fashion. She had her piano and her teacher, and she played Italian music charmingly—in all the exquisite graces of life she was faultless. She had a rich voice of sentiment, too, and could talk philosophy, or could discuss standard authors, at pleasure. Of course she read novels—in fact a large portion of the day was devoted to that interesting and instructive class of polite literature. She was also somewhat industrious, for she would occasionally work elegant embroidery. With an abundance of curls that floated over her neck in beautiful profusion, a fine form, hands white and delicate, large powers of conversation in the usual drawing-room style, she was followed by the young men of taste. Yet, somehow, she never got married. The 'beaux' fluttered around her like flies over a pot of honey; but they were very careful not to be caught as those other insects are apt to be. Their attentions were never so particular as to require some 'friend of the family,' to demand what were their intentions. This was no fault of the young lady. She was in the market as plainly as though she had inscribed on her forehead, 'A husband wanted—for particulars inquire within.' But the husband never, to our knowledge, came; and we believe that, at this day she is a disconsolate old maid.

What was the trouble? Step with us into the kitchen. That fat woman with a red face, is the servant of the house. She does the cooking, the washing, and the chamber work. From early dawn until late at night, she is a slave. Well, that woman is our charming young lady's mother! She never saw her daughter's 'callers'; if by accident she should drop into the parlor while visitors were present, she would hasten out again with an embarrassed manner, looking as though she had committed an offence, while her own child's face would be suffused with blushes.

Now take a walk with us. In that workshop do you see that hard-working mechanic? The wrinkles are hardened upon his face, and the grey hairs are thinly sprinkled over his head. He looks anxious, and as though his heart-strings tugged some deep sorrow and mortification. He is the father of the beautiful 'young lady,' and his hard earnings for many years have been absorbed in the expensive luxuries

that her admirable taste has craved. He, too, is excluded from the society of his own daughter.

She moves in a circle above her parents, and in short is ashamed of them. They live in the kitchen—she in the parlour. They drudge—she reaps the fruit. She has no pulsation of gratitude for all this. She despises them, and in fashionable gatherings, is among the first to curl her pretty lips at 'low mechanics,' provided she can do it safely.

Is she a true lady? No—ten thousand times—No! We object to her accomplishments—to her taste in dress—to her manners. We look upon and admire such, just as we do a superior statue of Venus. As a work of art it is beautiful; but nevertheless, it is insensate marble, having no soul, being of no use in practical life, and good for nothing but to look at.

The beauty of the mind is the true beauty; and the affectionate daughter who nestles herself lovingly into the hearts of the parents—who makes her mother her companion and confidant—who not only works with that mother, but takes the heaviest burthen upon herself—she is the true lady. She may never have struck a note on the piano, yet her house is melodious with harmony, such as angels sing. Her exterior may be humble, but her interior life is clothed in the vestment of immortal beauty.

There are many 'young ladies' whose whole character is on the surface. Dress, manners, accomplishments are all external. They have no depth of thought, no heart. They are 'outsiders.' When the scorching fires of adversity burn beneath the surface, there is no protecting the wall upreared within. The whole becomes but a heap of ashes though it may retain the outward semblance of humanity.

The true lady cultivates the higher nature. She is religious, but not fanatical—couteous, but not fawning. Reposing serenely upon the arms of her Heavenly Father, and associating with unseen angelic spirits, she meets the storm with calmness, and accepts it as a disciplinary mercy. Her sympathy ever pulsates to the cry of suffering, and her hand is ever open to relieve. She is beautiful at the bedside of the sick, beautiful through life, beautiful at the hour of her departure into the world of spirits, and transcendently and eternally beautiful in Heaven.

That is a true lady.

### WISH FOR NO MAN'S WEALTH.

"I wish I had his money," said a young, hearty-looking man, as a millionaire passed him in the street. And so has wished many a youth before him, who devotes too much time to wishing, that too little is left for working. But never does one of these draw a comparison between their several fortunes.—The rich man's money looms up like a balloon before them, hiding uncounted cares and anxieties, from which they are free; keeping out of sight those bodily ills that luxury breeds, and all the mental horrors of ENNUY and satiety; the fear of death that wealth fosters, the jealousy of life and love from which it is inseparable. Let none wish for unearned gold. The sweat by which 'tis gathered is the only sweet by which it is preserved for enjoyment, for in too literal a sense is it true, that 'tis easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven."

Wish for no man's money.

The health, and strength, and freshness, and sweet sleep of youth are yours. Young love, by day and night, encircles you. Hearts unsoiled by the deep sin of covetousness, beat fondly with your own. None—ghoul-like—listen for the death-tick in your chamber; your shoes have value in men's eyes—only when you tread in them. The smiles, no wealth can purchase greet you—living; and tears that rarely drop on rose wood coffins, will fall from pitying eyes upon you—dying. Be wise in being content

with competency. You have, to eat, to drink, to wear, enough? then have you all the rich man hath. What though he fares more sumptuously? He shortens life—increases pains and aches, impairs his health thereby. What if his raiments be more costly? God loves him none the more, and man's respect in such regard comes ever mingled with his envy.

Nature is yours in all her glory; her ever varying and for ever beautiful face smiles peace upon you. Her hills and valleys, fields and flowers, and rocks, and streams, and holy places, know no desecration in the step of poverty; but welcome ever to their wealth of beauty—rich and poor alike.

Be content! The robin chirps as gaily as the gorgeous bird of Paradise. Less gaudy is the plumage, less splendid the surroundings. Yet no joy that cheers the Eastern beauty, but comes upon his barren hills to bless the nest that robin builds. His flight is as strong, his notes as gay, and in his humble home the light of happiness shines all as bright, because no cloud of envy dims it. Let us, then, labour and be strong—in the best use of that we have; wasting no golden hours in idle wishes for things that burden those who own them, and could not bless us if we had them, as the gifts already bestowed by a wisdom that never errs. Being content, the poorest man is rich; while he who counts his millions hath little joy if he be otherwise.

*Forgiveness of Injuries.*—It is the mild and quiet half of the world, who are generally outraged and borne down by the other half of it, but in this they have the advantage; whatever be the sense of their wrongs, that pride stands not so watchful a sentinel over their forgiveness, as it does in the fierce and froward; we should, all of us, I believe, be more forgiving than we are, would the world but give us leave, but it is apt to interpose its ill offices in remissions, especially of this kind; the truth is, it has its laws to which the heart is not always a party; and acts so like an unfeeling engine in all cases without distinction, that it requires all the firmness of the most settled humanity to bear up against it.

*Prize People.*—There are a set of people whom I cannot bear—the pinks of fashionable propriety, whose every word is practice and whose every movement is unexceptionable; but who, though well versed in all the categories of polite behaviour, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. We allow that their manners may be abundantly correct. There may be elegance in every gesture, and gracefulness in every position, not a smile out of place, and not a steep that would not bear the measurement of the severest scrutiny. This is all very fine; but what I want is the heart and social intercourse; the frankness that speaks ease and animation; the eye that speaks affability to all, that chases timidity from every bosom, and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy.

## ON SALE.

### PUNTON & MUNN,

Have just received, ex Brig *Dolphin*, from Quebec,  
300 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. B r i c k:  
And are now landing, ex Barque *Queen*, just arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days,  
A portion of their Fall Supply of  
MANUFACTURED GOODS,  
Which will be Sold Cheap for Fish, Oil,  
Sept. 24. or Cash.

## NOTICES.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

### TRUSTEES—

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

### FIRE BRANCH.

Annual Premiums £130,000, 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.	Per Cent.
1845	29	1,020	242 18 4	180
1846	24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846	33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847	10	300	46 4 0	42
1848	23	100	14 8 2	10
1849	27	500	46 18 4	40

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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

Vol. 1.

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