

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. I.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1857.

NO 2.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

RUMOURED FALL OF HERAT.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent telegraphed on Thursday afternoon—"Letters from Constantinople to the 24th November announce as positive the fall of Herat without a struggle." The intelligence, however, is from Persian sources and is not generally believed.

A patent has passed, granting her Majesty's most gracious pardon, and exonerating and discharging from all penalties, and forfeitures, the following persons:—William Smith O'Brien, John Martin, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, William Doyle, Edward Sheehy, John Donohue, Luke Lennan, John Walsh, Edmund Tooin, Thomas Donovan, Richard Bryan, James Casey, James Crotty, Thomas Wall, James Lyons, Matthew Jov, John Lennan, James Ryan, and Thomas Ryan—in all nineteen persons, to whom her Majesty has extended a free pardon.

Indian corn is admitted into Portugal free of duty. Foreign salt can be imported at a duty of 10 reas per 100 lbs weight. The duty on vegetables, coals, and firewood is now nominal. Vessels of all nations laden with cereals are freed from tonnage dues. The duty on fish is reduced.

The English and Prussian squadrons are reported to be off the Rock. The cholera has ceased in Portugal.

At Lisbon the operations in foreign exchange have been limited. The rate of exchange on London fell to 53 for 90 days.

A new vessel from Lisbon, bound for the Brazils, had been out two days, and bore up from stress of weather, when she touched on the shoals, which caused her to leak. She was laden with wine and coals, and the leakage causing confusion, she was run on shore. All the boats of the fleet went to her assistance.

HOLLAND.

The Chamber of Representatives of Holland which had twice given equal votes for and against the budget of the Interior, and afterwards equal votes on that of the War Department, proceeded to a second vote on this latter on Wednesday, when the adoption was pronounced by 34 votes to 33. In consequence of the evident hostility of the Chamber to the ministry, a ministerial crisis has been produced. The Ministers of War and of the Colonies have been summoned by the King, it is believed, to form a new ministry. The Minister of the Interior is so seriously ill that he contemplates resigning office, no matter what turn the political crisis may take.

DENMARK.

The German-Danish question does not appear to have made any progress, further than that the Copenhagen Government has shown itself disposed to suspend, though not abandon or renounce, her claim to dispose of ducal property in the duchies. On the other hand Denmark has not hitherto been induced to yield in any way as regards the extension of the general constitution of those duchies.

SWEDEN.

At the opening of the Swedish Diet, King Oscar announced, in very noble language, that a bill would be presented in the course of the session for the establishment of freedom of religious worship in the kingdom. The text of that measure has just been published; and it proves how strong religious prejudices must still be in Sweden, since notwithstanding the good intentions of the sovereign, and the spirit of the constitution, the government has only ventured to propose enactments of a very limited character, and which do not by any means reach the standard which the king's language had led the people to expect. The following is an analysis of the principal provisions of the bill:—Art. 1 revokes the clauses and enactments of the penals.

A letter from St. Petersburg dated the 7th instant and published in the *Barsenalle* of Hamburg says:—"The statement made by several foreign journals of a convention having been concluded between Persia and Russia, by which the latter is bound to assist the former, is completely unfounded. Neither is it true that there are Russian officers in the service of Persia. The two officers, M. M. Duhamel, stated by the journals to be with the Persian army before Herat, are now in this capital, one in the senate and the other unemployed. The military movements made by Russia are solely confined

to placing a corps of observation on the Persian frontier."

RUSSIA.

The company that has engaged in the formation of Russian railroads has to rejoice in the very important acquisition of the extensive machine manufactory, belonging to the late Duke of Leuchtenberg, at a price it is said of two millions of silver roubles purchase money. By this acquisition the operations of the contractors will be very considerably benefited and advanced.

The Russian Government has empowered the authorities of the town of Odessa to raise a monument to the memory of the late Prince Woronzoff, on a site opposite to that of the Duke of Richelieu.

A solemn funeral service was performed at St. Petersburg on the 4th inst. at the Petropauloff cathedral, in commemoration of the deaths of the Czar Alexander and Nicholas. The ceremony was attended by the whole of the general and superior civil military functionaries, with crapes on their arms. A deputation from each regiment in garrison was also present. Gen. Moucavieff has at length reached St. Petersburg. A letter of the 4th in the *Cross* journal says that the Russian fleet in the Caspian is now so numerous and well organized that it can forthwith transport a whole army corps, if so required to the vicinity of the Teheran.

They state in the Russian capital, that foreign publications have circulated rumours of a convention existing between Persia and Russia, by virtue of which the last-mentioned power has to place troops at the disposal of the former, but that all these are as destitute of truth as that Russian officers are serving in the Persian army.

A reform in the military administration of Russia, rendered necessary by the scandalous abuses so often detected in that department, has just been adopted. The commanding officer of every regiment has hitherto been charged with the entire equipment and provisioning of his men and has had a certain sum allowed him for that purpose; he was not required to account for the expenditure of the funds entrusted to him, but was held responsible as a contractor, for keeping his regiment in a proper condition. This system having been found inconvenient, the Government has now commenced a different one in the Ismaelovski Regiment of the Guards; a regimental finance committee, to consist of Chef de Battalion another superior officer, and four subalterns will have the management of the funds, and give an account of them to Government.

TURKEY.

Constantinople advices of the 8th state that the Persian Government has issued a proclamation accepting war with England. The British have captured the islands of Ormuz and Karrek.

The Russian General Phillipson has re-taken Soujak Kaleh from the Circassians, after a desperate defence.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens mention that the whole of the French officers of the occupation troops declined to attend the ball given at court for which they only received invitations on the preceding evening. It is added that the English officers would have followed their example had they known the resolution of their French comrades in time. The proceeding of the French officers was spontaneous; the admiral left them to act individually or collectively, as they thought proper. Nor was their determination communicated to the French or English envoys until after the fete, which Mr. Wise was prevented, by family mourning from attending.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon to the 11th. Don Henrique Bomo, one of the richest men in Portugal, is dead. George Crofton, the Englishman who discovered the coal and iron mines in Batalah, has had his claim of first discovery allowed by the Portuguese Government.

THE SOUND DUES.—There exists every reason to believe that the general treaty with Denmark or the abolition of the Sound dues will be brought to maturity before the end of next month, so that her Majesty's Government will be enabled to lay the same before Parliament and to announce the consummation in the

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

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

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

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

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

3dly.—We shall maintain Native Rights above all other, when character and qualifications 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 sink 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 missionary.

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

M. & J. JEWELL,
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers and Commission Agents.
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacs, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments,
Sold and Repaired.

Depository for the British and Foreign Bazaar Society, and the Religious Tract Society.

RIBLES and other BOOKS sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.

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 times, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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:—

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-doulaeux, 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.

By MATTHEW TELEGRAPH.
CAPTAIN OF HERALD.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times writes on the 31st inst.—An impression is created by the Paris Account of the taking of Herat by the British from other sources. The news is confirmed by the arrival of Herat in the city of Herat which was celebrated by festivals which were held in the city which were remarkable for the display of the elderly prince and his wife and six years of age who are being by some time. And the details of the success are from Paris sources and according to these everything possible in the most perfect order and in excess of any kind was conducted.

THE BLACK SEA.

VIENNA, Thursday, Dec. 13.—The British relief of the 13th inst. has been relieved by the British. The news is made by the correspondent at Constantinople.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes on Wednesday evening the 17th inst.—Official despatches have reached Paris, dated Palermo, Dec. 8. Baron Bentivenga is a prisoner in the hands of the royal authorities. A great many other persons have been captured and are being held in Palermo, clearly indicating that the insurrection is very extensive. Orders had been issued from Naples to commence immediately the trial of the rebels, but no one has to be executed in the hands of the King. The island was again tranquil. Her Majesty's frigate Dauntless anchored at Palermo on the 7th.

ENGLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

The Daily News says—It will be advisable for Lord Palmerston to embrace the earliest opportunity that presents itself to proclaim in the most unequivocal language the determination of the English Government to resist such a gross violation of the international laws of Europe as is threatened to the King of Prussia with the promised connivance of the Emperor of the French.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Nothing is talked of but the preparations going on and the orders given to put a large part of the army on a war footing in order to move towards Switzerland. As the War-office the needful instructions are ready to be sent off at a moment's notice. Considerably more than the two army corps at first intended will be mobilised for immediate service.

It is understood that Switzerland will eventually be made to pay for the expense caused by the demonstration or campaign whichever it proves. Prussia has already applied to the different States for permission to march through their territory. It is said that the subject will be officially brought before the German diet, in order to obtain the formal sanction of that assembly.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, Dec. 15.—The English residing in this capital, and those who are only here temporarily, have signed an address of congratulation to the King, and presented it in person at the Palace.

THE CONFERENCES.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna states that, on the 12th, Hali Bey, Redschid Pacha's son, left Constantinople for Paris, with instructions respecting the Conferences.

FRANCE.

A despatch from Paris dated Friday evening, states that the Bank of France has not made any change in its rate of discount. The Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Naples on the occasion of the late attempted assassination. The letter was transmitted through the Vice-Consul of France at Naples.

SPAIN.

The Madrid Gazette of the 15th inst. contains a decree appointing M. Mon to be ambassador extraordinary from Spain to the court of Rome. The Spanish loan of £3,000,000 is awarded to M. Mires, at 42 1/2 s/c.

RUSSIA.

The hope that a greater degree of liberty would be allowed to the press in Russia has been disappointed—even Le Nord the Russian organ at Brussels has frequently articles blotted out. THE EXECUTION OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSIN OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

The correspondence from Naples contains an account of the trial and last moments of Milano who attempted the King's life. When asked how long he had contemplated this act, he replied "Ever since the King perjured himself." On the scaffold his demeanour was firm and tranquil. His last words were, "Viva la Patria e la liberta." A little before he said, "It is glorious to die for our country and for liberty." The soldiers of his battalion were deeply moved, and some of the officers wept.

FRANCE AND THE NEW CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, Saturday Morning.—Letters from Vienna of the 14th state the question of holding the Conferences has now entered on a new phase. Count Boul has received a despatch informing him that the Cabinet of the Tuileries, after very mature reflection, cannot accept of the interpretation of the Bolgrad question and that of the Isle of Serpents, in the absolute terms propounded by England, Austria and Turkey. Count Boul has sent this unexpected declaration to the Emperor of Austria in Italy. No one can now predict when the new Conferences will be opened.

The misunderstanding between Prussia and Switzerland has now arrived at such a serious point that the first-named Power is said to be determined to march her troops into the Federal Republic. The French official organs lament the obstinacy of Switzerland, "On one side," it states, "France has met with a sincere desire to terminate a delicate question; on the other side, an obstinacy which is to be regretted—an exaggerated susceptibilities, and a complete indifference to her counsils." The Prussian march seems to be goaded to this step by the determination of the Swiss to try the prisoners, and the Neuchâtel question may lead to results the importance of which cannot be ever estimated. It is evident that everything has been done by Louis Napoleon to prevent a collision, but hitherto without effect. Frederick William, so difficult to move in bringing Russia to her senses, is, after all, a very fiery gentleman, who will not hesitate to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" when his personal feelings are moved. The Gazette de France states one important fact, if true,—namely, that the policy of the English Government on the Swiss question is not in harmony with France. Prussia will do all the fighting herself, and will not assist the Germanic Confederation to assist her in the work of bringing the little Republic to its senses.

ENGLAND.

An occasional correspondent of the Manchester Guardian announces that her Majesty, as a mark of her regard, and in honour of the alliance which is to take place between the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick of Prussia, is about to confer upon the hereditary Prince of Prussia the father of Prince Frederick, the order of the Garter; and Sir Colin Campbell has been specially appointed to convey the order with an autograph letter from the Queen, the hereditary Prince. Sir Colin starts upon his mission this week. Lieutenant General Sir Stephen Lakeman was married on the 1st inst., at Bucherast, to the Princess Marie de Philippsso. Sir Stephen by his marriage will inherit a princely fortune; he also becomes a Wallachian noble, "Boyard" of the first class.

A letter from Berlin of December 12, says—It is now understood that the marriage of Prince Frederick William, which was fixed for the 18th of October next (the Prince's birthday), has been postponed and will now take place on the 21st of November the day on which the Princess Royal will complete her 17th year.

A highly influential meeting was held at Dublin on Tuesday, the High Sheriff in the chair which resolved unanimously to petition Parliament to reduce the income to 5d in the pound after April next.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

Leaving the subject of Baccaloo Light House in good hands, we would next direct attention to the state of our public wharf. We understand that several hundred Pounds have been expended upon that unfinished piece of work, which is by no means equal to the necessities of so large a population, for it must be remembered that vessels from all parts of the Bay, to say nothing of foreigners, have frequent occasion to ballast or discharge at this place; all things considered a few hundred pounds more might be well expended in rendering this wharf efficient for all public purposes. If a solid pier were extended about one hundred feet further into the harbour, it would, in addition to the general convenience form a shelter for the mass of shipping which generally lies between that place and the Point of Beach, and thus prevent much damage being occasioned by heavy westerly winds which from the unsheltered extent of this Harbour, was experienced during the late gale.

We also noticed the unfinished state of the public wharf at Carbonear, and wondered that with its Representative a member of the ministry, that important and populous district should be thus neglected, surely the public money could not be better expended than in affording every convenience for the Boats and shipping on a truly sea-going race of men. Moreover the Packet service would be rendered much more efficient and satisfactory if those public wharves were finished and kept in a proper state of repair.

Again, nothing tends more to the health and comfort of a community, than a good supply of pure water, this from the nature of the site of the town might be obtained at an inconsiderable expense, notwithstanding with satisfaction an excellent Tank at this end of the town, which is very creditable to the projectors, and would gladly see a second established further to the eastward so that the towns people generally may derive full benefit from such sources.

It only remains for us to observe, that if the people desire such improvements as those alluded to, they need only take up the subjects properly, and urge them with becoming spirit, when they will most assuredly succeed.

At the request of a Medical Gentleman we this day insert some valuable rules to be observed in all cases of suspended animation.

In this Country where death so frequently occurs by drowning, these rules cannot be too widely circulated, and we trust their application in such cases will become general, and be attended with the same success in this as in other countries.

THE LANCET.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1856. FIRMLY do we believe that the method proposed by our great English Physiologist, Dr. MARSHALL HALL, for restoring the asphyxiated from drowning, and for resuscitating children apparently still-born, is destined entirely to supersede and set aside every other mode now in use, and every one that had been previously adopted. Nor is this all; it appears to be equally certain, that in hundreds of instances in which all other systems hitherto used have failed, and in many in which they actually failed, the mode of treatment recommended by Dr. MARSHALL HALL would have been crowned with the happiest possible results.

Anything more simple, philosophical, or beautiful than the process described, could not have been designed. It is proposed to call the plan the "Ready Method" of treating the drowned; but we think that title may lead to an uncertainty of action, and to some confusion in practice. Infinitely preferable in our opinion, would be the title, "MARSHALL HALL'S Method." This designation is due to the distinguished discoverer, and the method would thus be benevolently associated with his name to the end of time. Mark, so simple is the process, as a mode of action, that one person, who takes from the water another person apparently drowned, may, to a great extent, and on the instant, carry into operation the mode of proceeding Dr. HALL has explained. With the aid of two or three others, the whole process may be gone through—on the spot—on the bank of pool or river—on the green sward—on a gravel walk—on a towing-path—in winter or summer—by day or night. Without instruments, hot-baths, stoves, it can be put into practice,—all being accomplished by a correct knowledge of the mode of procedure, and hands—aye, of the roughest kind—to carry it into execution.

"RULES."

- I. Treat the patient *instantly* on the spot, in the open air, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.
2. Send with all speed for medical aid, and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.
I.—To Clear the Throat.
3. Place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead;
II.—To Excite Respiration.
4. Turn the patient slightly on his side, and (i) Apply snuff or other irritant to the nostrils; (ii) Dash cold water on the face previously rubbed briskly until it is warm. If there be no success, lose no time; but—
III.—To Imitate Respiration—
5. Replace the patient on his face, supporting the chest on a folded coat or other article of dress.
6. Turn the body very gently, but completely, on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, alternately; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute only;
7. When the prone position is resumed, make equable but efficient pressure, with friction, along the back; removing it immediately before rotation on the side;
- All these movements are performed systematically by the same individual.
- IV.—To induce Circulation and Warmth—continuing these measures:
8. Rub the limbs upwards, with firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, &c.;
9. Replace the patient's wet clothing by such other covering as can be instantly procured, each by itself supplying a coat or a waistcoat. Meantime, and from time to time—
V.—Again.—To Excite Inspiration—
10. Let the surface of the body be slapped briskly with the hand;
11. Or, let cold water be dashed briskly on the surface previously rubbed until it is dry and warm.

The Public Meeting as advertised in our last duly took place, when the following Petition was unanimously adopted, is now in course of signature, and will be Presented immediately after the opening of the Legislature.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly in Legislative Session convened.

The Petitioners of the Owners and Masters of vessels and others of the district of Harbour Grace

Humbly Sheweth

That your petitioners gratefully acknowledge the great and lasting benefits your Honorable House have conferred on the people generally by the establishment of Light Houses and Beacons on several parts of the Coast and Harbours of this Island.

But your petitioners would respectfully bring under your notice, that the coast between Cape Spear and Bonavista, a distance of about seventy miles whence the greatest part of the vessels engaged in the Seal and Cod fisheries depart from Bays and Harbours, lying inside the Coast alluded to, and necessarily return with danger, and often times attended with much danger, when endeavouring to make the Island of Baccalieu or this head-land of Cape St. Francis on either of which no Light House has yet been erected.

That many of your petitioners have experienced much hazard and difficulty arising from the dangerous condition of this Coast and have the painful recollection that within the past twenty years several vessels of this Island and also vessels of other countries in making for the land have been totally lost and in several instances the crews also have perished.

That your petitioners are of opinion, founded upon long experience, and mature consideration of the subject, that a Light House is essential and most particularly required on the North east end of the Island of Baccalieu for security and protection against Shipwrecks, and your petitioners fully believe that when a Light-house shall be erected thereon that the losses and misfortunes occasioned about that Island and the Coast adjacent, will, as far as human means can adapt prevent a recurrence of the disasters so lately experienced.

That Your petitioners therefore most humbly implore your Honorable House to take the subject into your most serious consideration, and devise such means as in your wisdom may appear necessary for the speedy erection of a Light House on Baccalieu.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

The St. Johns Papers generally come regularly to hand, but there have been exceptions. In the Patriot of the 5th inst., which we received on Saturday last, a writer signed Veritas charges us with not being acquainted with the facts of the Delegations to the imperial Government because we stated that £625 of the Delegation money should be restored by the Premier to the Treasury.

We need only observe in reply, that the amounts stated as received by each of the Delegations were substantially correct. The Reporter was our authority, and his statement upon these as upon other matters was permitted to pass without challenge or contradiction, where either might have been promulgated, we feel surprise that the Conception Bay Man should under such circumstances be charged with a disregard of Truth, but the main fact remains as stated, first by the Reporter, and secondly by the Conception-Bayman. Mr. Little did receive just Six Hundred and Twenty Five Pounds more than his fellow Delegates and whether this extraordinary amount was allowed in consideration of one or more pleasure trips, the burden upon the Colony remains the same, and must be borne principally by the Fishermen of the country.

CORONERS INQUEST. An Inquest was held in this Town on Saturday last, before John Stark Esquire Coroner and a Jury of which Mr. Garratt Wall was elected Foreman, on view of the body of Joseph Gonzalez a Spanish Boy belonging to the Brig Enseguez of Valencia Captain Diego Pary. It appeared in evidence that deceased died suddenly on board the Brig, at half past seven o'clock on the morning of the 16 inst., Doctor Allan being of opinion that the deceased died of disease of the heart the following verdict was returned.
Died by the visitation of God.

Another Inquest was commenced on the same day, before the same Coroner, and a Jury of which Mr. Thomas Godden was elected foreman on view of the body of Joseph Goff, from Poole, fisherman. As Doctor Dow could not give his evidence on Saturday the Inquest was adjourned to the Court House where it terminated at two o'clock on Monday last. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased called at the House of Mr. James Walsh, at River Head evidently labouring under a fit of delirium-tremens his body was found in the water. Dr. Dow gave as his opinion that the deceased died from suffocation.—Verdict—found dead in the water at River Head of Harbour Grace.

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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

CLEARED.
 Jan. 17.—William-Punton Roberts Liverpool.
 20—Queen (barque) Mann Brazils.
 Punton & Munn.

ON SALE

BY PUNTON & MUNN.
 (Ex Laurel 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)
 634 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 Cellar beneath, and Garden in front. The above property is for sale 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.

TEACHER WANTED.
FOR the School at the Dock, Port de Grave. Salary £40 currency per annum, with Fees. Apply to the Rev. MARTIN BLACKMORE, Chairman Provincial Educational Board, Bay Roberts.
 Dec. 2, 1856.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given.
Bona Vista GOTTAGUE with Gardens and Out-houses, lately in the occupancy of Louis Edouard, Esq. For particulars, apply to
 Nov 12. PUNTON & MUNN.

ON SALE

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.

THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be disposed of at this Office, price One Shilling.
 Dec. 10, 1857.

BY PUNTON & MUNN.

150 Puncheons Choice
MOLASSES,
 J. Punton, ex *Wm. Punton*, from Demerara.
 Nov 5

PUNTON & MUNN.

Have just received ex Brig *Dolphin*, from
 500 Barrels Superfine Canada Flour
 200 Do. Prime Pork
 100 Do. Prime Pork
 50 Do. Oatmeal
 20 Kegs. Bailey.
 Also, ex Brig *Eliza*, from Hamburg.
 1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 Bread
 235 Fickins Rinders Butter
 20 M. Brick.
 And are now landing, ex Barque *Queen* just arrived from Liverpool in 18 days.
 A portion of their Fall Supply of
MANUFACTURED GOODS,
 Which will be sold Cheap for Fish, Oil for Cash.
 5458 30

ON SALE

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 GOODS
 Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
PUNTON & MUNN.
 Sept. 3

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
 Ex *Boneta* from Baltimore,
 Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork
 White Corn Meal, Rice:
 Ex *Acadus* 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.
 Dec. 15. **Wm DONNELLY**

THE STEAMER ELLEN GIBBORNE

On and after this date will ply as follows:—
 On Monday from Harbor Grace, at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.
 On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 10 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 On Wednesdays, from Harbor Grace at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.
 On Thursdays, from Carbonear at 10 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 On Fridays the steamer will lie up.
 On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 8 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 Goods from Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus for St. John's, cannot be received unless prepaid to Portugal Cove.

All Goods must be legibly directed to ensure their safe delivery.
F A R E S.
 Cabin 7s 6d.; Steerage 4s.
W. DONNELLY.
 Sept 3.

A CARD.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND
 A large Assortment of
M A R B L E,
 SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES,
 MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.
M A R B L E, being best adapted to the climate of North America, is now in general use in the Province.
 Orders by letter from the Outports promptly attended to.
 Terms reasonable; and all Work warranted to give satisfaction.
ALEXANDER SMITH.
 Foot of Pay House Hill.
 St. John's, Sept. 6, 1856.

PHENIX FIRE & GRACE COMPANY.

Lombard Street and Cheving Cross London
 [ESTABLISHED IN 1782]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of a century has manifested to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted by the Company.
 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 eminent 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 whose Policies are issued free of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL.
 Agents for Newfoundland.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE.

HOLLOW YS OINTMENT.
The Grand Eternal Remedy.
 By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when in bed on the skin, is carried to any organ or toward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbutic Humours.
 No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scourvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

Sore Legs Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers
 Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, venereal 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.
 These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—
 Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Stings of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cough, Rheumatism, Cholera, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Fistulas, Gout, Glaucoma, Jular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin Diseases, Scourvy, Soreheads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 214 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 83, Maiden Lane, New York, also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot. Sub-Agents, John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stenford, Brigus.

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£200,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES £20 EACH.
TRUSTEES—
 JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
 JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
DIRECTORS, ETC. IN LIVERPOOL
 CHARLES TURNER, Esq. Chairman.
 J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq. M.P. and
 RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq. Deputy-Ch.

FIRE BRANCH.
 Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding at most 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:

Year of Policy	Sum Assured	Premium	Rebate
1815	29	1020	242 18 4
1846	24	1000	194 5 0
1846	33	2900	480 15 0
1847	10	300	46 4 0
1848	23	100	14 5 2
1849	27	500	46 18 4

This Company added about £50,000 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 success 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 large than any yet declared by the mass of the English offices. Here is an office which yields a fairly earned 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 worthy of mention.—*Morning Chronicle*, November 28, 1855.

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

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

THE DYING CHILD.

What should it know of death?

Come closer, closer, dear mamma,
My heart is fill'd with fears,
My eyes are dark—I hear your sobs,
But cannot see your tears.

I feel your warm breath on my lips,
That are so icy cold;
Come closer, closer, dear mamma,
Give me your hand to hold.

I quite forget my little hymn—
"How doth the busy bee"—
Which every day I used to say,
When sitting on your knee.

Nor can I recollect my prayers:
And, dear mamma you know
That the great God will angry be
If I forget them too.

And dear papa, when he comes home,
Oh, will he not be vex'd?
Give us this day our daily bread:
What is it that comes next?

"Thine is the kingdom, and the power?"
I cannot think of more;
It comes and goes away so quick,
It never did before.

"Hush, darling! you are going to,
The bright and blessed sky,
Where all God's holy children go,
To live with him on high."

But will He love me dear mamma,
As tenderly as you?
And will my own papa, one day,
Come and live with me too?

But you must first lay me to sleep
Where grandpapa is laid;
Is not the churchyard cold and dark,
And shan't I feel afraid?

And will you ever evening come,
And say my pretty prayer,
Over poor Lucy's little grave,
And see that no one's there?

And promise me that when you die,
That they your grave shall make
The next to mine, that I may be
Close to you when I wake.

Nay, do not leave me, dear mamma,
Your watch beside me keep,
My heart feels cold—the room's all dark
Now lay me down to sleep:

And should I sleep to wake no more,
Dear—dear mamma, good-bye:
Poor nurse is kind, but, oh, do you
Be with me when I die!

STANZAS.

BY FANNIE RAYMOND.

BRIGHT hours, bright youthful hours!
Oh, like a fairy dream,
In Eden's loveliest bowers,
To this fond heart, ye seem:
Gay shines the summer sun
From cloudless azure sky,
Lovelier when day is done
Stars brilliant gleam on high.

Sweetly life glides away,
Filled with unclouded joy,
Hope twines a chaplet gay
Time never can destroy;
Soft, gently murmuring breeze,
Bright flowers and wood-birds' voices—
Not these, oh, no, not these
Make this light heart rejoice.

Thou whom my soul adores,
Dearest and ever blest;
Tis thou, love the sunlight pours
In this wild throbbing breast;
Oh, dark were all on earth
Wert thou not ever near,
Merriest halls of mirth
Ne'er could thy spirit cheer.

Thou only, worshipped one,
Thou makest the fond heart sing;
Moonlight, nor cloudless sun
Ne'er could sweet music bring:
Heart-lute echoes gay
E'en to thy lightest tune,
List to the roundelay,
Ever my own, my own!

THE DEAF AND DUMB BOY.

The following striking incident is extracted

from a manuscript volume by one of the clergymen of Edinburgh. It is the substance of a statement made by a highly intelligent gentleman belonging to the medical profession, during a discussion on the subject of instinct, in a scientific society of which the clergyman was a member. The deaf and dumb boy being, if not quite an idiot, extremely deficient in understanding, the remarkable circumstance is that he should have been able to detect the presence of the fire-damp, when it was imperceptible to others. The reverend gentleman who has kindly favoured us with the interesting narrative attests its truth on the authority of his medical friend:—

"When I was a boy (says the writer) I lived by the banks of the Wye. A very beautiful river is that same Wye, surrounded with rich green meadows, and dark green woods, and wild mountains all its banks were and there ornamented with some token of bygone grandeur in ancient castle or venerable abbey. I dare say you have seen Tintern. Well! I say, when I was a lad I lived on the Wye. Ah! how my heart warms up at the thought of my own native village, and my school days, and holy-days spent away far up the lonely hills, fishing for our own Welsh grayling! But these happy days are gone, and they shall return no more.

In our village there lived a poor widow. She was an industrious creature and a good; few there were to speak an ill word of Dame Morgan and none ever saw either of her two boys ill clad or ill cared for. Oh! no! poor thing! she worked hard, sitting up late and rising early, and eating the bread of sorrow, and all for her two dear boys. And they were twin-boys too; and, poor lads, they had never known a father's care or a father's blessing; before they had entered life, their young mother had become a widow, for the husband of her early love had found a grave in the deep sea; so the twins were born fatherless babes.

Oh, how the poor young mother worked for her two boys! On and on did she work, and not a whisper of repining, not a murmur of discontent escaped her lips. She was sad indeed, but not cheerless; for she knew wither to go for consolation. Things went on pretty smoothly in her clean little cottage, and she seemed to be happy; till at last one of her sons would go to sea. Ah, it was a bitter day for her when her dear boy sailed from Newport—for, alas! her other child had been born with the hand of affliction upon him. The tender mother had never heard a word from her silent and voiceless son, nor had that sweetest music, the voice of a mother, ever fallen on his ear. Llewellyn was deaf and dumb; and what was still more melancholy, he was of that helpless class in whose souls the lamp of reason burns but dimly.

Months went and came, but brought no tidings of the widow's son. Months at last amounted to years, but he came no more. Hope deferred, they say maketh the heart sick; but I know not if it made the heart of poor Dame Morgan sick, for she hoped on and on, even against all hope, clinging to mere shadow, as the drowning man clings to a straw on the surface of the deep waters. But the sailor boy never came again. His mother heard his voice no more. He had slept his sleep in his father's grave, beneath the waste of waters, far, far from his dear mother's home; and far away from the lovely Wye and the beautiful mountains of Monmouthshire!

Deaf and dumb Llewellyn! and what must the poor widow do with her helpless boy! And now he was every thing to his mother; and time to time was dealing harshly with her; for his iron hand was pressed heavily down on her heart, already crushed and broken by many cares and much anguish and she now required the tender offices of filial devotion to smooth the path of her pilgrimage as she went along in a world which was to her truly a vale of tears. Surely Llewellyn might support his mother by his labour.

But then Llewellyn was a solitary being, even as his affliction led him to be. But then he was very cheerful and very happy. Behind his mother's cottage there ran a little river, and there after he had worked at the flowers and plants in the little garden, he would sit and while away the silent hours, watching the turtles as they floated by. It was a marvellous thing how greatly the deaf and dumb and almost idiot boy delighted in the beauty of woods and fields, and rivers and mountains! Nature, it is true, did not speak to him in sounds, but nevertheless he perceived a voice stronger than that of many waters. The music of the bubbling brook he had never known—the notes of the lark, as he poured forth his shrill song in the clear sky at morning, or the hum of the seed-thrush chaunted by moonlight from among the long sedges by the brink of his favourite river, these notes and that time he had never heard—even the tremendous diapason of the thunder-cloud reverberated in vain for him. But, though the thunder-storm was mute, there was a bright and glorious language in the lightning's flash—though the lark was silent, there was eloquence in his altitude, as he fluttered gaily at his airy height or shot downward with close-clasped wings to his clover-shaded nest—though the

river was tuneless, yet there was a spirit in the sparkle of its bright waves, as they swept on, and on, fast by his humble dwelling! It is thus the Most High can recompense his creatures!

Llewellyn had never been accustomed to work save at his own time and for his own amusement; but when he found that it was needful he should betook himself to the irksome task with cheerful assiduity. He soon got employment in the mines, and there he kept, as he always had, the good will of those around him. He had not, however, been many weeks at work, when he began to show a very strong aversion to the mines; but it was attributed to laziness, and that he had now become tired of the unusual occupation. This dislike seemed to increase day by day; and when he was urged to descend to the pit as his fellow-labourers did, he endeavoured by signs and gesticulations to exhibit his fear of some hidden and mysterious danger.

One evening he had returned from his daily toil, and an unusual sadness and melancholy seemed to weigh upon his spirits. Unlike his usual custom, he walked away alone, but not in the direction of his mother's cottage. It was the season of autumn, and many of the trees were already stripped of their leaves, exhibiting a mournful contrast with the glorious richness and maturity of the past season. A walk through a lonely wood brought him to a cottage, of which three of the inmates, a father and his two stout sons, were labourers in the mines. The goodwife was at home, busied in some domestic calling, and Llewellyn entered the house and seated himself. By a significant gesture he attracted the attention of the good dame, and then kneeling, on the sanded floor, he drew with his forefinger the figures of three coffins, and pointing with the solemn manner of a prophet to the mournful emblems, he slowly left the cottage. This he repeated in several cottages, in some sketching but one, and in others several of those sad emblems of mortality. At last, as the sun was setting, he returned home, and on the floor of his mother's house he formed another of the sad figures, and laying his hand on his own cheek, in the attitude of one about to lie down to rest, he pointed to the sketch and then to him self. This strange conduct filled every one with wonder; and there were not wanting those who did not hesitate to say, that it boded of some terrible calamity upon the poor deaf and dumb boy acted in a way so strange. Some thought it had reference to the mines and his own dislike to go down to work in them; and some thought he might have perceived the presence of that terrible gas which often does such extensive mischief in our mining districts.

Morning, however, came at last; but Llewellyn would not descend to the pit. Approaching the brink, he started back as if in terror, and, casting himself on the ground, endeavoured to exhibit his strong aversion and dismay. It was thought, however, that he was anxious to avoid his work, and he was forced to enter the basket, and was let down. Alas! it was but a few hours when a cry of terrible despair arose, that the fire-damp had exploded, and that many had perished! And then, oh what frantic cries resounded every where, and how many rushed in unutterable agony to the fatal mine! Strange to say, Llewellyn was first brought up dead—quite dead; and every house where he had made the figure of the coffin became a house of mourning; and whether he had made two or three coffins, the deaths in each family were found to correspond with the prophetic indications of the poor dumb creature. Llewellyn Morgan was carried home to his desolate mother, but, alas for her! the only tie that bound her to the world was cut in twain. She laid her down on her pillow, but not to weep, for the fountain of her tears was dry; she laid her down, for the golden bowl was broken. A few days, and mother and son were carried to the same grave; and in the ancient churchyard they were buried under an aged yew tree, fast by the stream which they loved so well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WILD MAN.

A Wild man named Goings, said to be originally from East Tennessee, who has been living in the hollow of trees and caves, and who has frequently been mentioned in the newspapers, was recently captured near Florance, Alabama. He is from twenty-five to thirty years of age. He had been surprised several times by parties, and tales of romantic encounters with him were deemed fabulous heretofore. Last December an attempt was made to capture him, but he eluded his pursuers, and forsook his then quarters in the hollow of a chestnut tree. A pack of hounds afterwards got on his trail, but owing to the rugged character of the country, the horsemen could not keep up, and the fugitive was lost in the waters of Shoal Creek. All further pursuit was then abandoned, and many believed the whole story fabulous until last Sunday week, a boy, belonging to A. P. Neely, reported to his master that he had seen a man upon the bluffs near a noted cave, on the plantation of Judge Posey. Mr. Neely immediately collected a number of gentlemen and proceeded to the spot indicated.

On nearing the mouth of the cave, they discovered the shivering form of the poor wretch buried beneath a covering of straw. He paid no attention to their summons to come forth, and one of the company (thoughtlessly we hope,) tossed in a dog, which making a furious assault, brought the hapless Recluse to his feet. He then came out in a state of almost perfect nudity presenting a picture of abject misery and squalid wretchedness, which utterly beggars all description and we shall not attempt it. He appeared perfectly sane, but gave no satisfactory reasons for his singular conduct, beyond a general charge that the world had treated him badly, and he had determined to come out from it. He protested that he had done no man harm, and begged to be allowed to continue his solitary life but he agreed to go home with Mr. Eastrage, which he did and when we last heard of him he was suffering from a violent cold contracted no doubt by his sudden change from a worse than savage to a civilized life.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

The following interesting narrative has been communicated by a gentleman at present residing in Russia, to his friends at Macclesfield:— About two years ago a vessel left Archangel on an expedition to the coast of Greenland, to collect walrus tusks, seal oil, skins, &c. On the voyage the crew, or a part, rather, mutinied murdered the Captain, and ended the tragedy by leaving the crew to perish on the inhospitable shores of Greenland, giving them little or no food whatever to prolong their existence. One of the men, however, took on shore a gun, and that eventually led to the discovery of the mutiny and the murder.

Many of the Russian peasantry are very ingenious and expert in the use of the hatchet and knife and one of the poor fellows so cruelly deserted by the unfeeling crew, before he died, had succeeded in carving on the stock of the gun a history of the voyage, the mutiny, the murder, and the desertion, so clearly that the whole story was deciphered without much difficulty. It happened that another vessel, which had been sent to the same coast, for a similar purpose, touched at the spring of the year at the very place where the remains of the two poor fellows were lying, and by the side of one of them the gun which told the whole tale. This the discoverers brought away with them, and on their return to Archangel it was placed before the authorities. The guilty parties were traced but were at sea. On their return, however, they were apprehended on landing, tried and convicted, and are now waiting the execution of their sentence. In Russia, however, there are now no capital punishments, but the flogging inflicted is often so severe, that the wretches seldom survive its infliction.

VARIETY OF SCOLDS.

"In the whole course of my reading," says a celebrated writer, "which has been both extensive and desultory, I do not recollect having ever met with an essay on the science of scolding; yet that it is reduced to a perfect system, and that the practice of it has long been a passion with the fairer part of the creation, few men will deny. There is as much harmony, comparatively speaking, in the boisterous pipes of a regular-bred, out-and-out scold, as in the astonishing cadenzas of Madame Alboni, or the melting appoggiaturas of Brahan; indeed even the most celebrated and experienced physician asserts, that it is of the most essential benefit in many cases, which I would attempt to divide into the following classes:—

- First.—The constitutional scold, who practises for the benefit of her health.
- Second.—The beautiful scold, who is put out of temper, because she cannot bring her complexion to its usual pitch of perfection, even with the aid of the captivating patch.
- Third.—The authoritative scold, who discharges her spleen to support her dignity, and will not permit the least infringement on the prerogative of the petticoat.
- Fourth.—The matrimonial scold, who reads certain lectures for the reformation of her husband's morals, recommended to the very ancient and numerous family of the *hem-pecks*.
- Fifth.—The dramatic scold, *alias* stage shrew, who endeavors to convince the world that she can rant off the stage as well as on it.
- Sixth.—The patriotic scold, who vociferates for the good of her country, to display her great knowledge and party principles.
- Seventh.—The inebriate scold, who, by forming a cordial alliance with certain strong liquors, is wrought up to frenzy, in which she strikingly evinces the ardent disposition of a woman of spirit.
- Eighth.—The common scold, though last, not least, a name, who may with the utmost propriety be styled a *professional virago*, possessed of a volume of voice, combining vast compass and exhaustless strength, especially in the upper notes. She is so well established in the ancient art, mystery, and practice of scolding, that all others implicitly submit, and leave her the undisputed heroine of the field of tongue.

VOL. I.

PROSPERITY OF A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN CONCEPTION-BAY.

THE Subscriber of this Weekly Newspaper, Conception-Bay, about the month of July.

It is unnecessary to observe upon the usefulness of a Local and wealthy a Conception-Bay. That one. But it is necessary to state the principles which govern the Journal.

1st.—The Conception-Bay strongly advocates the true principles of Government.

2dly.—It equality of privileges among all, and we shall not be above all other, where the same are equal.

3dly.—This Journal is an advocate, first, next of Agriculture, and, lastly, it shall in interest, maintain a constant course.

4thly.—Its Motto shall be "Truth ever lovely as The Fox of Tyrants." We shall attack ourselves are assailed—views of Consist in argument and if these views with the views of our countrymen, but no blink the grand one.

5thly.—The greatest happiness of the people shall be our power to make the interesting weekly structure to the rising and a welcome in it. As an advertisement great advantages, which hours after publication of upwards of 50,000. The price of the will be fifteen shillings advance.

It will be published weekly, and contain sixteen pages. The first number, dated, and those who support the establishment Conception-Bay, BERNARD, will please to send, or after they first number, their names to whom all correspondence.

We are, promise in St. John's, and disappointment. GEO.