





THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. EXTRACT FROM THE DEBATE ON THE FISHERY TREATY.

Friday February 6.— Mr. PROWSE—The subject now before the house, sir, is of the highest importance involving as it does the interests of the whole population of this island; for the fisheries are, unquestionably, the main stay and support of our industrial classes and of the trade generally of the colony. He (Mr. Prowse) thought he would not at such a crisis as the present degrade the subject into a mere party question, still he was nevertheless forcibly reminded now of the course the debate took last session when the question of free trade and the ceding the right of participation in our fisheries to the Americans, was under discussion and hon. gentlemen opposite will recollect that they (Mr. Prowse) solicited the attention of the ministry and of the majority to the serious consequences that would be likely to arise if this house as the exponent of public opinion should be found consenting to barter away to the Americans that which the government of France had so long coveted and which the French commissioners and ministers of marine, ever alive to the value of obtaining for their people an extension of fishing privileges on this coast, would be sure to urge upon the British government with redoubled energy to give them, when they found that the Americans had succeeded in obtaining their object. He (Mr. Prowse) regretted then and still regrets, that he could not gain more attention from that side of the house on a subject of such vital importance and that when he called for co-operation had between the local authorities and the imperial Government, it was deemed expedient to withhold it on a plea that negotiations were pending. The organs of the government admitted that negotiations were pending between England and France but they told this house that there was no fear whatever of their rights to our fisheries being given away. He (Mr. Prowse) then feared that it would be otherwise, but he little thought that the advent was so near at hand. He was, at a loss, too, to understand the position of the representative of the crown in this country in relation to the people of the colony. Is His Excellency, as has been broadly stated by the agent of the imperial government, responsible alone to that authority for his acts and necessary should to do whatever may be required of him by them?—so that under certain circumstances the crown might be permitted to communicate to the people's representatives information of the most vital importance to them. Can this, sir, be the case when our governor is paid from the public funds of the colony, and is sent here to promote its best interests? for if it is, then he (Mr. Prowse) must agree with the opinion of the late Sir Robert Peel, that in colonies having responsible government in full operation, where the governor was merely to watch over imperial interests, he should be paid out of the imperial treasury.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—How could that be when many years ago fish was 50s per quintal? Mr. ELLIS did not even require to go back so many years to show that what hon. gentleman had stated was quite fallacious, and they (Attorney General and Colonial Secretary) asserted that the catch was greater. Now, he (Mr. Ellis) would undertake to say that taking the catch from August 1856 to August 1857, it did not exceed that of former years—so much for the absurd statement of hon. gentlemen who knew nothing about such things, and who made such assertions to suit their own purposes.—Nothing seemed too great or small for the mighty intellect of the hon. Attorney General—no bombastical self-praise was too gross to satisfy his own willing ear—his measure of himself was indeed on a grand scale—he doubtless fancied himself a second Marcus Curtius dashing onward to destruction for his country's good. But, he (Mr. Ellis) could tell the hon. Attorney General that he appeared to others in his true light as a mere selfish politician, who, since the advent of Responsible Government, had pocketed about ten thousand dollars of the people's money for himself and his relatives—this was the true picture, and, if he turned to the hon. Colonial Secretary, he was forcibly reminded of the description of an Ambassador given by Sir Robert Peel in a lecture on Moscow—he says, "There came the Ambassador of the smallest Kingdom in Europe, Belgium, the Prince de Signe—the very picture of swelling insignificance, so swelling indeed, that he could not for a moment look down from the contemplation of his own importance." To see the hon. Colonial Secretary trumpeting his patriotism, who would have thought, he had been living on his political wits for five-and-twenty years. But to return to the subject of Free Trade—would it be supposed possible, after all that had been said by hon. members about Free Trade, that notwithstanding the large export to Brazil in 1856; nearly as much more fish left this Port in the month of January 1857, as went to the United States in the whole of 1856. Free Trade might yet have its day; and when that day came he would give hon. gentlemen credit for what they had done in reference to it.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY MARCH 9.

The Speaker took the Chair at 3 o'clock. Mr. PARSONS said, he held in his hand another petition of a different character from the former. It was from one who felt he had been aggrieved—who had faithfully served his Queen and his Country, for a period of thirty years; it was indeed a trifling thing for a man, after thirty years' service, to be cast adrift upon the world without any means of support, with the unmerited brand of infamy upon his brow, and his family unjustly degraded on that account—A man feeling himself so aggrieved has no resource except to appeal to this house for protection and redress. The petition was from Mr. John Toor, who had held the office of police constable, and has been dismissed from office, as he saw by the petition if its contents were true, without any ground whatever. Here the hon. gentleman read the petition and commented upon it. He (Mr. Parsons) perceived by the petition, that the only charge against the unfortunate petitioner, was his saying in the police office that a police constable named Morris was restored to his office by the magistrates, and was coming on duty that day. Now, if that was the flimsy charge upon which Mr. Toor was dismissed, he must say it would not bear the light of day, or the test of investigation. He (Mr. Parsons) was the last man in the house who would sympathize with any person whom he did not believe had been unjustly dealt with. He had always regarded Toor as hostile to him in politics, but that was a matter of indifference to him, (Mr. Parsons) in a matter unconnected with politics in which he believed he was most unjustly treated. He intended to move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into this matter and sit it thoroughly, so that justice might be done to this injured man. The office that Mr. Toor had held was an unpleasant one, and he believed that there was no fault to be found with him unless the fact of his doing his duty too well could be termed so.

Mr. WINSER, in supporting the prayer of the petition, would ask the Speaker where, and under what form of government we lived? Was it under the Bey of Algiers, or the Autocrat of Russia? He appeared from the complaint of the petitioner to believe that we were living under a system of the grossest tyranny. There surely must be somewhere, besides the charges set forth in the petition, to warrant the dismissal of the petitioner from office. He approved of the appointment of a select committee, as they would get at the bottom of it; it was the duty of the house to see justice done to every honest man who felt himself injured.

Mr. HOGSETT was sorry that the hon. member for St. John's, Mr. Parsons, should bring that petition before the house, at that time. He (Mr. Hogsett) was a supporter of the government, and it was high time that the government should find out whether they really had support in that house or not. Every feeling of his (Mr. Hogsett) nature was hostile to those who sailed in the same boat with the ministry, and he brought charges against their best friends and allies. The petition was of a partisan character, and would doubtless be seized with avidity by the minority. If any wrong had been done the man, the gentlemen who brought forward the petition should have gone to the government, where they would have got every information and satisfaction. Was it sympathy for Mr. John Toor that actuated the presentation of the petition? No—it was merely for the purpose of having a fling at the ministry. He was sorry that the momentous subjects which were engaging the attention of the house, and to which the eager eyes of the country were directed, requiring union and harmony at this season, should be interrupted by the presentation of that petition, which if any action were taken upon it would cause division. There were charges which could be brought against the petitioner and sustained, which if they were known to those who supported the petition, would have led them to scold it instead of taking it up so heartily. He (Mr. Hogsett) knew that from Toor's sectarian prejudices, police constables differing in religion from him had to resign their situations.

Mr. PARSONS said, there had been nothing in his observations upon the petition to give rise to the ascetic remarks of the hon. and learned member for Placentia. When a petition was presented which bore upon the face of it the unmistakable semblance of oppression, it was the duty of every man in the house to express his honest feelings upon the subject. He should be delighted to see all possible information laid before the house—the proper trials that should be had in such cases—until then he would defer further remarks.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY APRIL 1 1857

CONTINGENCIES.—This has become quite a familiar word in the Capital, particularly among politicians; let us of the opponents enquire a little into its practical application, we may presume that under ordinary circumstances a contingency means, accidental and therefore the word Contingencies would imply certain expenses, which cannot or must not be calculated with certainty until after certain proceedings by which they were called into existence are perfected. It would not therefore be unreasonable to expect that they should be of a somewhat fluctuating character and still less so that after considerable experience they would be made to decrease in amount, so that a larger portion of the public money would be left for public improvements: but what is the fact? Their increase has been progressive ever since the establishment of our Local Legislature: we know that a few hundred pounds met the contingent expenses of the first and several succeeding sessions; political warfare commenced, increase became apparent, probability was sought by the opposition, and active measures should be engaged. The old government was thus much against their will forced to comply with unreasonable demands, until a considerable increase in the contingencies became apparent, and great was the complaint of the party now in power when they amounted to about three thousand pounds; altho that same party had been the means of forcing the additional expenses upon the government, and this assertion is corroborated by the fact that now that said party have the reins, we find the amount so loudly denounced as extravagant, doubled, what inconsistency is here, but how is this amount appropriated? KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that paying members for approving a costly portion of the fund under the public revenue to themselves and supporters, and hitherto independent and respectable, of the charges for keeping the public accounts, for superintending works of public utility, for other officials, such as the Hon. Col. Secretary and his staff, the Hon. Receiver General and his staff, the Financial Secretary and his staff, their hon. the Attorney, Solicitor and Surveyor Generals, &c. &c., all receive goodly Salaries, and in addition thereto a share out of the Contingencies, which are in fact but lateral amounts, of each sitting of the Legislature, the modest Cogman by which Hon. Members manage to pay themselves, their Officers, messengers, and footmen, six thousand pounds sterling for one month's sitting, and as the present year will doubtless require a longer session, the amount will increase be concluded, and that our untried Legislature will probably cost the Colony less than twenty thousand pounds sterling for the year ending 31st Dec. 1857.

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Hear it's Election in the County, yet whose rights have been bartered by the Government, owing it may be fairly presumed to be a party, neglect or culpable ignorance, of your present Patriotic rulers in this Country, was last year Mr. Prowse brought the subject of the pending Negotiation between French and English Ministers before the House of Assembly, your Ministers and their supporters, left their places except one of the most despicable, who remained to trifle. This we ourselves witnessed, it is true the deprecatory resolution was allowed to pass by votes of the opposition, but it could not have had weight of influence with the Imperial Government which it would, had she Resolution been fairly supported by our ministers, and the remonstrance been the effect of unanimity, and to this may be partly attributed, the advantage which French Ministers have obtained over British; these remarks are perfectly independent of ministerial conduct of a darker dye which has been "at least with some show of reason," attributed, but to return to the Contingencies, we have already observed that they include sums of money paid to our ministers and other officials in addition to the Salaries, Five hundred pounds sterling is not salary enough they must also pocket their share of the Contingencies and every Hon. Member receives his quota of this money which they thus vote into their own pockets and into the pockets of their satellites, their thick and thin Supporters. No wonder that they urge the necessity for additional taxation, seven thousand pounds must now be made up for purposes of direct steam communication, altho thanks to a burdensome tariff there was a surplus of Ten Thousand Pounds last year, but this additional taxation will not be placed on our exports, not exactly on Fish and Oil, Oh No! that attempt of the Ministry was a little too barefaced, but an additional duty must be paid upon goods coming by steam Vessels direct so that purchasers of those goods must pay the tax, the taxation already amounts to about a pound per annum for each man woman and child in the Country, more than double that of almost any other Country on the face of the globe this is not enough for Newfoundlanders, the Country is so Prosperous the inhabitants so wealthy, and so comfortable, that even taxation of a pound a head is not deemed sufficient, and our considerable ministry are continually seeking excuses to increase taxation, enrich themselves, and their dependents, and impoverish still more the poor the helpless and the destitute portion of our population.

It's cheering to notice the return of some of our sealers well fished and that others are reported to be loaded, or in a fair way. What a pity that such a country, and such Mariner, should be so little appreciated by the Parent Government, that their interests may at any time be sacrificed, through motives of foreign policy. Witness the Anglo-French Convention. After all that has been said or written to the contrary there is great necessity for a prosperous seal fishery this season, many hundreds even in this Bay are pining in want of the common necessities of life, and looking seaward with anxious hearts, for the return of those upon whose exertions they are wont to rely. May their prayers be heard, and their fondest hopes shortly be realized. (To the Editor of the Conception-Bay Man.) Sir Can you inform your readers in this place, when any thing in the shape of a Packet will cross this Bay? There having been little or no drift ice the winter, it was quite practicable to cross at almost any day since the Raza Osborne was layed up; please say also if it is true that some considerable addition has been made to the grant for this purpose, and what effect it is likely to have, in promoting to a greater degree the convenience and advantage of the public? Carbonear, March 28th 1857 Query

The arrival of the Circassian at St. John's must have relieved many an anxious heart, it is unfortunate that neither the first passage of the Kersonese, nor that of the Circassian, should have been so short and prosperous as was to be desired, but perseverance will overcome all difficulties, and we doubt not but hereafter there will be a greater degree of regularity in the arrivals of our Ocean Mail Steamers. The Halifax Mail has we learn also arrived, so that the latest European News has reached the Capital and we shall await the arrival of our mail before we close with the hope of laying something important before our readers.

SEALERS SONG COMPOSED AT THE ICE, SPRING OF 1842 BY G.W. AND NOW PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

I sing the hardy Sealers song, A wad and cheerful strain, Who coast each creek and shore along, Or cross the billowy main; Not wifery's storms nor seas alarms, Can dim the daring mind; Unknown to fear a way they steer, Old Neptune's fables to find. The merchant-men cease you a ring when The winter star appears, And men of war their course afar In jelled by southern airs; But hardy hands in Newfoundland, Wait not the seasons change, Mid ice and snow their daring prow, Tho' danger boldly range. When nights dread noon with cheerless gloom Oershadows sea and land, And breakers o'er the tempests roar Proclaim the ice at hand, With courage true our dauntless crew For danger there prepare, And boldly wedge thro' weather edge, Where none but sealers dare. The stormy month of March is come, Boys mus' be and prepare, To leave your home, o'er seas to roam And take the Sealers fare, Away, away, thro' storm and sea A trackless course to trace; Where sea gull's fly and sea dogs lie We'll find our favourite place. When storms prevail to shorten sail Aoft hold Sealers go, On slippery shroud when piping loud The stiff Non-westers blow, Each treading ways they boldly brave And mount the quivering yard The canvas fold, whilst billows roll, Nor deem their labour hard. The gale increases; closer reef Our watchful skipper cries, Luff, helm's-man luff to give relief, When mountain billows rise; Let all but few descend below, East T'breating seas oerwhelm The smartest hands on deck must stand, The steadiest at the helm! You icebergs wake has formed a lake Which lies our course along To warp her thro' our cheerful crew Round bows and bulwarks throng Now here and there old seals appear The white-coats are at hand Your hauling gear and guns prepare And let the punts be manned. Oh ponder skirt begin the sport Where many a thousand lies, With gaff or gu each man has sprung To seize his destined prize, Three days are past we stow the last And batten hatches down, And homeward how our bark must plough The sealers hopes to crown.

The following during the Session of the Legislature an Act for the Government of the Money for the Government of the 31st day purposes. An Act for as Colony and other An Act to Her Majesty, and Merchandise its Dependencies. An Act for the Maintenance of the Legislature. An Act to Re of Aliens and thereof. GRAN La FIVE SC To be drawn at AT All persons who shall pay for companies out of TWE More to be disp DIED—At inat. Ann relea aged 80 years. Burial in the last Richard instead SHIPPING March 27.—Eli March 28.—Isa Salt. Arrivals from Alert Elfrida E. Margereta Peaugun Caroline Utao Wave Robert Arth Faenai Fo BY ALL O'N THE mento ed pr Esilver Estab Plantation 1 Old 4 do. 2 Col 1 Gr 4 Gr 1 Old 2 Col 2 Fis A lot of Houses will be given day of Sale. 2 Sit A Fishing Room Interest in a P Carbonear. WIL Substantially built Riving and able for for App



(From the Patriot.)

The following are the titles of Acts passed during the Session:—

An Act for Granting to Her Majesty a sum of Money for defraying the Expenses of the Civil Government of this Colony, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1857, and for other purposes.

An Act for ascertaining the Population of this Colony and other Statistical Information.

An Act to continue the Act for Granting to Her Majesty, certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies.

An Act for Encouragement of Education.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for Constructing and Repairing Roads, Streets and Bridges in this Colony.

An Act to provide for the Support and Maintenance of Cape Race Light House.

An Act to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

An Act to Repeal an Act for the Naturalization of Aliens and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

GRAND LOTTERY

Last chance,

FIVE SOVEREIGNS &c. &c. &c. To be drawn at the Temperance Hall on Saturday the 4th inst. AT TWO O'CLOCK.

All persons who have signed are requested to call and pay for their Tickets before the drawing commences otherwise they will be disposed of.

TWENTY FIVE TICKETS

More to be disposed of at Five Shillings each. D. ADAMS.

It is appointed that on Saturday the 28th inst. Ann relict of the late Mr. Samuel Gordon aged 80 years.

Errata.—In noticing the death of Mrs Richards in our last, Read—Relict of the late Mr. William Richards instead of John—as there stated.

SHIPPING IN LITTLE BAY

CLEARED, March 27.—Eliza,—Lucas, Brazil, Puntun & Munn.

ENTERED, March, 28.—Isabella,—Jewer, Spain, William Donnelly.

Arrivals from the Ice. Alert 4500, Elfrida 5000, E. Margaret 2300, Penguin 1800, Caroline 3600. Puntun & Munn, William Donnelly.

Union 4500, Wave 3000. Ridley & Sons.

Robert Arthur 4000, Nathaniel Davis, Funchal 3300, William Gordon.

For Sale.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION. ON Thursday the 16th April at the Court House Grace the under-mentioned property belonging to the Insolvent Estate of James Sammonis.

Plantation Situate at Mosquito, 1 Old Herring Net, 4 do Cod Bag, 2 Coils Rope, 1 Gun, 4 Grapnels, 1 Old Cod Seine at Labrador, 2 Coils Rope, 2 Fishing Skiffs.

A lot of Household furniture particulars of which will be given in Hand Bills previous to the day of Sale.

2 Skiffs Sails, A Fishing Room at Camp Island Labrador, Interest in a Pew in the Wesleyan Chapel, Carbonar.

WILLIAM DONNELLY Trustee.

For Sale.

The fine fast sailing Schooner ORNAMENTS.

Burthen per Register 61 Tons. Substantially built, and well found in Sails, Rigging and Ground Tackle, a very desirable craft for a Coaster.

Apply to CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

PUNTON & MUNN

ARE now landing (Ex Hampden) from Hamburg. 600 Bags No 2. & 3 BREAD, 310 Kegs BUTTER.

ALSO

AN Assortment of Men's Wellington Boots, Lambskin Caps &c. Which will be sold on reasonable terms at Harbour Grace, February 25. 1857.

ON SALE

BY PUNTON & MUNN. (Ex Laure from Baltimore.) 630 Barrels Superfine Flour, 400 Do., White Meal, 200 Do., Pork, 20 Bxs., Tobacco.

ALSO

(Ex Baltic from Baltimore & Sea Bird from Boston) 664 Barrels Superfine Flour, 200 Do., Prime Pork, 200 Do., Corn Meal. Jan. 14 1857.

FOR SALE

THAT comfortable and well finished Dwelling House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Cunningham, in breast of Mr. Mark Parsons, with a Brick Celler beneath, and garden in front. The above property is for simple and the terms will be made accommodating. Apply to the Subscriber. Thomas Godden. Jan. 21. 1857.

FOR SALE

NOW LANDING by the Subscribers, ex Brig Greyhound, from Baltimore.—200 Barrels Prime PORK, 752 " Superfine FLOUR, 300 " White CORN MEAL, 30 Bags COFFEE. RIDLEY & SONS. Dec. 24, 1856. 1m.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE just received per "Belle," from Demerara. 100 Puncheons very superior MOLASSES, 20 Hogsheds bright SUGAR. All of new Crop, which will be sold cheap for CASH. Harbour Grace, Dec. 16, 1856. 1m.

By the Subscribers, The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sister from New York.

645 Barrels Flour, 100 Do. Pork, 50 Do. BEEF, 10 Chests TEA. Also, remaining from previous importations, a large Stock of British Manufactured Goods. Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil. PUNTON & MUNN. Sept. 3.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, Ex Bonola, from Baltimore.

Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork White Corn Meal, Rice: Ex Acacia, from Montreal. Superfine Flour, Butter, Pease, &c. And ex Queen, from Liverpool. An Assortment of British Manufactured Goods, which will be sold low for Cash, Fish or Oil. Oct 15. WM DONNELLY

TO BE LET.

And immediate possession given, Bonavita GOLFAGE with Gardens and Outhouses, lately in the occupancy of Louis Emerson, Esq for particulars, apply to PUNTON & MUNN.

THE LASCAR

A FEW Copies of the Newfoundland Poem remain to be disposed of at this Office. One Shilling. Dec 4 1857.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON

ESTABLISHED—1837

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 17 & 18 Vict. cap. 11.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION:

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.

A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Deposits, and to all other cases whereof Policy may be required for a temporary purpose; only, but which may be kept up, if necessary, throughout the whole term of Life.

HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Credit given for half the amount of the First Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty out to the assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life.

ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities; to commence at the Parent's death, and to be aid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

INSTITUTED—1839.

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.

Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual Premiums according to the table of Rates selected.

Premiums charged for every three months difference of age—not, as is usually the case, for every whole year only.

Half-Credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable to the assured, the amount of half premiums for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction 30 per centum was made in the current year's premium on all participating Policies.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Reports.

Extract from Table with Participation in profits after Seven Yearly Payment.

Table with 4 columns: Quarterly Premium, Half Yearly Premium, Annual Premium, and Age. Rows show values for ages 20 to 70.

Extract from the Half-Credit Rates of Premium.

Table with 4 columns: Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life, Half Premium during First 7 years, and Age. Rows show values for ages 25 to 60.

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to ROBERT PROWSE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Agent for Newfoundland, January 28.

WANTED

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£200,000

SHARES £20 EACH 10,000.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH—

JOHN NAYLOR Esq.

DIRECTORS, ETC. sq. LIVERPOOL

CHARLES FORMER, Esq. Chairman

J. BRADLEY MOORE, Esq. M. P.

RALPH BRACKLEBANK, Esq. Deputy

Annual Premiums £130,000 exceeding most every Office in the United Kingdom

Losses promptly and liberally paid.

SECURITY—A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY PAID UP.

LIFE BRANCH.

Stamps on Policies not charged. For

tures of Policy cannot take place from

unintentional mistake.

MEDICAL FEES PAID.

Moderate Premiums—Large Bonus

as originally declared, 1855.

Amounting to £2 per cent per annum on

with interest, being on days from

aturity to forty, 50 per

cent, on the premium, and

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS.

EXAMPLES: See page 1.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Age, Premium, and Amount. Rows show values for years 1845 to 1849.

This Company, since its formation, has

its permanent capital, for the increase

of its Insurers. This step has

metly shows that the Company has

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 imperious even to that of

the shareholders themselves.

From that moment, as might be ex-

pected, the Company attained the highest

and most successful position 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 the

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, 1856.

Indeed, the bonds of the Royal

Company are pronounced to be larger than any

declared by the mass of the English

Here is an office which yields a fairly

good and wholesome extraordinary bonus

per centum in its Life Branch, in

regard to fire operations, can make

very enviable boast, that it has ex-

ceeded the business of all but two of

London Fire Offices—viz., the receipt

of nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premi-

ums alone—some of which, ancient offices

have been in existence for a century!

Equally successful and singular in both

departments. Indeed, the Life De-

partment may be said to present results eq-

ually worthy of mention."—Morning Chroni-

November 28, 1855.

FREDERICK G. BENTING, Esq. M.D.

Medical Examiner

BROCKLEBANK & NATHAN

Agents for Newfoundland

WARREN, BROTHERS

Agents for Newfoundland

Agents for Newfoundland

Agents for Newfoundland

Agents for Newfoundland

Agents for Newfoundland



THE CONCEPTIO - BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY

(From the Waverley Magazine.)

WHEN YOU AND I WERE BOYS.

INSCRIBED TO MY BROTHER.

BY D. HADY, JR. Oh, do you not remember brother, Our childhood's gleesome hours, When all around was beautiful, Our life-path filled with flowers?

So lovely then appeared the earth, With its o'erarching sky, That oftentimes we almost wished That we might never die;

I lately stood upon the shore Of old Contocook's stream, Where we once loved, in days agoon To wander and to dream;

The friends we loved so fondly then, Who shared our scenes of mirth, Who cheered us with their loving smiles, Had left the scenes of earth.

So sad and strange has been the change The world oft-times seems lone, But O, the change is in ourselves, For we have older grown;

And we have found our life-path here Is not o'ergrown with flowers, For trials now are tempest-wild, Where once they were but showers;

In life's great drama we are called To take an active part, With firm resolve, with ardor, zeal, With firm and trusting heart.

So let us spend our lives on earth, That when death seals our eyes, Our spirits, freed, will find a home, A mansion in the skies.

LITERATURE

THE DIAMOND RING.

EDWARD MANSFIELD was the son of a wealthy Manchester merchant. Of a prepossessing ma-

ner and appearance, and cheerful disposition, he was a very general favourite. His age at the time of our story, might be about twenty or twenty-one.

His father intended him to become a merchant and with this view, was training him up in his own counting-house.

For a long while young Mansfield was all that his father could wish him steady and attentive to business, and exhibiting a great deal of general talent. But a melancholy and most unexpected change gradually took place.

As is not unusual in such cases, young Mansfield made repeated promises of amendment, but as often broke them. The natural consequences of such courses followed. He became more and more reckless and intemperate, until at length in a fit of desperation, he enlisted in the 13th regiment of foot, which was soon after ordered to vi-

Young Mansfield's father was perfectly aware of the step his son had taken and had been repeatedly importuned by friends to purchase his discharge but this he peremptorily refused to do, saying that his son's conduct had been so very bad that he had determined he should be allowed to feel the full weight of its consequences.

In the meantime Edward, as mentioned, had gone to Gibraltar with his regiment, where the improvement in his conduct when his father rather hoped than expected did, in time really take place. Rumour as Edward's position was, he had the good sense to endeavour to make the most of it, and soon became distinguished as one of the cleanest and smartest soldiers in the regiment.

Great however as was the disparity, as regarded present position, between the Colonel's orderly and his daughter, it formed no hindrance to the springing up of an ardent attachment between them. An attachment it was, however which they had to conceal with a trembling and watchful anxiety; for the Colonel was a proud and stern man, and the slightest suspicion on his part, of its existence would have brought down on the heads of the lovers,—on Mansfield for his presumption,—on his daughter for her undutifulness in disregarding the dignity of his position.

In the mean time, months passed away, and the lovers continued to feast in secret on their love, which grew stronger by indulgence, until at length their existence their very souls became intertwined.

At the urgent entreaties of some near relatives in England, resolved on sending Emily home, to complete her education, expecting that he himself would follow in about twelve months, as the regiment he believed would be ordered home about the expiry of that. The resolution was so soon formed then executed, for Colonel was prompt and decisive in every thing. Emily accompanied by a female attendant, was put on board the first ship bound for England, and assigned to the especial care of the captain, was quickly on her way to her native land.

On the bitterness of the parting between the lovers we need not enlarge. Since it to say that according to use and wont in such cases, they swore eternal fealty to each other, and, with bursting hearts, tore themselves asunder. But they did not do so without interchanging anticipations of a happy future. Edward told Emily that he expected he should soon have his discharge. That he would return to England and endeavour by good conduct to regain his father's favour. That succeeding in this, as he had no doubt he should, he would soon be in such a position as should enable him to come openly forward as a claimant for her hand. And, in the sanguineness of their affections, the lovers did not doubt the realizations in due time, of their delightful anticipations.

In the afternoon of the day on which Emily sailed for England, Colonel's lady met him at the door, as he returned from parade with the inquiry, whether he knew what had become of the diamond ring.

"What diamond ring, Jess?" said her husband in reply.

"Why your mother's my dear. The ring was left to Emily, but which Emily has always insist-

ed on my wearing. I left it on the mantle-piece in the parlour yesterday and forgot it till to day. It is now gone."

Very odd, replied the Colonel, but I know nothing about it. I never saw it.

"Well James," said his lady, there has been no one but ourselves in that room since, excepting Mansfield, and I must say, I strongly suspect he has taken it."

"What! do you think so?" exclaimed the Colonel, fiercely and at once embiting the suspicions of his wife. "We shall have that looked into directly." Acting with his usual promptitude the Colonel sent instantly for a serjeant, and having stated the circumstance to him desired him to go to Mansfield's room and search his knapsack for the missing ring. The serjeant did so, Mansfield being at the moment absent, and carefully turned over article after article till he came to a small leather bag, or purse in which were some coins. This he drew open and emptied its contents on the table amongst which out tumbled the diamond ring.

The suspicions then, of the Colonel's lady had been well founded. Mansfield's guilt was clear. He was instantly put under arrest, on the following day, and by a court martial and sentenced to receive five hundred lashes. The day of punishment came. The regiment was turned out. The unfortunate young man was tied up to the haliberts and the full measure of his sentence mercilessly inflicted. Mansfield, though all his trying scene maintained the utmost composure of manner and bore the terrible infliction, to which he had been doomed, without wincing,—without allowing the slightest expression of pain to escape him.

On being taken down he was conveyed to the hospital where in despite of very efficient medical attendance, he in a few days after fevered and died. A result of the excessive severity of his punishment aggravated by distress of mind.

Shortly after Mansfield's death, the Colonel's lady casually mentioned the circumstance in a letter to her sister in England, with whom her daughter Emily, was then residing. On her aunt who read the letter, coming to the account of Mansfield's death his crime, and punishment, the poor girl sprang from her seat, and seizing her aunt convulsively by the arm uttered a piercing shriek, exclaiming at the same time, in tones of the wildest despair that it was she who had given the ring to Mansfield, as a parting token of love and affection. Such was, indeed, the truth, and the unfortunate young man, rather than betray the secret of her love which he knew would have exposed her to the deepest wrath of a stern and unforgiving father, and perhaps have subjected her conduct to offensive remark, had borne the stigma of crime, and the pains of his punishment, silently and unflinchingly. When charged with the theft he did not deny it. He said nothing. When under the lashing lash he gave no hint of his innocence. When dying, he still kept his secret and finally carried it with him to the grave.

ATHEISM AMONG THE PEOPLE.

BY LAMARTINE

[Under this title Lamartine has issued an earnest protest against the atheistic Socialism so rare in France and an eloquent plea for religion as the vital element for reform.—We give the concluding paragraphs.]

"See Mirabeau on his death-bed. Crown me with flowers, said he; intoxicate me with perumes; let me die with the sound of delicious music. Not one word of God, or of his soul! A sensual philosopher, he asks of death only a supreme sensuality, he desires to give at last pleasure even to agony."

"Look at Madame Roland—that strong woman of the Revolution—upon the cart that carries her to death. She looks, with scorn upon the stupid people who kill their prophets and sibilis. Not one glance to Heaven, only an exclamation for the cart she leaves! 'Oh Liberty! Approach the prison door of the Girondines their last night is a banquet, and their last hymn is the Marseillaise!'"

"Follow Camille Desmoulin to punishment—a cold and indecent pleasantry at the tribunal; one long imprecation on the road to the guillotine those are the last thoughts of the dying man about to appear on high."

"Listen to Danton upon the platform of the scaffold one step from god and from immortality:—I have enjoyed much; let me go to sleep, he says;—then to the executioner, 'You will show my head to the people; it is worth while! Annihilation for a confession of faith, vanity for his last sigh, such is the Frenchmen of these latter days!'"

"What do you think of the religious sentiment of a free people, whose great characters seem to wait thus in procession to annihilation, and die without even death, that terrible minister, recalling to their minds the fear of the promises of God?"

"Thus, the Republic,—which had no future,—reared by these men and other parties was quickly thrown in blood. Liberty, achieved by so much heroism and genius, did not find in France a conscience to shelter it, a God to revenge it, a people to defend it, against that other atheism

called Glory! All was finished by a soldier, and by the apostasy of republicans trampled into courtiers. And what could you expect? Republican Atheism has no reason to be heroic. It is terrified it yields. Would one buy, it sells itself; it would be most foolish to sacrifice itself, who would mourn for it?—the people are ungrateful, and God does not exist. "Thus end atheistic revolutions!"

"If you wish it at this revolution should not have the same end, beware of affect Materialism, degrading Sensualism, gross Socialism, of besotted Communism; of all those doctrines of flesh and blood, of meat and drink, of hunger and thirst, of wages and traffic, which these corrupters of the soul of the People preach to you exclusively, as sole thought, the sole hope, as the only duty and only end of man! They will soon make you slaves of ease, serfs of your desires."

"Are you willing to have inscribed on the tomb of our French race, as on that of the Sybarites, this epitaph: 'This people ate and drank well, while they browsed upon the earth.' No! You desire the People should write thus: 'This people v. h. ped. all, served God and humanity, in arts, in arms, in labor in liberty, in their aristocracies in their democracies in their monarchies, and their republics! This nation was the spiritual labourer, the conqueror of truth; the disciple of the highest God, in all the ways of civilization,—and to approach nearer to him, it invented the Republic, that government of duties and of rights, that rule of spiritualism, which had in itself its only sovereignty.'"

"Seek God, then. This is your nature and your grandeur. And do not seek Him in these Materialisms! For God is not below,—he is on high!"

A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS.

Well, what of that? Who wants to be a mossy old stone, away in some damp corner of a pasture where sunshine and fresh air never come, for the crows to peck themselves against, for snails and bugs to crawl over, and for toads to squat under among the poisonous weeds? It is far better to be a smooth and polished stone, rolling along in the prairies, a man of life, wearing out the rough corners, and giving out the firm crystalline structure of the granite of the delicate veins of the agate or chalcedony. It is this perpetual chafing and rubbing in the whirling current that shows what sort of gem a man is made of and what use he is good for. The sandstone and soapstone are ground down to sand and mud, but the flint rock is selected for the covering of armor, and the diamond is cut and polished for the monarch's crown."

THE ROMAN SOLDIER WIVES.—The affection of Augustus, a Roman Soldier, to his wife, is evinced by a monument the Norman kept at Newcastle, which commemorates his most holy wife, who lived 33 years without a stain. Another sorrowing warrior perpetuates the name of his incomparable wife, with whom he lived 27 years without having had a single quarrel! Parley, on hearing at Auckland Castle of a similar comical phenomenon, exclaimed to his informant, the bishop's lady, "Mighty dull madam, I think!"

REFLECTIONS ON WAR.—"Dear me," said Mrs. Partridge, "here they are going to have war again over the sea, and only for a Turkey; and it don't say how much it weighed either, nor whether it was tender. (And Prince Knockem-still has gone off in a mill, and the Russian bears and Austrians are to be let loose to devour the people, and Heaven knows where the end of it will leave off. Ah! war is a dreadful thing—so destroying to temper and good clothes, and men shoot at each other just as if they were gutter-purchase, and cheap at that."

A reverend sportsman was once boasting of his inflexible skill in finding a hare. "If," said a Quaker who was present, "I were a hare, I would take my seat in a place were I should be sure of not being disturbed by thee from the first of January to the last of December."—"Why, where would you go?"—"Into thy study."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, eruptions, and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a broken breast. As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours, and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and our other chief towns, have a reputation for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

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Literary  
Journal  
Published  
Every  
Wednesday  
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