

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, SEPTEMBER 24, 1856. NO. 4.

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.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From the Liverpool Mercury, August 29)

Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell has been placed as a Lieutenant general upon the staff of the army in the United Kingdom, with the view to his appointment as inspector general of infantry.

The Dublin 'Freeman's Journal' reports the rumours that the potato disease is just as virulent as ever it was

in Ireland—asserts that the crop will be as good as if not better than last year's, and that the 100,000 additional acres planted this year will be worth to the farmer about £1,000,000 sterling.

Judging from the result of several state elections which have recently taken place in the United States, the opinion of competent persons is that the presidential election will be narrowed into a struggle between Mr. Buchanan and Colonel Fremont, the anti-slavery extensionist, and that the latter has the better chance. If elected, he will be carried by the Free States against the South.

Some doubt has been thrown on the statement that the Russians have regained possession of Anapa; and the Constantinople correspondent of the 'Morning Herald,' in a postscript to his letter of the 14th, writes—"The Circassians, with an inferior force, have very recently defeated a serious Russian attack on Anapa. They say they will no longer be bound by diplomatic arrangements made in Constantinople, but are determined that henceforth Russia shall not have, if they can help it, one single 'pied à terre' on the whole Circassian coast."

Russia, promptly checked in her equivocal conduct by the decided action of England, is assuming the air of injured innocence, and avows that she is hurt by the indelicacy and want of confidence exhibited by our Government. A 'well-informed' correspondent of the 'Hamburger Borsen Halle,' writing from St. Petersburg, says that the Russian Cabinet has laid down for itself as the rule of its policy "a wise moderation and reserve with reference to the internal politics of the States of Europe."

The Governments of England, France, and Austria have conveyed to the Russian Cabinet the expression of their satisfaction at the evacuation of the Isle of Serpents, but at the same time have implied the necessity that exists for Russia's expressly renouncing any claim to any of the Danubian islands, and that this renunciation should be looked on as though it formed part of the Treaty of Paris, signed March 30.

Advices from Constantinople to the 20th instant have been received. M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador, reached that city on the 19th; and on the 21st the Turkish Ambassador Extraordinary, Mehemed Kepresli Pasha, was to leave for Moscow. The Russians have not yet left Boucova, Bayazid, and the environs of that town; but they completely evacuated Kars on the 4th of August. The fortifications of that place have been left intact, except two forts which have been destroyed. The Russians have blown up Toulcha, on the Danube. The captain of the English ship Medina, coming from the Danube, speaks of a rumour that the town of Toulcha had shared the fate of the fortress. France has given 120,000*l.* towards the restoration of the Russian Embassy at Constantinople, which the French used as an hospital during the war.

There had been a tremendous rain storm between Mobile and New Orleans. The rain fell for 110 consecutive hours, and it is feared great damage has been done to the crops.

A large fire occurred at Chicago, during the progress of which the freight depots of the Rock Island and Michigan and Southern Railroads, containing numerous loaded cars, were totally consumed. The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Accounts from San Francisco are to the 21st July. The vigilance committee were still in existence, and had issued an important report in relation to official corruption. Disastrous fires had occurred in Marysville, Placerville, and Nevada City. All accounts from the mines are as favourable as ever. The grain crops are everywhere abundant—far beyond expectation.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE FOR SCOTLAND.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Queen left London for Scotland. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and other members of Her Majesty's family. The royal party proceeded to the Great Northern Railway station, King's-cross, where Mr. Denison, M.P., the chairman of the company, Mr. Parke, the deputy-chairman, with other directors, were in attendance. The royal train consisted of the Great Northern Company's suite of state carriages, with three ordinary first-class carriages for the attendants. Excellent arrangements were made by the railway officials, not only for Her Majesty's accommodation, but for that of a large number of visitors who were anxious to witness the royal departure. Her Majesty reached York yesterday afternoon at 12 47, being three minutes before the time set down for her arrival.

IRELAND.

The 'Globe' thus heartily recognises and rejoices at Ireland's improved prospects:—

'Ireland has commenced the work of re-creating her own surface. Since 1848, no less than 176,000 acres have been drained by the Board of Works; and more than double that area, Lord Carlisle calculates, by private hands. Subsoil and surface draining have been carried on by the upland farmer and grazier. Within the last twenty years, a million of Irish acres have been reclaimed from waste and added to the available territory of agriculture. And what are the results? An increase of 83,638 acres of wheat, 114,774 acres of green crops, 90,000 head of horses, 25,000 cattle, 90,000 sheep.

Ireland, indeed, has beaten the invader, of every kind, by adopting him. The very calamities have been turned to profit. The Englishman has ceased to be formidable, because he is welcome. If an English capitalist should go over, the Incumbered Estates Court will find him a property; and what have the labouring Irish found? They have found a gradual, steady and certain rise of wages. There is not a class in Ireland that is not better off than it was a few years back. The property of the

whole has been increased in its value; the people are happier. If we can present to ourselves human life as an aggregate sum, we should be quite safe in saying that notwithstanding the decrease in the population, there has been a positive increase in the sum of life. The decrease in numbers has been accompanied by a decrease in pauperism, hunger, despair, disease and all that abates the very amount as well as virtue of human life. Then the Irish people, measured by its vitality, is larger as well as happier and more powerful than it was in those years not long gone by.'

The 'Times,' after commenting upon the same facts, says—

'That, while this production of corn and cattle has been so largely augmented, the number of paupers has been as largely diminished, and that there are now fewer paupers in the Irish work-houses by 17,000 than there were this time last year. This to us will not appear a very remarkable coincidence, but it will probably startle those Irish political economists who used to declaim against any improvements in husbandry, which, as they said, tended to increase food only for exportation to other countries, and did not add to the stock consumption at home.

A retrospect such as Lord Carlisle's speech contains in duodecimo, and such as the Poor Law, Emigration, and Agricultural Reports give at greater length, is the most pleasing and the most satisfactory comment on the capabilities of Ireland and her people. A nation which a few years ago was the most impractical and ne'er-do-well in the world—of which ignorance, idleness and unthrift seemed the essential and unchangeable attributes—which seemed likely to struggle for ages through the slough of muddy politics and social debasement—is actually now a competitor with England in the race of industry. If this promise continues to be borne out—if Ireland to the genial fecundity of her soil adds those qualities of a people which can educe fertility from the most rugged and unfruitful earth—then in the course of eight or ten years longer we may expect to see verified those aspirations which, if often profaned by the lips of mercenary demagogues, have never been absent from the hearts of her real patriots; and the noblest conception of philosophers and statesmen will be realised—that of a country raised from poverty and degradation to honour and wealth by the energy and labour of her sons.'

Fearful Battles have recently taken place in Kansas. The papers are filled with accounts. The St. Louis Democrat gives the following version of the recent affairs in Kansas. The attack on the pro-slavery camp at Ossawatimie was occasioned by the plundering of provision wagons belonging to citizens between Kansas city and that place. The pro-slavery forces were entirely driven out of Franklin. Two hundred men of Lawrence marched to the pro-slavery camp at Washington Creek and ordered those there to disperse, when they retreated, and occupied the frontier blockhouse near Leecompton. Heavy firing was heard in that direction on that day, and it is feared a sanguinary engagement took place,

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ITALY.—A congress of the principal partisans of Prince Lucien Murat, who aspires to the throne of Naples, is about to be held in Savoy. This intrigue is expected to end in failure. France is not likely to favour the prince's claims.

THE BALTIC.—The cholera is at Stockholm. From the 7th to the 17th inst. there were 14 cases, of which 9 proved fatal. The crops in the vicinity of Hamburg are suffering from the constant rains. A few days more unfavourable weather would destroy a large amount of grain.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Times,' alluding to the affairs of Spain, says—The path of reaction, which leads to virtual revolution, is now openly entered upon, and even if the present Government be resolved to follow it but up to a certain point, they will find others waiting to relieve them of their burden and pursue it to the end. Spain is apparently on the eve of again becoming the prey of unscrupulous adventurers. There are already symptoms of financial embarrassments.

At Sunderland and Middlesborough the magistrates purpose introducing the stocks as a punishment for drunkenness.

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HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24.

THE multifarious acts of the last Session of the Legislature imperatively demand something like attention and acknowledgment at our hands; but with every disposition to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," we fail to discover that prodigious amount of talent and patriotism which our actors, Legislative and Judicial, so modestly claim credit for.

In opening account with this joint concern, it is to be regretted that we cannot place to its full credit the stereotype acts of this, or the daguerriatype acts of the neighbouring Colonies, something may be allowed at the closing of accounts for the partial applicability of one or two of the latter description; but with all due respect to our authorities we opine that for originality of conception, or general suitability of application, the country is not much indebted to its representatives, particularly when we take into account the amount of public specie which has been subjected to the process of self-appropriation by those patriotic worthies.

Such acts also as the Education, Road, Light-house, with several other important measures were merely a continuation (with scarcely an amendment) of the produce of other men's labour;—indeed the great bulk of our recently passed acts are merely re-enactments of our own, or the translation and adaptation of others without the grace of acknowledgement, which, however creditable to the taste and ingenuity of our legislators, by no means come up to our standard of sound, practical, and necessary legislation.

It is not to be supposed that we can fully appreciate the merits of those acts or amendments which relate to our courts of law; we have, however, heard a legal functionary express grave doubts as to the absolute necessity for the sweeping changes which have been effected in our highest legal tribunals; and the public would have felt considerably more confidence in their propriety and suitability if the reform had been suggested by the Chief Justice;—and we coincide in opinion with those who assert that in matters of such grave importance such variations should not be rung at the dictum of a second or third-rate lawyer; had the amendments on the license law been calculated to lessen the consumption of spirituous liquors and thus relieve the country of a burden which must always bear oppressively—to say nothing

of the moral debasement which it entails—then would we hail its adoption with satisfaction, as a benefit indeed; but when no such object was contemplated, and the change went simply to transfer the traffic from the wholesale dealers, who were perhaps the political opponents of the Minister, to the retailers who were generally his supporters, then are we justified in asserting that it was a piece of unnecessary legislation, and like the Jury Bill introduced, less from an expectation of public advantage, than from a desire to annoy political opponents, and to secure the reciprocal support of men who may be influenced by such an unworthy consideration.

The Free Trade Act was, we believe, an honest attempt to benefit the country, but like many other honest attempts the benefits have not yet become very apparent; so long as the circumstances of the fishermen require supplies to be advanced by the Merchant, so long must the advantages of Free Trade be circumscribed in their effect, and remain questionable with regard to those who most require the benefit of their full operation.

THE tenth literary periodical has been started in the Capital. We have received and filed the first number of *The Telegraph*, which in an artistic point of view, is a fair specimen of what good taste with good type can accomplish, it abounds with foreign news and well selected miscellaneous matter; its avowed principles are good, and will, we doubt not, be well sustained; but we could have wished the first Editorial to unmistakably evince a repugnance to the present political aspect of affairs—prudence is a good thing, and so is politeness—but we could never approve of that Frenchman's fastidiousness who might have saved another from drowning, but restrained the impulse because he had not been previously introduced. In short, the time has arrived in Newfoundland, when her sons should "not hunt, but speak out;" and from Mr. BURTON's local standing and experience, we think the *Telegraph* should at once take up position and fall into line with other "Leviathans afloat," those "bulwarks on the brine" of politics. For ourselves, we are content with Gun Boat duty, armed with no heavier ordnance than the sealing gun, and impelled by no other power than the might which has too long slumbered in the fisherman's arm;—we endeavour to perform the duty of guarding our district from piratical privateers and political smugglers; but the *Telegraph* to be true to his cognomen, must, at least, keep pace with the *Times*, stimulate the *Post*, outstrip the *Courier* and the *Express*, indissolubly unite the *Patriot* and the *Newfoundlander*, correct and balance the *Ledger*, give ample employment to the *Reporter*, electrify the *Conception-Bay Man*, and boldly display at the main the Charter of equal rights for our pseudo-Liberals, mock-Solons, and anti-Responsibles, to *Gaze* at.

FROM the "Daily Post," with which we have been considerably obliged, we extract the following appropriate speeches and remarks, delivered at an entertainment on board the "Kheronese," when about leaving Liverpool:—

THE KHERONESE.—STEAM TO PORTLAND.

On Saturday afternoon this fine screw steamer took her departure for Newfoundland, Halifax, and Portland, with a full complement of passengers and a valuable cargo.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the friends of the passengers and the owners of the Kheronese, sat down to a splendid entertainment, laid out in the grand saloon of the ship.

After partaking of the good things so liberally provided, Mr. James Johnson, one of the owners of the ship, being called upon, briefly drew attention to the great importance of steam communication between Great Bri-

tain and Newfoundland, in addition to the advantage of getting their goods out in a much shorter space of time than by sailing ships; and those persons visiting this country would be able to do so by direct communication. The submarine telegraph, now about being completed, would make direct steam communication almost an absolute necessity. The Kheronese, the pioneer of this line, he knew to be a good ship; and he wished those friends with whom they were so soon to part a speedy and pleasant voyage.

Mr. Munn, of Newfoundland, in responding to the good wishes of Mr. Johnson, thanked him for the manner in which he had adverted to the importance of Newfoundland as the nearest, and by no means the most unimportant, link that united the island of his adoption to Europe; begged to say that he not only felt most keenly the necessity for such a line being started, but that he and those interested in the prosperity of Newfoundland would unite in giving it the support necessary to insure its present and continuous success; and he trusted that those gentlemen connected with the enterprise would give it a fair trial.

Mr. Wier (of the firm of Messrs. Wier, Cochran and Co., managers of the enterprise in connection with Mrs. Charles R. Taylor and son, of Liverpool, and Thos. H. Brooking and Co., of London, and other gentlemen), being called upon, said, he was much gratified with the sentiments that had fallen from so highly respectable a gentleman as the last speaker; and he was pleased to have the promised support of one having so large an interest in the trade of Newfoundland, and one who appeared to appreciate the benefits of direct steam communication. He was pleased to see so large a number of the gentlemen of Newfoundland taking passage in the Kheronese; and, as he was an active manager in organising the company, perhaps it might be expected that he would briefly detail some of the advantages that this company would have. First, in regard to Portland, he was pleased to have it to say, that arrangements had been completed with the Grand Trunk Railway Company (who own two miles of deep water frontage there), granting its free dockage, wharfage, storage, coal depot, and other privileges of great advantage. The Portland merchants being alive to the advantages of direct steam communication with England, so soon as the enterprise was suggested, at once called a public meeting, at which seven of the leading and influential gentlemen of Portland were appointed a committee, to raise capital, correspond with the promoters of the enterprise in England, and forward the interests of the company. Mr. Wier, after detailing other advantages, by making Portland the terminus, adverted to the advantage of making Halifax a port of call. And to show the interest that the merchants of Halifax take in this line, he had received last mail a written agreement, entered into between forty-five of the largest importers, and Messrs. B. Wier and Co., of Halifax, to support this line of steamers, at the rate of freight and passage put forward in the advertisement. Perhaps it was not generally known in this country, that the government of Nova Scotia had undertaken to construct railroads, to connect with some of the other provinces. The line of railway from Halifax to Windsor, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, will be completed in June, 1857; passengers could then be conveyed from Halifax to St. John, N.B. in about eight hours. Another line of railway is also in course of construction, which will bring Prince Edward's Island within a few hours of the fine harbour of Halifax, open all the year. He thought it reasonable to expect that aid from the government of Nova Scotia would be granted to this company, as it would be held as good policy to stimulate a company in its infancy, that would bring goods and passenger traffic to the lines of railway, from the traffic of which a portion of the revenue of the province would be derived. In making Newfoundland a port of call, he might be allowed to say, that as a Nova Scotian he could perhaps appreciate, better than a person born in this country, the desire so long manifested in Newfoundland for direct steam communication with England; he could say for himself to the highly respectable gentlemen of Newfoundland then

present—and he was sure he could say on behalf of those gentlemen associated with him in this country—that their desire was to give Newfoundland direct steam communication; in proof of which he had, as well as several gentlemen in England and America, at considerable pecuniary responsibility, resolved upon opening and pushing forward the line, and he was pleased to say they had not been deceived, as was abundantly proved by the handsome patronage extended to this, the first boat, in her present valuable cargo, and large passenger list, for the several ports; but he must beg to say, through them, to the people of Newfoundland, that, with all the freight and passenger traffic, a direct line of steamers would open up, and an effort should now be made to induce the legislature of Newfoundland to grant a very much larger subsidy than had hitherto been offered. Newfoundland would do well to follow the good policy of Canada in this respect, and he felt assured that she would now act promptly, and not neglect the efforts made for her interests. Capital, to carry out the enterprise, had been liberally offered in America and this country; but he considered unity of purpose of the people of the different ports of more importance to insure its success. For that, he and his friends had been labouring, and with pleasing results. He wished to say a few words as to the speed of the boats intended for the line. It is well understood that great speed and large carrying capacity on the tonnage could not be combined in the same ship; and he hoped Newfoundland would be satisfied with boats making the passage in ten days outward, and eight days homeward; he considered that such a line of steamers was wanted, and would be found eminently useful; and from the yearly increase, and her requirements, such a line could not be considered antagonistic to any existing steam interests. Powerful paddle-steamers, making rapid passages, as experience daily proves, will always command a certain class of passengers, to whom speed is more an object than an expensive passage. Having spent some twenty years in the Colonies in active business, he spoke from personal experience, when he said that this line of steamers would meet the wants of an important trade. He was also very much pleased to have it in his power to say, that he had been met with the best wishes of nearly all with whom this enterprise had brought him in contact, more especially was he bound to speak in the highest terms of the present owners of the Kheronese, then present; Messrs. James Johnson and James Alexander, (who also having a practical knowledge of the requirements of the trade, from a previous residence in the Colonies), had cordially, and without regard to expense, endeavoured to meet his views, in putting the Kheronese in the very efficient condition she now presented; and he trusted, with the experience of Captain Powell, the commander of the ship, and his gentlemanly bearing, that the voyage would not only be a safe one, but be as agreeable as it was possible to make it.

Mr. Brown, from Newfoundland, said they had the inclination and the ability to support a line of steamers to St. John's, (and proceeded somewhat humorously to prove) that they had been slighted hitherto; they were now determined to show to the world that they were worthy of consideration; and whether individually, or through the legislature, they would assert their rights to a line. As to himself, he had waited three weeks to take passage by the Kheronese.

The Hon. Mr. Fox, M.P., of Newfoundland, in proposing the health of the owners of the Kheronese, in forcible terms endorsed the sentiments of his Newfoundland friends, in their anxiety to support a line of steamers, and their determination to use every exertion to accomplish this object. Mr. Alexander, one of the owners of the Kheronese, replied briefly, to the effect, that if the efforts (which he did not doubt) of the Newfoundland speakers, equalled their eloquence, and the Halifax and Portland people equally responded, the steamers would certainly be maintained on the line, to the advantage of those ports and the profits of the company.

The speeches and toasts were now interrupted by the report that the steamer was rapidly going out to sea, and it was time

for those not taking part, which they after giving three vessels separated.

Our readers who the Survering St. Barryman, had 23rd ulto., after have received the by private letter

"You will be gult of the Arctic's successful. The Berryman found 1000 miles between land there is a great about 1600 fathoms showing an absence establishing the plateau or table top very purpose. It is desirable for sound navigation to perform sooner than he could sail for St. John's 2nd or 3rd September track, sounding as intermediate space Newfoundland.

POTATO ROT.—Unmistakable indeed has manifested its within the past ten Our notice was circumstance after rain accompanied morning afterwar vines had turned ed, as if scorched tubers we found tion of them were and it is most extensive parts of the same the blight, other touched. We had from the out-district the appearance of partial.—[Patriot.

DROWNED.—W on Monday evening sail-maker of Spaul balance while en board his boat at wharf and was d whower, 28 years of Wednesday last.

DIED.—On Saturday a lingering illness, he resignation to the Dis the beloved wife of M 25 years.

SHIPPING IN

Sept. 15.—Eliza, I St. John's, bread, Queen, Munn, Liverpool cargo—Punton & Sons.
Sept. 19.—Kelpie, B & Sons.
20.—Albatros, Leame & Munn.
Elizabeth, Filmore, Punton & Munn.

ON

PUNTON

Have Just Received from 500 Barrels Superfine 200 Do. PEASE 100 Do. Prime 50 Do. OATMEAL 20 Kegs BARLEY Also—Ex Brig 'Eli 1500 Bags No. 2 & 285 Firkins Rander 20 M. BRICKS, and are Now Landing Just Arrived from Liverpool A portion of their MANUFACTURER Which will be Sold Oil, or Sept. 24.

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for those not taking passage to return to port, which they did in a steam tender, after giving three hearty cheers as the vessels separated.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Survering Steamer "Arctic," Capt. Barryman, had arrived at Cork on the 23rd ult., after a survey of which we have received the following gratify notice by private letter:—

"You will be glad to learn that the result of the Arctic's soundings has been most successful. The greatest depth Captain Barryman found was 2070 fathoms; but for 1000 miles between Newfoundland and Ireland there is a great uniformity of depth of about 1600 fathoms—fine sand and shells, showing an absence of current, no rock, and establishing the fact of the existence of a plateau or table land, as if intended for the very purpose. The weather was very favorable for sounding and enabled Capt Barryman to perform his task 8 or 10 days sooner than he calculated upon. He will sail for St. John's from Queenstown on the 2nd or 3rd September, going over the same track, sounding as opportunity offers in the intermediate spaces passed over before."—*Newfoundlander.*

POTATO ROT.—We regret to say that unmistakable indication of this disease has manifested itself in various localities within the past ten days in this district. Our notice was first attracted to the circumstance after the recent storm of rain accompanied by lightning. In the morning afterwards, several patches of vines had turned quite black and withered, as if scorched, and on examining the tubers we found that a considerable portion of them were more or less affected; and it is most extraordinary, that while parts of the same field seem to have felt the blight, other portions remain untouched. We have heard no complaints from the out-districts, and we trust that the appearance of the disease is only partial.—[Patriot.]

DROWNED.—We regret to say that on Monday evening last, Edward Smith, sail-maker of Spaulding's Bay, lost his balance while endeavouring to get on board his boat at Mr. T. C. James's wharf and was drowned. He was a widower, 28 years of age.—[Telegraph of Wednesday last.]

DIED.—On Saturday, 13th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with meekness and resignation to the Divine Will, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. Robert Lahey, aged 55 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
Sept. 15.—Eliza, Lucas, Hamburg, via St. John's, bread, &c.—Punton & Munn.
Queen, Munn, Liverpool, 18 days, general cargo—Punton & Munn.
CLEARED.
Sept. 19.—Kelpie, Bulley, Brazils—Ridley & Sons.
20.—Albatros, Leamon, Labrador—Punton & Munn.
Elizabeth, Filmore, Liverpool, oil, &c.—Punton & Munn.

ON SALE.

PUNTON & MUNN.
Have Just Received Ex Brig 'Dolphin,' from Quebec.
500 Barrels Superfine Canada FLOUR
200 Do. PEASE
100 Do. Prime PORK
50 Do. OATMEAL
20 Kegs BARLEY
Also—Ex Brig 'Eliza,' from Hamburg.
1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 BREAD
285 Firkins Randers BUTTER
20 M. BRICKS,
And are Now Landing Ex Barque 'Queen,' Just Arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days.
A portion of their Fall Supply of
MANUFACTURED GOODS,
Which will be Sold Cheap for Fish, Oil, or Cash.
Sept. 21.

ON SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Are now Landing ex 'Belle' from Hamburg
2000 Bags No. 1 & 2 BREAD
Sillems Manufacture.
100 Firkins New Grass & Randers BUTTER
100 Dozen Iceland HOSE,
Will be Sold on the most reasonable terms.
RIDLEY & SONS.
Sept. 10. x

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters from New York,
945 Barrels FLOUR
100 Do. PORK
50 Do. BEEF
10 Chests TEA
Also remaining from previous Importations, a large Stock of British Manufactured
G O O D S,
Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
PUNTON & MUNN.
Sept. 3.

INCH PINE, SPRUCE & HEMLOCK BOARD,
Two-Inch Pine PLANK
Three-Inch Pine PLANK
STUDDING, 4 x 3
500 Bushels OATS.
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
Sept. 10. x

CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR CASH.
RIDLEY & SONS.

Have just received per Brig 'Kelpie,' from Baltimore.
1194 Brls. Superfine FLOUR—fresh ground
123 Half do. do.
150 Do. Prime PORK
50 Half do. do.—very choice for family use
50 Do. Mess BEEF
100 Kegs New BUTTER—25lbs. each
300 Barrels White CORN MEAL
30 Bxs. very sup'r TOBACCO—10s
40 Barrels PITCH
20 Do. TAR;

Per Schooner Patrick Henry, from New York
1000 Barrels superfine FLOUR
500 Do. Extra do. do.
200 Do. White CORN MEAL
100 Do. Prime Mess PORK
100 Do. do. do. BEEF
50 Do. do. do.
20 Boxes choice Honey-dew TOBACCO
30 Bags superior Rio COFFEE
50 Sides Sole LEATHER
Of previous Importation,
200 Puncheons very choice Porto Rico MOLASSES
Hamburg BREAD—Nos. 1, 2, & 3
And a general Assortment of
ST O R E G O O D S.
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.

NOTICE.
THE STEAMER
"KHERSONESE,"
Capt. POWELL, may be expected here on or about the 30th inst., from Portland and Halifax, on her return voyage to Liverpool.
For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to
BROOKING, SON & Co.
St. John's, Sept. 12. Agents.

NOTICES.

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.
Harbour Grace, Sept. 17. b

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.

BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.
Sept. 3.

THE STEAMER
ELLEN GIBBORNE
On and after this date will ply as follows:—

On Monday from Harbor Grace, at 10 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.
On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 11 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
On Wednesdays, from Harbor Grace at 10 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove thence to Carbonear.
On Thursdays, from Carbonear at 11 a.m., to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
On Fridays the steamer will lie up.
On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 9 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 sale delivery.

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

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

Insurances against Fire are affected 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.

NOTICES.

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

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

"This Company added about £90,000 to its permanent capital, for the increased protection of its Insurers. This step 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.

JOHN MCCARTHY,
Commission Merchant, General Agent, and Auctioneer.

Wharfage and Storage on the most reasonable terms.
Carbonear, }
1st Sept., 1856. }

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

THE COQUETTE.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

Ah, can it be this jetty hair
Is getting threads of white?
I do declare I scarce believe
My mirror tells me right.
I'm thirty-eight, but what of that?
My skin is clear and fair,
My broad white forehead only shows
A wrinkle here and there;
My cheeks are rosy even now,
And yet I dare not waltz,
For fear the jealous company
Will know my color false.

My form is full, almost too full,
My step is not so gay
As when in childhood's hours I ran
Along the hills at play.
O how I've flirted! really now,
I do suppose 'tis wrong,
But then 'tis sweet to be the star
Of an admiring throng!
Why half this City's married men
Have to my beauty knelt,
While I, in scorn, stood looking on
And laughed at what they felt!

Ah, that was glorious, but 'tis past—
Admirers one by one
Have taken wives—are fathers now,
And I am yet alone!
There's the old widower, Stinky Jenks,
(The ugly, long-nosed man!)
Takes every opportunity
To see me when he can;
He wants a mother for his girl—
That homely saucy jade!
I heard she said that my white teeth
By Dr. Dents were made.

Then there's Tim Dale, the bachelor,
Thinks I am near his age—
That I would be a gentle bird
To prison in his cage;
But then he smokes, and snuffs, and chews
And laces long and gaunt,
I dare not have him lest I change
To a tobacco plant!
Then there is Harper, hateful cur!
As if I'd marry him,
With all his blue-green spectacles,
And yellow 'lookers' dim!

But yet 'tis plain, 'tis very plain
That something must be done—
I really must begin to flirt
In earnest, not in fun,
An old maid's life I cannot live
To hear the children scoff,
And say, 'she flirted all her life,
But couldn't marry off!
I scarcely know the surest way
To win the wished-for prize,
Ah, here a thought has struck me now,
I guess I'll advertise.

Farmington, N. H.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUTNAM AS A SPY.

Among the officers of the revolutionary army, none probable possessed more originality than Gen. Putnam, who was eccentric and fearless, blunt in his manners, the daring soldier, without the polish of a gentleman. He might well be called the Marion of the North, probably from the fact of his lisp, which was very apt to overthrow any trickery he might have in view.

At this time a strong hold called Horseneck, some miles from New York, was in the hands of the British. Putnam, with a few sturdy patriots, was lurking in the vicinity, bent on driving them from the place. Tired of laying in ambush, the men became impatient, and importuned the General with the question as to when they were to have a bout with the foe. One morning he made a speech something to the following effect, which convinced them something was in the wind:

"Fellows, you have been idle too long, and so have I. I'm going to Bush's at Horseneck, in an hour, with an ox-team

and a load of corn. If I come back I'll let you know the particulars; if I should not, let them have it by hoky."

He shortly afterwards mounted his ox-cart, dressed in the commonest order of Yankee farmers, and was at Bush's tavern, which was in the possession of the British troops. No sooner did the officers spy him than they began to question him as to his whereabouts, and finding him a complete simpleton, as they thought, they began to quiz him and threatened to seize his corn and fodder.

"How much do you ask for your whole concern?" asked they.

"For mercy's sake, gentlemen," replied the mock clod-hopper, with the most deplorable look of entreaty, "only let me off, and you shall have my hull team and load for nothin'; and if that won't dew, I'll give you my word I'll return to-morrow, and pay you heartily for your kindness and condescension."

"Well," said they, "we'll take you at your word. Leave the team and provender with us and we won't require bail for your appearance."

Putnam gave up the team and sauntered about for an hour or so, gaining all the information he wished. He then returned to his men and told them of the foe, and his plan of attack.

The morning came, and with it sallied out the gallant band. The British were handled with rough hands; and when they surrendered to General Putnam, the clod-hopper, he sarcastically remarked:

"Gentlemen, I have kept my word. I told you I would call and pay you for your kindness and condescension."

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

What a miserable world would this be without the warm, gentle influence of friendship; the kindly interchange of feeling between man and man—the words of comfort and consolation to the poor—the kind words of condolence to the bereaved—the soft and gentle whisperings of affection to the sick—the farewells of the dear loved ones to the dying;—these, and many other and dearest ties of true friendship, which now gladden the hearts, and throw around us their gentle influence. Where they but taken from us—were we to live on, regardless of our fellow-men, of their joys and woes, oh! what a truly miserable and selfish world this would be. And were it thus, who, I ask, would wish to live, to breathe, and be a man? Rather than live thus, I would wish to be laid to rest in the quiet of the cold grave, over which the long grass would wave, and unmarked by any stone, it would soon be forgotten,—for AFFECTION, that angel of love who now visits the graves of the departed, drops a tear in *memoriam*, heaves a sigh of regret, and plants the weeping willow, that over the sleeper's head it may spread its shady branches, waving them slowly and mournfully, fanning his marble brow; that plants the little rose bush, that emblem of love and purity, beside the grave, that it may shed its fragrance around the spot; that shortens the would-be long grass, that type of forgetfulness and decay. Yes, AFFECTION, that doth all these things, would not visit our graves then, and they would be forgotten, and man would not heed our lone resting-place.

With these thoughts, so sad, so mournful, before us, let us cherish true friendship—prize it as a dear gift from our ever kind and watchful Father in Heaven, and be cautious lest we, by word or deed, mar its joyousness. The world, *even now*, is not what it should be. It is too cold and unfeeling, too fickle and penurious, and does not heed, as it should, the dear ties of love and affection, or the finer feelings of the human heart. It throws around the heart of the young man, as he comes forth into the world as a man of business, a blighting influence; it dries up, one by one, the generous and sympathetic fountains of his youthful heart. This blighting influence is not, however, thrown over all hearts, for there are many whose

kind and sympathetic feelings are inexhaustible, and no blighting influence can affect them.

How sweet and endearing is the friendship of the 'loved ones at home,' for it is there that we can gather around us true hearts whose affections cling to us in all their purity and fondness. There the heart, the mind, and soul of man can find sweet peace, true friendship, and sympathetic hearts; and when he steps forth into the noisy world, he sees and feels how precious are true friendship and the endearments of home, and he treasures them the more securely; and, when they again assemble around the cheerful home-fire, their hearts come back and re-unite, uncontaminated by the cold touch of the world.

True friendship is the beacon star that guides the 'voyager o'er life's broad ocean' back to the fond hearts at the 'old house at home,' who blessed him, and spoke sweet words of affection to him when he left its 'grateful shelter,' and went forth into the world a man among men.—

FIGHT WITH AN ALLIGATOR IN FLORIDA.

On Wednesday, of this week, Josiah Ferris, and Rufenia Fales, young gentlemen of this place, started for Long Island, situate about two-miles distant, for the purpose of fishing. They were engaged in this sport when a large Alligator arose alongside the boat, and as quick as thought, dashed ahead, wheeled, turned on his side, and clasped the bow of the boat between his jaws. The teeth made considerable indentures on either side. Finding but little could be done in this way, the monster gave several vigorous shakes, tearing the bottom out of the boat and sinking it in four feet of water. As the boat was disappearing, Fales who was poling at the time, struck their antagonist over the head and, after securing a foothold on the bottom repeated his blows with such rapidity as to confuse the mode of attack; finally after manœuvring for some time, with mouth extended, the alligator made a bold charge upon the young man; as he advanced Fales succeeded in jamming the pole down his throat, and holding him thus until Ferris, with a small pocketknife, was enabled to wound him so severely as to decide the contest. After the victory was won, a cursory view of their position, (forced upon them,) apprised them of the extreme danger to which they were exposed. In close proximity were five or six of these hideous animals, staring at them as though determined to make them their prey. The captured one measured fifteen feet.

Apologue.—A poor laborer, in a certain village, died, after a long illness; and having escaped the turmoils of existence, presented himself at the gates of heaven, where he found he had been preceded by a rich man of the same locality, who had just died, and having previously knocked, had been admitted by the Apostle Peter. The laborer, who stood without, was enchanted by ravishing sounds of singing, rejoicing, and sweet music, which appeared to hail the entrance of the Dives; and having knocked in his turn, was also admitted. But what was his astonishment, at finding silence where seraphic sounds had so lately been joyously uttered! How is this? he demanded of Peter; when the rich man entered, I heard music and singing; is there then, the same distinction been rich and poor in Heaven as on Earth? Not at all, replied the Apostle, but the poor come to Heaven every day, whereas it is scarcely once in a hundred years that a rich man gains admission.

Three full-blooded dandified 'gents' applied at a stable before the railway era, for the hire of a horse and gig, to take them to Brighton and back in one day. 'What?' exclaimed the groom, 'you surely would not drive a beast a hundred miles in a day?' 'V'y not?' said one of them, 'we've all got vips!

NOTICES.

WARREN, BROTHERS,
S.T. JOHN'S,.....NEWFOUNDLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL
AGENTS.
C. S. WARREN,
Notary Public,
Agents Canada Life Assurance Company.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidney, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

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.

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