

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. I.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1856.

NO. 13.

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.

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

3dly.—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 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 these organs, however deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 6d.—2s. 3s.—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.

(From Willner and Smith's European Times, October 25.)

THE WESTERN POWERS AND NAPLES.

The following important note appears in the "Moniteur" of the 20th:—

"As soon as peace was concluded the first care of the Paris Congress was to insure its duration. With that object in view the Plenipotentiaries examined into the elements of discord which existed in Europe, and especially turned their attention to the condition of Italy, of Greece, and of Belgium. The observations exchanged on that occasion were everywhere received in a spirit of cordial understanding, because they were inspired by a sincere solicitude for the quiet of Europe, and at the same time evinced the respect which was due to the independence of all sovereign states.

"Thus, in Belgium the Government, agreeing with the opinion upon the excesses of certain organs of the press, showed itself disposed to put a stop to them by every means in its power.

"In Greece the plan of financial organisation submitted to the appreciation of the protecting Courts proves the readiness of the Greek Government to the counsels of the Congress.

"In Italy the Holy See and the other States admit the expediency of clemency and of internal reforms.

"The Court of Naples alone haughtily rejected the counsels of France and England, although given under the most amicable form.

"The rigorous and compressive measures which for a long time have been turned into means of administration by the Government of the Two Sicilies keep Italy in a state of agitation, and compromise the peace of Europe. Convinced of the dangers arising from such a state of things, France and England had hoped to avert them by counsels given at an opportune moment; those counsels have been discarded; the government of the Two Sicilies, closing its eyes to evidence, has thought fit to persevere in a fatal course.

"The ungracious reception given to legitimate observations, an unjust suspicion cast upon the purity of intentions, an insulting language in reply to wholesome advice; and, finally, an obstinate refusal, no longer permitted the continuation of friendly relations.

"Complying with the suggestions of a great Power, the Cabinet of Naples endeavoured to extenuate the effect produced by its first reply; but this semblance of condescension was only an additional proof of its resolutions to take no heed of the solicitude of France and England for the general interests of Europe. Hesitation was no longer warranted; it became necessary to break off diplomatic intercourse with a Court which had itself so deeply altered the character of that intercourse.

"This suspension of official relations by no means constitutes an intervention in the internal affairs of Naples, still less an act of hostility.

"As, however, the safety of the subjects of the two governments might be endangered, to provide for such a

contingency they have assembled a combined squadron; but they have refrained from sending their ships to the waters of Naples, to avoid giving rise to erroneous interpretations. This simple measure of eventual protection, which in no manner partakes of a menace, cannot either be considered as a support or encouragement offered to those who endeavour to upset the throne of the King of the Two Sicilies.

"If, moreover, the Neapolitan Government, returning to a just appreciation of the sentiments which actuate the Governments of France and of England, should finally understand its interests, the two Powers would hasten to renew with it the relations which previously existed, and will be happy by this reconciliation to give a new guarantee for the peace of Europe.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.—

"A London Incumbent," writing in the "Daily News" of yesterday, thus speaks of Bishop Tait:—"I have just been reading his article on Cathedral Reform in the 197th number of the "Edinburgh Review." It is a free, out-spoken, manly protest against the sluggishness and uselessness of Deans and Chapters, as they have been. The writer is evidently one who feels that a Cathedral Close ought not to be a dormitory for elderly clergymen, and who longs to see the reproach wiped away which has grievously damaged our church in character and influence. Let his scheme be carried out, and let canonries be carefully bestowed—as they almost surely would be when the public eye was fixed upon them and the experiment vivifying the old decaying institution was being tried—and the Cities of England, with their antique look and precious historical associations, would have a completely different character. Light would radiate from them, as the grand old founders intended, and the popular notion of a Cathedral as a large, cold, splendid, building, where men and boys chant a portion of the service twice a day, accompanied by the swelling tones of a fine organ, would be superseded by something immensely more in accordance with the taste and feelings of every devout and thoughtful churchman. I do not write, however, for the purpose of commending D. Tait's scheme of reform as the best possible. There may be better, for aught I know; or there may be objections of a theoretical kind at his; or in practice it might be found impossible to realise all the advantages he hopes for. That is a less interesting question to many of us just now than the other question as to the high office that Providence has called him. And to me it seems impossible to read that article without feeling assured his coming amongst us forebodes a new era in church government. It sounds in quite another strain from episcopal charges and speeches. It tells the plain truth as to clerical shortcomings. It asserts the principle broadly that Parliament should deal with Chapter Revenues as trust property for religious purposes, and compel the receivers of each generation to labour actively and

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

usefully as servants of the church. It is the very reverse, in fact, of all that was written by the "witty canon" on this subject, except that it is not in the least dull, nor does it approve all that has been recently done to despoil cathedrals for the sake of new parochial endowments. Every sentence bespeaks the keen observer of the times; the thoughtful discriminating politician, the high-minded clergyman who loves his Church wisely and not too well; the earnest faithful, large-hearted Christian."

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Something is said of a proposition on the part of Russia to act as mediator between Naples, France, and England.

It is believed that one of the demands which the Allies have put forward in their Neapolitan ultimatum is, that the Constitution shall be adopted and acted upon as that alone would be a sufficient guarantee for the good administration of the kingdom, and the Constitution has never been actually abrogated.

Up to Thursday evening the French Government had not received any despatch announcing the departure of M. Brenier from Naples.

A correspondent of the 'Times' who writes from Naples, Oct. 18, draws attention to what he terms the Swiss occupation of the Neapolitan Territory, but for which, he says, liberty would hold up her head in that country. At present the King of Naples has 12,000 Swiss soldiers in his army, which cost the country nearly 1,000,000 ducats. Early in 1847 the number was only 6000. The Swiss have possession of all the fortresses of the capital, and are far better treated and better paid than the Neapolitan troops.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Crimean banquet in Dublin on Wednesday was a very brilliant affair—a decided success, as the phrase goes. There were present at this great entertainment between three and four thousand men who had fought in the Crimea, presided over by the Lord Mayor of the Irish metropolis, and surrounded on all sides by the beauty, wealth, and rank of the sister country. To show the spirit with which the whole affair was carried out, it may be sufficient to mention that one spirited citizen of Dublin, Mr. Brennan, furnished the wine free of cost—no less than 3500 bottles. The company sat down at one, and rose at five. The oratory was necessarily brief, but it was heartfelt and spontaneous in proportion to its concentration. The toast of the day was given by the Lord Lieutenant,—the Earl of Carlisle, in a short, but most telling speech, one sentence of which will indicate its spirit:—"It is a deep cause of thankfulness to see you here to-day—you who have breasted the deep slopes of the Alma—you who have dashed along the fatal pass of the Balaklava—you who have bravely held the blood-red heights of Inkerman—(cheers)—you who have survived the midnight trench and thundering rampart, and death-filled hospital,—it is matter for deep gratitude to see you under a roof of peace and before a board of plenty." The toast of the health of the heroes was responded to by a non-commissioned officer of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry; a petty officer of the navy, and a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Marines, and all these men uttered their thanks in a manner which would have done credit to practised-speakers—the true eloquence of the heart. The Edinburgh banquet to the Crimean soldiers stationed in the northern part of the island will take place on the last day of the present month, and this over, three capitals of England, Ireland, and Scot-

land, will have feasted and toasted their respective heroes who took part in the late struggle to their hearts' content.

Archdeacon Denison has been sentenced by the Archbishop of Canterbury to deprivation, in other words, to ejection from the Church of England for preaching and publishing doctrines relative to the Lord's Supper at variance with the 28th and 29th articles of the church. The archdeacon might have gone on preaching to the end of his days the views which he holds up with regard to the sacrament in question, but he was bold enough to publish, and thus to throw down the gauntlet to that portion of the church who entertain dissimilar views respecting this dogma. The Primate had, therefore, no alternative but to interfere. The defence made by the Archdeacon appealed to the Book of Common Prayer, to the Church Catechism, and other authorities; but the inexorable Dr. Lushington met this by coolly stating that it was not a question of theology but of law, and that the Archdeacon must either retract or retire. Retract he would not,—so driven out he will be. The London 'Times' of yesterday has no sympathy for his punishment, which he has brought upon himself. It says, truly enough, "it cannot be every man's business to harmonise the Bible, the Fathers, the Reformers, the Articles, Pray-book, homilies, and the leading divines of the Church of England into one consistent whole. Indeed, there are too many who undertake the task only to fail, for few, very few, are the writers who do not add to the obscurity which they wish to dispel. In our opinion, Archdeacon Denison is one of those who have mistaken their vocation by plunging into controversy. As a country clergyman he might have been an ornamental and a useful character; and he might even have expressed himself in strong generalities on the subject of the sacrament, with no worse result than driving away a few humble Christians from the altar. But he had not the qualifications for controversy, and, as far as he is concerned, it is a positive kindness to give him his quietus, if he will be pleased to take it."

The advocates for the introduction into this country of a measure analogous to the Maine Liquor Law held a meeting in the new Free-trade Hall at Manchester on the evening of Wednesday last. "The United Kingdom Alliance" is the title of this formidable body, and it is stated that 4000 persons were present. One of the principle speakers at this meeting was the secretary, Mr. S. Pope, with whom Lord Stanley was unfortunate enough to get entangled in a controversy respecting the forced prohibition of drunkenness. On this occasion Mr. Pope was quite hilarious at the notice which the movements of the "Alliance" had attracted; and reading his comments on the news paper press of England, and more especially on the London portion of it, the sober reader will be inclined to think that although Mr. Pope swallows nothing stronger than water, yet that there is a drunkenness arising out of the excitement of platform speaking nearly as damaging to the perfect clearness of the brain as that produced by alcohol. Mr. Pope believes he will see the day when the vending of strong drinks will be made a criminal offence to this country—in other words, that those who do not abuse the use of stimulents will forego their use because persons are to be found who do ABUSE THEM. This is worse than the doctrine of the Socialists—the community of property, that is, that those who have money shall be forced to divide it with those who have none. In the one case there is at least participation; in the other, entire pro-

hibition. If the views of well mentioned gentlemen who met in Manchester the other evening were realised, another body of enthusiasts would speedily appear, and contend that as the use of animal food is bad, it ought to be prohibited by Act of Parliament, so that people should be made to live exclusively on the fruits of the earth. In this way we might go on until all personal freedom of action was destroyed, and compared with such a state of society the continental despotism would be abodes of bliss, for there at least people can eat and drink as they like.

A horrible circumstance occurred in London on the evening of Sunday last, in the concert-room of the Surrey Gardens, where an immense concourse, —ten or twelve thousand people,—were assembled to hear the preaching of a gentleman named Spurgeon, a Baptist minister, who has attained some celebrity in the pulpit. During the early part of the proceedings a cry of fire was raised, by it is said, a body of London thieves, according to a pre-concentrated arrangement. But whether from design or otherwise, there was an immediate movement perceptible amongst the enormous mass when the cry was heard, and a rush towards the doors became visible. Those in the upper part of the building had to descend a circular gallery to reach the doors, but the pressure upon the balustrade was so great that it gave way, and numbers were precipitated below. A scene followed of indescribable agony. The poor panic-stricken creatures fell upon each other in the abyss, crushing one out of some, and maiming others in the most ghastly manner. Eight or ten persons were instantly killed, and some forty or fifty dreadfully wounded. The nerves of the preacher, who viewed this horrid scene almost unmoved from the pulpit, gave way after the excitement was over, and his system has sustained such a shock that it was feared he would lose his reason. But he has been kept quiet during the week, and it is now believed that he will recover. Whether he will be run after with the same zest is another question.

A piece of plate valued at £50 subscribed for in amounts of one shilling by 500 inhabitants of Portsmouth and other funds, has been presented to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier, "in token of their estimation of his brilliant career as a naval hero, and to mark their high sense of his unimpaired integrity."

The clergy of St. George in the East, London, have adopted the plan of preaching from the steps of the parish church, and large congregations have been collected, consisting of persons who it is supposed would not enter the building itself. The people who thus assemble pay marked attention to the sermons.

The "Prussian Correspondence" announces that the commission appointed to establish the new line of frontier common to Russia and Moldavia has dissolved itself, without having accomplished that task.

By an imperial usage the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains attached to the Russian army, are henceforth placed on an equal footing regarding pay, &c., with those of the Greek church.

It is reported that Prince Frederick, the eldest son of the Elector of Hesse, has just returned from a secret visit to England, whither he went to marry a young German actress of not more than sixteen.

The King of Prussia has just entered into his 62d year, having been born on the 15th of October, 1795.

Prussia, according to the last census published, contains 16,990,162 inhabitants, being an increase of 236,293 on the census taken three years ago.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

We deem it necessary to disavow a practice with which we have been charged, of contributing to our columns under the mask of correspondence. Our editorials sufficiently indicate our sentiments without resorting to an expedient which, however pardonable, would necessarily imply the appearance of deception. We write no letters for the "Conception-Bay Man," and are not willing to be held accountable for the tendency of those which may, from time to time, find place in our open columns. The communication, however, which we this day publish, is of a character which we heartily approve—the call upon our representatives to exonerate ministers, if possible, and themselves if they can, from certain charges involving not only political but moral turpitudes is a rational and reasonable appeal to those better feelings by which it is to be hoped our public men may sometimes be actuated; and we trust that this reasonable and necessary procedure will be promptly carried into effect.

We have always insisted that the peoples' representatives are individually accountable for the acts of a Government which they sustain; and by the same rule the leading politicians in a community should be held accountable for the acts of the representatives, as the latter could not long hold place, but for the countenance and support of the former, this plain and reasonable view of the subject would involve, not only the ministry, not only our representatives, but every intelligent and influential Elector who continues to countenance, to encourage, and to bolster up men against whom the silent appeals of suffering humanity have been made in vain. It has been well observed that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and scrutinising watchfulness on the part of the people; and shall we remain supine whilst our liberal institutions are becoming corrupt, our poor deprived of their daily bread, and the vital interests of the country neglected. All honour to the generous Irishmen who forgetting his prejudices, and casting party to the winds, stood boldly forth in vindication of outraged humanity. Honour to the patriotic Native who, at the risk of that patronage which was his living, nobly stood forth the indignant disclaimer against injustice, tyranny, and wrong. Honour to every man who will follow in their footsteps and assist to hurl the unprincipled from power, or force them to maintain intact the rights and privileges of the people. But to the question under consideration. It was customary under the old system to appoint certain members of the Assembly a committee to audit the public accounts; and this was a necessary adjunct to that system; but after the change of Government, one of the first acts of our nominal responsible was, the appointment of a Financial Chairman and Secretary with fixed annual salaries for the purpose alluded to,—the Chairman holding a seat in the Council, and the Secretary in the Assembly, were thus placed in positions to make all necessary explanations, and the appointment of an additional paid Committee of Audit was not, or ought not to be necessary;—but our sage Ministry required certain rivets for their supporters, and it was decided (not without strenuous opposition) that three members should still receive one hundred and fifty pound, stg., for auditing the public accounts; but, notwithstanding all this audit a charge of malappropriation of the public money was made in the Assembly, when the accounts were again submitted to the Audit Committee, examined, and reported, CORRECT, one of the Auditors protesting against said report, and (to use his own words) washing his hands clear of it, and the onus then fell and still remains upon two members (who happen to be the representatives of this district) to justify that report;—several thousand pounds of the poor money are said to be deficient or not accounted for—this charge has been urged and repeated in the St. John's papers without refutation, and our correspondent now calls upon our representatives to clear up this point, if possible, for the satisfaction of himself as an elector, of this constituency, and of the country. This reasonable request should be complied with. The electors of this district, in justice to themselves, should insist upon it, otherwise they will forfeit that character for integrity, principle, and public virtue, which they have hitherto invariably maintained.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man)

SIR,—The time has arrived when our local Representatives should be invited to meet their constituents in public and give an account of the measures initiated by the Government and supported by them in the last Session of Assembly. It is an excellent practice, and one followed by some of the ablest and best members of the British Parliament—indeed the opportunity is courted by them—that of from time to time coming before their constituents and giving an account of their stewardship. Now, I confess that I am not posted up in the items of the good works of our members, and therefore I am totally unable to rebut various disreputable statements publicly made in reference to their parliamentary conduct; which statements, I would fain hope, are but slanderous imputations on their public character. The able Editor of the "Re-

porter," in a month or two ago, an enormous interference of the public in their duty fait yet remains, it would seem circumstances, S. esting to the to know how cooked, if cooked by whom—of Government fr Let them not country and st erate themse THEIR public THIS constitute people of this c

We are happy on Thursday last in wind and lim absence of several to the north speaks very highly over which excellent for ag ship-building, a abounding. This is game in about a large quantity marksman, leve He likewise re valuable ore w account. The fully substantiated time to time of the abilities of the little or nothing internal resource TICAL OPERATIO and its inhabitant remark holds Newfoundland to We also learn the late gale h property at Ty sweep of wharve eral vessels with the 25th October Ochre-pit Cove, Trading Islands, from the Labrador go saved.—[Tim

MARRIED.—9 o'clock, by the assisted by the R Esq., marchant, eldest daughter place.—[Patriot.

DIED.—On short illness, Sa Alexander Smith of his age.—[Ibid

SHIPPING

Nov. 20—Elizabeth bec, 8 days, Ric

Nov. 20—Julio, C Munn—fish. 24—Villade Jabe Ridley & Sons. Jane, Scully, Syde Haidee, Tucker, P 25—Rothesay, Fa

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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Nov. 26.

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MARRIED.—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, by the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, assisted by the Rev. Kyran Walsh, Daniel Green, Esq., merchant, Harbour Grace, to Miss Alice, eldest daughter of Pierce Grace, Esq., of this place.—[Patriot.

DIED.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., after a short illness, Samuel W. Smith, eldest son of Alexander Smith, stone cutter, in the 15th year of his age.—[Ibid.

perter," in a series of damaging leaders some months ago, boldly announced and affirmed that an enormous and unaccounted for expenditure of the public money had taken place, and by inference the Committee of Audit had not done their duty faithfully. This confident statement yet remains, so far as I know, unanswered, and it would seem unanswerable. Under such circumstances, Sir, it would be uncommonly interesting to the inhabitants of this electoral district to know how the Public Accounts are kept and cooked, if cooked; and if cooked, how, when, and by whom—of course our members can clear the Government from the dishonesty imputed to it. Let them not hesitate then to come before the country and state the truth, and at least exonerate themselves from blame; for, not only is THEIR public character, but also the character of THIS constituency deeply compromised. The people of this district wait for a reply.
Yours, respectfully,
CHIPS.

We are happy to notice the return in town, on Thursday last, of Captain CHEARNLEY, sound in wind and limb, and in excellent spirits, after an absence of several months on a pleasure excursion to the northward of this island. Capt. C. speaks very highly of the immense tract of country over which he has travelled;—the soil being excellent for agricultural pursuits, and timber for ship-building and other purposes everywhere abounding. The rivers teem with fish, and there is game in abundance. The Captain fell in with a large quantity of deer, and, being a first-rate marksman, levelled very many heads of them. He likewise reports having seen a variety of valuable ore which could be turned to good account. The statements of this gentleman fully substantiate all that we have heard from time to time of the extensive and invaluable capabilities of the colony; and it is astonishing that little or nothing has been done to open up our internal resources and bring them into PRACTICAL OPERATION for the benefit of the place and its inhabitants. But, unfortunately, the old remark holds good—"Newfoundland will be Newfoundland to the end of the chapter."

We also learn from the above gentleman that the late gale has caused great destruction of property at Twillingate, making a complete sweep of wharves, stages, &c., and sinking several vessels with cargoes ready for market. On the 25th October, the Schooner BENJAMIN, of Ochre-pit Cove, Conception Bay, was lost at the Trading Islands, Badger Bay, on her way home from the Labrador. Crew, passengers, and cargo saved.—[Times, Nov. 22.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
Nov. 20—Elizabeth and William, Gordon, Quebec, 8 days, Ridley & Sons.
CLEARED.
Nov. 20—Julio, Collado, Leghorn, Punton & Munn—fish.
24—Villude Jabea, (Sp.), Rodriguez, Spain, Ridley & Sons.
Jane, Scully, Sydney, Ridley & Sons.
Haidee, Tucker, Plymouth, Ridley & Sons.
25—Rothsay, Taylor, Naples, Punton & Munn

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

ON SALE

THE SCHOONER Favorite,
(Now lying at Capt. Drysdale's wharf.)
Borchen 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 proceed to sea.
Nov. 26. **LEVI MONARD**
BY **PUNTON & MUNN,**
150 Puncheons Choice
M O L A S S E S,
Just landed, ex *Wm. Punton*, from Demerara
Nov. 5.

ON SALE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

N. & J. JILLARD,
Have just received from London Birmingham and Liverpool
A large and valuable Assortment of
NEW FALL GOODS,
CONSISTING OF:
Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, Counterpanes
Broad Cloths, Flannel Cloths, Towels, &c.
Mens' and Boys' ready-made Clothes
Water-proof India Rubber Coats and
Leggins, Indian Rubber Shoes
Carpets, Rugs, and Mats
Womens' and Girls' Polka Jackets
Shawls and Neckcloths, 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
Grocery, Spices, Perfumery, & Patent
M e d i c i n e s
Bacon, Hams, Lard, and Cheese—of a
very superior quality
Linsed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine
Tobacco, Gun, &c.
With a General Assortment of
C u t l e r y and Hardware
A few Packages of Superior Souchong
and Hyson T E A
A
Good Black TEA at a low price by
the chest.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
Ex *Boneta*, from Baltimore,
Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork
White Corn Meal, Rice:
Ex *Acostas*, 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. **W. M. DONNELLY.**

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:
Ex *Brig Eliza*, from Hamburg,
1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 Bread
285 Firkins Raaders Butter
20 M. Brick:
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,
Sept. 24. or Cash.

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

By the subscribers,
The Cargo of the Brig, Esther Ann, from
Baltimore,
621 Barrels Superfine Flour
144 Dito Corn Meal
150 Dito Mess Pork
PUNTON & MUNN.
Sept. 3.
A Comfortable Dwelling HOUSE,
with Out-House, Cellar and Gardens,
the property of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN,
St. John's, situate between Victoria
and Noad Streets, in this town.
Apply to
H. W. TRAPNELL.
Sept. 3.

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.
Sept. 3. **W. DONNELLY.**

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 Dairy 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.

Oct. 1 **FREDERICK R. PAGE,**
Land Surveyor, &c. &c.

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.
Lumbard Street, and Charning 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 Prop-
rietary, 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 mill-
ions 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, Asthma,
Coughs and Colds, are by its means effect-
ually 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, 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.
Scurvy, 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 Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Coco-
bay, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands,
Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff
Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Gland-
ular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheuma-
tism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-
diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours
Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.
Sold at the Establishment of Professor
HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar),
London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York;
also, by all respectable Druggists and
Dealers in Medicines throughout the
Civilized World at the following prices:—
1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 6s. sterling, each Pot
Sub-Agents,—John McCarthy, Carbonear;
N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John
Stentafoed 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.

(From the Waverley Magazine.)

WANTED.

Fair Ladies! you'll see by my ditty,
I'm sadly in want of a wife!
Then who upon me will take pity,
And be my companion through life?
Of years I've attained about twenty,
I'm "handsome" 's the saying of all—
Of money I surely have plenty,—
In stature I'm not very tall.

The one that I wish, with decision,
With modest decision must speak;
Must understand French with precision,
And be a fine scholar in Greek;
She must play the piano divinely,
And never be sulky and mute,
Must work at embroidery finely,
Excel on the guitar and lute.

Must know to write a fine sonnet,
And never must think herself pert;
She must wear the "love of a bonnet,"
And must think it high treason to flirt;
When I'm sad must sing with such sweetness
That soft on my heart it will fall;
She must dance with ethereal fleetness,
But never must go to a ball.

Now, ladies, you see by my ditty
That I am in want of a wife,—
Then who upon me will take pity,
And be my companion through life?
If any, please write me a letter,
And quick send it on to our town,—
I'll take you for worse or for better,
As true as my name is

"DON BROWN."

IN ANSWER TO "DON BROWN."

I saw by the paper last evening
That you're in want of a wife;
A fair and accomplished young lady
To be a "companion for life."
It seems you're allowed to be handsome,
Have plenty of money beside;
All you need, then, to make you quite happy
Is the smile of a beautiful bride.

Now, I know of a maiden who'd please you,
A sweet, winsome creature is she;
She dwells in a rose-embowered cottage,
And her heart is yet "fancy free."
Be sure she is no wild, rustic lassie,
But graceful, and gifted, with all;
Her eyes, the beaux say, are witch-hazel,
And she, too, "is not very tall."

She can PARLEZ VOUS French like a native,
Understand every letter of Greek,
Can warble an Italian sonnet,
The language of Gæthe can speak;
She can play on the harp and piano,
And gracefully touch the guitar,
While her lute, with its silvery echoes,
Wakes music that never will jar.

She can draw, sketch and paint most divinely,
Embroiders with exquisite skill;
Can waltz, dance the scotchish or polka,
But excels in the fairy quadrille.
She dresses with care and with neatness,—
Her hats are always very nice;
She never will scorn the "last fashion,"
Or Madam LA MODE's sage advice.

Now, she may be yours for the asking—
Only think what a charming young wife!
Sure you'll be a most fortunate fellow
With such a "companion for life."

But, stop! I must tell you beforehand
What sort of a husband she'd wed:
He must be a man of strict honor,
Polite, genteel, and well-bred.

He, also, must be a teetotaler,
Wine, brandies, mint juleps, and all;
Must never indulge in tobacco,—
And never must flirt at a ball.

If the lady I've mentioned should please you,
Just send her line the next mail;
I'm sure you never will do better
Than wed our fair ANNIE GALE.

A Dutchman had made a handsome fortune in Philadelphia by selling milk. He started for Holland, his home, with two bags of gold pieces when on ship-board he counted one bag of his dear treasure. A mischievous monkey chanced to watch his operations. As soon as he counted bag had been replaced and tied up, Jocko seized it, and soon found his way to the masthead. He opened the bag, and after eyeing the brilliant gold, proceeded to drop one piece on the deck and another in the water, until he had emptied the bag. When he had finished, the Dutchman threw up his arms, exclaiming: "Pie finkons, he must be de dyvel, for vat comes from the vater he gibs to the water, and vat comes from the milk he does gibe to me."

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFINEMENTS OF LANGUAGE.

Among all the improvements of the age, none, perhaps, are more striking than those which have recently been made, and indeed are at present making, in the language of ordinary life. Who, in these days, ever read of boarding-schools? Nobody. They are transformed into academies for boys, and seminaries for girls; the higher classes are "establishments." A coachmaker's shop is a "repository for carriages;" a miller's shop, a "depot;" a threadseller's, an "emporium." One buys drugs at a "medical hall;" wines of a "company;" and shoes at a "mart." Blacking is dispensed from an "institution;" and meat from a "purveyor." One would imagine that the word *snore* had become not only contemptible, but had been discovered not to belong to the English language. Now-a-days, all the shops are "warehouses," or "places of business;" and you will hardly find a tradesman having the honest hardihood to call himself a shopkeeper. There is now also no such word as that of *TAILOR*, that is to say among speakers polite. "Clothier" has been discovered to be the more elegant, although, for our part, the term *tailor* is every bit as respectable. This new mode of paraphrasing the languages of ordinary life, however ridiculous it may in some instances be, is not half so absurd as the newspaper fashion of using high-flown terms in speaking most extravagantly of every common-place occurrence. For instance, instead of reading that, after a ball the company did not go away till daylight, we are told that the joyous groups continued tripping on the light fantastic toe until Sol gave them warning to depart. If one of the company happened on his way to tumble into a ditch, we should be informed that "his foot slipped, and he was immersed into the liquid element." A good supper is described as making the "tables groan with every delicacy of the season." A crowd of briefless lawyers, unbeneficed clergymen, and half-pay officers, are enumerated as a "host of fashion" at a watering-place, where we are also informed that ladies, instead of taking a dip before breakfast, "plunge themselves fearlessly into the bosom of Neptune."

A sheep killed by lightning is a thing unheard of: the animal may be destroyed by the electric fluid, but, even then, we should not be told it was dead; we should be informed that, "the vital spark had fled forever." If the carcass were picked up by a carpenter or shoemaker, we never should hear that a journeyman tradesman had found it; we should be told that the remains had been discovered by an "operative artisan." All little girls, be their faces ever so plain, pitted or pitiable, if they appear at a public office to complain of robbery or ill-treatment, are invariably "intelligent and interesting." If they have proceeded very far in crime, they are called "unfortunate females." Child-murder is elegantly termed "infanticide;" and when it is punished capitally, we hear, not that the unnatural mother was hanged, but that "the unfortunate culprit underwent the last sentence of the law, and was launched into eternity." No person reads in the newspaper that a house had been burned down; he perhaps will find "that the house fell a sacrifice to the flames. In an account of the launch, not that the ship went off the slips without any accident, but that "she glided securely and majestically into her native element;" the said native element being one in which the said ship never was before. To send for a surgeon, if one's leg is broken, is out of the question; a man indeed may be "despatched for medical aid." There are now no public singers at tavern dinners, they are the "professional gentlemen;" and actors are all "professors of the histrionic art." Widows are scarce, they are all "interesting relicts;" and as for nursery-maids, they are now-a-days universally transformed into "young persons who superintended the junior branches of the family."

SINGULAR EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY ON NEGROES.

A gentleman residing a few miles out of town, recently carried home a small electrical machine for making some experiments. As soon as he got home, the negroes, as usual, flocked around him eager to see what master had got. There was a boy among these darkeys that had evinced a strong disposition to move things when they wanted moving, or in other words to pilfer occasionally.

"Now, Jack," says his master, "look here; this machine is to make people tell the truth, and if you have stolen anything, or lied to me, it will knock you down."

"Why, master," says the boy, "I never lied or stole anything in my life."

"Well, take hold of this," and no sooner had the lad received a slight shock than he fell on his knees and bowed out—

"Oh, master! I did steal your cigars and a little knife, and have lied ever so many times; please to forgive me."

The same experiment was tried with like success on half a dozen juveniles. At last an old

negro who had been looking on very attentively, stepped up and said—

"Master, let this nigger try. Dat ar masheen is well enuff to scar de children wid, but dis nigger knows better."

The machine was fully charged, and he received a stunning shock. He looked first at his hands, then at the machine, and at last rolling his eyes, exclaimed—

"Master, it aint best to know too much. Dars many a sole gits to be damned by knowing too much, an it's my 'pinion dat the debil made dat masheen just to ketch yer soul a foul some how, an I reckon you had best just take an' burn it up an' have it done gone."

ADVICE OF AN OLD LADY.—Now, John, listen to me, for I am older than you, or I could not be your mother. Never do you marry a young woman, John, before you have contrived to happen at the house where she lives at least four or five times before breakfast. You should know how late she lies in bed in the morning. You should take notice whether her complexion is the same in the morning as it is in the evening, or whether the morning wash and the towel have robbed her of her evening bloom. You should take care to surprise her, so that you may see her in her morning dress, and observe how her hair looks when she is not expecting you. If possible you should be where you can hear the morning conversation between her and her mother. If she is ill-natured and snappish to her mother, so she will be to you, depend on it. But if you find her up and dressed neatly in the morning, with the same countenance, the same smiles, the same neatly combed hair, the same ready and pleasant answers to her mother, which characterized her appearance and deportment in the evening, and particularly if she is lending a hand to get breakfast ready in good season, she is a prize, John, and the sooner you secure her to yourself the better.

RELES FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.—By a prudent old gentleman:
Always sit next to the carver, if you can, at dinner.

Ask no woman her age.
Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts.
Never joke with a policeman.

Take no notes or gold with you to a Fancy Bazaar—nothing but silver.

Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party.

Don't play at chess with a widow.

Never contradict a man who sputters.

Make friends with a steward on board a steamer—there is know knowing how soon you may be placed in his power.

In every strange house it is well to inquire where the brandy is kept—only think if you were taken seriously ill in the middle of the night.

Write not one more letter than you can help. The man who keeps up a large correspondence is martyr tied, not to the Stake, but to the Post.

Wind up your conduct, like your watch, once every day, examining minutely whether you are too "fast" or "slow."

A HIGHWAYMAN OUITTIED.—"Stand and deliver," were the words addressed to a tailor travelling on foot, by a highwayman, whose brace of pistols looked rather dangerous than otherwise. "I'll do that with pleasure," was the reply, at the same time handing over to the outstretched hands of the robber, a purse apparently pretty well stocked; "but," continued he, "suppose you do me a favour in return. My friends would laugh at me were I to go home and tell them that I was robbed with as much patience as a lamb; s'pose you fire your two bullets right through the crown of my hat; it will look something like a show of resistance."

His request was acceded to; but hardly had the smoke from the discharge of weapons passed away, when the tailor pulled out a rusty old horse pistol, and in his turn politely requested the thunder-struck highwayman to shell out every thing of value, his pistols not excepted.

The highwayman got the worst of it in that adventure, didn't he?

ENCOURAGE YOUNG MEN.—Among the important things which should not be forgotten in our every-day life, is to encourage young men just starting in business. Old established concerns will always do well enough, but young men always need encouragement in business, and it should be the aim of all citizens to bestow their patronage upon the most deserving in our community in the several branches of trade and mechanics.

THE WORD "ITS."—Through the whole of our authorized version of the Bible "its" does not once occur; the work which it now performs being accomplished by "his" or "her," applied as freely to inanimate things as persons, or else by "thereof" or "of it." French remarks that "its" occurs but three times in all Shak's plays, and he doubts whether it is in Paradise Lost.

HOW TO DO IT.—An old widower says, when you pop the question to a lady, do it with a kind of laugh, as if you were joking. If she accepts you, very well, if she does not, you can say you were only in fun.

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

FIRE BRANCH.

Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding of
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 Birth.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Bonus.
1845	29	£ 1020	£ 2 18 4	180
1846	24	1000	194 5 0	160
1846	33	2900	480 15 0	320
1847	10	300	46 4 0	42
1848	28	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 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 16, 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, Waterstreet, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY, Esq.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance.

VOL. I.

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