

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, OCTOBER 15, 1856. NO. 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Its Motto shall be TRUTH.

"Truth ever lovely since the world began,
The foe of Tyrants and the friend of Man."

We shall attack no party unless we ourselves are assailed—we shall enunciate our views of Constitutional Responsible Government and if these views be not in accordance with the views of others, we shall endeavor to defend them in the spirit of free discussion—but no interest shall cause us to blink the grand end of responsible rule—
"The greatest happiness of the greatest number."

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WEBBER.

CHRISTOPHER COYNE,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

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

Harbour Grace, Sept. 17.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times, September 13.)

The formal inauguration of our new peace establishment will take place on the 1st October, the commencement of the financial half-year being selected as the period for reducing the war strength of the regiments recently serving in the Crimea. The arrangements have not as yet been completed as regards all ranks of the service; but they have reached a point which enables us to indicate to the public some of the features by which the new system will, we hope, be advantageously distinguished.

Shortly after the commencement of the Crimean war, it was found necessary to raise the strength of each regiment of infantry in the field to 68 officers, a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers, 2000 rank and file, which, making due calculation for depots and reserves, it was conceived, would enable us to keep in the field eight strong companies of 125 men each, or about 1200 in all, as an effective battalion in the Crimea, a general rule, that strength was in reality scarcely ever reached. The Connaught Rangers, we believe, at one time were nearly 3000 strong, in consequence of the preference given to them by the Irish militia who volunteered; but, with the exception of this favourite corps and some two or three others, the prescribed strength was in no instance attained. At present, the average strength of the Crimean corps is probably between 1500 and 1600 men. On the 1st of October each of these battalions, 49 in number, will be reduced in round numbers to 1100 men of all ranks below that of commissioned officers. A circular which has just appeared regulates the manner of the reduction, from which it will be seen that no good soldier will be lost to the country until all men below the old standard height 5 feet 6, all men physically unfitted for service, or whose constitutions are likely to render them hereafter ineffective, and all men of incorrigibly bad characters, are got rid of. As the regiment will thus have something like 500 of the least eligible of its men to put aside, we may consider each of the Crimean regiments as starting on its new establishment with about 1100 picked men. To the 49 battalions comprised in this category are to be added 33 who were not in the Crimea. Thus, exclusive of the corps on the East India establishment, our infantry forces at home and in the colonies will consist of 82 battalions of 1100 men each, and one (the 12th Regiment) which will for the present remain as a reserve battalion regiment, of 1200 rank and file.

With the exception of six regiments on foreign service, each of these will be divided into service and depot companies. The service companies will be kept at a strength of eight companies, or 800 rank and file, exclusive of non-commissioned officers, with which all the field officers are to be present as a general rule. They will form part of brigades and divisions, as much together as prac-

ticable, and the office of this—the divisional part of the army, as we may call it—will be to discharge the duties of an army in the field, commanded and supervised by the general officers, to whose care it would be entrusted if it were sent against an enemy. Divisional and brigade movements, attack and defence of fortifications, operations in conjunction with artillery and cavalry, will all be gone through by them during the greater part of the year. This, indeed, has already commenced at Aldershot, and if any one wished to see a very real-looking bit of warfare, every element of a battle—except the army—is to be witnessed there on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, when the Guards, Rifles, and most famous regiments of the light division march out of camp and violently engage each other for some three or four hours. Combined with the instruction in the use of the new rifle, it will thus be seen that the divisional portion of the army will receive a training not dreamed of in former days. Under this new system, should it be required to despatch an army in a few hours from our shores, it will be only necessary to order, we will say, General Knolly's division, or General Spencer's brigade, from Aldershot, and there is a division ready to embark with all its staff and regimental officers, artillery, and land transport, accustomed to work together, and as efficient as anything short of actual warfare can make them.

The old regimental system will be preserved at the depots, of which there will be 77 in all, grouped into 24 battalions, each comprising from three to six depots, as barrack accommodation may suit. The regimental depot will be composed of four companies of 50 men, or about 200 in all; and its mission will be to recruit and train men for the service companies, so as to keep them at their full strength and efficiency. These depots being under experienced field officers, especially chosen for that purpose, it is hoped that each draught of men sent to the service companies will arrive thoroughly effective regimental soldiers, as fit for service, in fact, as were our regiments of the line before the war.

The Land Transport Corps is to be entirely reorganised, and will assume the title of the Military Train, being divided into bodies, proportioned to the strength of the regiments, brigades, and divisions to which it will be attached. We cannot say that the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea was entirely successful; but it must have been no easy task to instruct men whose previous habits did not tend to fit them for its peculiar duties. We are constrained to add that the benefits of promotion from the ranks were not favourably illustrated in the corps. This department will therefore be completely and carefully reorganised, and the public must wait with some patience for the development of the improvements which are about to be made. Upon this subject, however, as well as upon other interesting points, such as the manner in which the officers are to be reduced, and the future establishment of the cavalry, we shall soon have some information to

convey. As regards the officers, we may at once state that it is our impression there will be few, if any, of them unemployed before a year from the period of the reduction shall have elapsed.

PROGRESS OF STEAM-SHIP BUILDING.

The war being over, and steam transports no longer required by the government, the mail packet service is again looking up. Mail steamers have commenced running to South Africa; the Australian mail contract begins next month; Canadian mail packets have been put on, and it is probable that shortly screw mail steamers will again run to Brazil. Before long, there will be 150 English mail steam packets, the tonnage of which will amount to nearly 100,000 tons, and the cost to the British government will be not much less than a million and a half of money. Will steam-packet companies ever be able to subsist without government subsidies; the General Screw Company and Mr. Vanderbilt, the great American ship-owner, who are very good judges, declare that subsidies are absolutely necessary to sustain the existence of steam-packet companies. To justify governments in giving subsidies it has been also said that, though mail steam-packet lines do not pay a government in the shape of postage, they pay the country well, in assisting and developing commerce. Moreover, the subsidy system certainly has not entirely prevented vast improvements being effected in steam-ship building. This will be obvious when we compare the present with the former ships of the mail packet companies, such as Cunard's Persia and Acacia, with the Royal Mail Company's Atrato and Great Western, and the Peninsular Company's Pera and Royal Tar. Some years ago, the chief aim in building steam-ships was to attain speed. This, it was thought, could only be accomplished by building them with little room for cargo, and working them by machinery, which consumed enormous quantities of fuel. The expense of working such ships was so great that they did not carry the little merchandise they had room for, because the charge for conveying it was necessarily so extravagant as to neutralise the profit arising from the speed with which the goods were sent into their market. For some time past the desideratum in steam-ship building has been to combine great speed and capacity for cargo with diminished working expenses. The South-western Company have been successful in attaining this object. Their French and Channel Island mail packets are some of the fastest ships in the world, and the two they have just built carry three times as much cargo, and equally fast, and consume one-third less fuel than the Courier and Despatch, which were built upon the old plan, for speed only. But the South-western Company's packets are comparatively small ones, and it is far more difficult to attain the desideratum in large steamers.

One of the most important eras in the history of steam navigation was the introduction of the screw propeller. A few

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years ago, when the Peninsular Company built their first screw steamers, the government hesitated to accept it as a mail packet. Now one-half the large fleet of that company consists of screw steamers, and a short time since, out of 40 large mail packets in the southampton docks, upwards of 20 of them were screws. By the improvements in the build and machinery of these steamers they have attained enormous speed, and afford immense capacity for cargo with comparatively small expenditure of fuel.

What will ultimately be the sustained and working speed of steam-packets? When railroads were first thought of a speed of 10 miles an hour was all that was anticipated; yet a sustained speed of 60 miles and a working one of 40 miles an hour have been attained. Steamers, of course, can never compete with railways in speed, because the resistance of the atmosphere and wheel friction is much less than that of water; but the speed of steam-vessels has been gradually increasing. In the early government mail steam-packet contracts 9 miles an hour was the stipulated speed. It was afterwards increased to 10 miles, and latterly to nearly 12 miles an hour. The working and paying speed is usually 5 or 6 miles an hour less than the experimental one. A steamer without any cargo on board, going over the measured mile in Stokes Bay, in smooth water, is very different from the same steamer deeply laden crossing the Bay of Biscay or the Atlantic Ocean. The Persia, however, on her recent celebrated quick voyage from New York to Liverpool, must have averaged 13 miles an hour for 216 successive hours. This may be considered then as the standard at present of a sustained profitable speed for ocean steam-ships. Take the fastest steamer now afloat, and she would, if unladen, and in smooth water, without any wind, tide, or current to overcome, run at the rate of upwards of 18 miles an hour. Now, when it is considered what is the resistance which water must offer to a ship, and that the speed of a brisk wind is only 15 miles an hour, the triumphs already achieved in ship-building are indeed something marvellous.

QUEBEC PIRACY.

Mr. H. Fry, Llyod's agent at Quebec, writes the following to the London "Times":—"Permit me to call your attention to the lamentable and disgraceful state of affairs existing at this port. The crimping system has now reached such a pitch that the force of law is completely set at defiance, the life of a British shipmaster in a British port is no longer safe, and piracy stalks abroad unchecked, in the midst of a British population, and under the very walls of a British fortress. Night after night ships in the harbour are boarded by crimps well armed with revolvers, the crews carried off, the masters and officers are threatened with instant death if they resist, and the owners' property plundered. And for this state of things the authorities here either cannot or will not find a remedy. I can cite scores of instances to prove the truth of the above. Let one or two specimens suffice. Here is one:—"On Tuesday night last, the brig Regina was boarded at eleven p.m. by four boats, one on each bow, and one on each quarter. A man from each boat came on board, armed with pistols and clubs, daring the mate and second mate to speak a word, at the peril of their lives; one of them presented a pistol to the mate's breast. They took three of the men with them, as it appeared, against their wish; the man who resolutely refused had his chest broken open, and his clothes stolen; they also stole all the spare lines that were on deck.

Last night the Regina was boarded again by probably the same scoundrels, when one, barefoot, went to the captain's stateroom and endeavoured to steal his chronometer and sextant; his wife gave the alarm. He then blew out the candle, jumped into his boat, cut the painter, and escaped before the crew could come to the rescue. The captain was during the time at Montreal on business. Another:—"The crimps induce two poor foolish creatures to sue for 13 months' wages, due to them for service on board the M. A. Peters, hoping to grab some £30 from each, besides £6, one-half their homeward wages. The police magistrate decides that there is some flaw in the wording of the articles, and orders payment. We remove it by certiorari to the superior court, in order to defeat the crimps, when a body of them go on board armed, take possession of the ship, and defy all the police in the place to remove them until the wages are paid. During the whole of this season we have paid £10 to £12 sterling per month for sailors; the majority of ships lose the whole or a portion of their crews, and the dead loss to British shipowners engaged in this trade will not be less than £100,000 sterling for the present season alone. Now, sir, if the authorities here are powerless, can't it be that with so many armed ships lying idle we are to be left a prey to pirates in a British port and under the very shadow of the British flag? Let but a single case of this kind occur on the coast of Morocco, and forth with a whole fleet is despatched to punish the offenders.

THE COMET.—Professor Hind's letter in "The Times," announcing the approach of the great comet, has revived the phenomena speculation at this side of the water, and the sight seekers are keeping a sharp lookout for the advent of the brilliant visitor. A writer in the "Cork Examiner" says:—"On Sunday night, about half past ten o'clock, a very luminous body appeared in the sky to the south-west, apparently larger than the moon. It resembled a ball of fire, casting a brilliant light around. The heavens presented all round a very dingy appearance. At 11 o'clock it rapidly sank below the horizon to the W.S.W., diminishing as it went, and emitting a bright glare along its wondrous track."

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HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15.

THE only aid which our Fishermen and Mariners in the prosecution of their adventurous calling can derive from the Government would be by the establishment of Light Houses in such places as are the most suitable, and where the greatest necessity exists for such establishments; and when we consider the great number of Sealers and Labrador men which annually sail out of this Bay, and the important position which our representatives hold in the General Assembly, it appears to us almost unaccountable that no Light has yet been, or is about to be, erected on the Island of Baccaloo.

We have been reminded of our duty, in this particular, by an intelligent Planter and vessel owner who lately arrived from the Labrador; having experienced all the anxiety and uneasiness of uncertainty on a dark and stormy night, when trying to make the land at the mouth of his own Bay, whose secondary wish was, (to use his own words), "to have two or three of the worst members upon his foreyard for an hour or two as Look-outs," we can imagine this **NOCTES AMBROSEANE**; our informant also states, that the Labrador fleet generally give Cape Bonavista a wide berth on account

of shoals, current, &c., and frequently fail to catch sight of the light established on that shore—which light, he adds, revolves too slowly to be as serviceable as it should be; and although thanks to correct reckoning and good judgment, shipwreck is not a thing of frequent occurrence on Baccaloo; yet, within the lapse of a few years, several have occurred there, and many lives been sacrificed, owing to the absence of a Light upon that Island;—we have been further assured, that vessels have frequently had to bear up for some part of Europe after being within a few miles of their desired Haven, because in the winter season they could not venture to run in when they might, and were subsequently driven off the coast. Taking such things into account, we must wonder at the forbearance and patience with which our most valuable class of men, many of whom have lost friends or relatives in consequence, have borne with this neglect on the part of successive governments; at all events it is now high time that this fraction of the public service should be exacted from our rulers, and to this end our representatives must be urged to insist upon that consideration for the lives and property of Conception Bay Men to which they are more than entitled.

In justice to one of our members, Mr. Prendergast, we would state that he did advocate and earnestly urge upon the House of Assembly, the strong necessity of having a Light on Baccaloo; but the feeling of *Amor Patrie* was evanescent, and the point yielded to a temporary policy in that subdued spirit by which many good measures were lost to the Country by the adherents of the present Government; however zealous and patriotic such members may be, however desirous of doing good for their constituency, self-preservation, the first law of nature, too frequently constrains; nay, compels them to take their Leaders' hint and be silent, or to speak well to the point and be absent upon the vote. Now we do not much blame the members for this, it being a necessary adjunct to other principles of action much in vogue; but certain we are that the evils of such a system are not confined to the erection of Light Houses, they extend to almost every question of utility and necessity in the country; but to return next to St. Shots we believe Baccaloo to be the point most dangerous to the mariners of Newfoundland,—four fatal catastrophes are within our memory, and signs of wreck have been seen more frequently,—fragments of missing ships of whose fate none were ever otherwise informed; and yet this place has been overlooked in favour of others of much less importance. Light Houses would be valuable on any part of our Seaboard—but unquestionably head lands and islands at the extremity of populous Bays should be first lit up. Such places as Green Island and Doddington-head, near Burin, might then be provided for as quickly as possible; but it would appear that the sum of £150 stg. for a trumped up account was not sufficient for one hon. member, nor £50 stg. as Chairman of some Committee for another—and these sums in addition to the £60 stg. to which all our port members are entitled. Next, to the orders upon the Receiver General—services to the various districts are the best bribes—and as the members for Burin either had more influence, or were not already thoroughly bought over, they were enabled to carry the point for Doddington-head; and Baccaloo, like the inhabitants of the Bay which it guards, must be as long as possible kept in the dark. But what can be expected from a Ministry who actually attempted to transfer the whole of the Light House fund to the general revenue, that it

may be squandered like the rest; yet, they were absolutely detected in this manoeuvre and were only foiled in the attempt by a vigilant opposition—here is another pretty subject for a lengthy editorial, but we have neither time nor space to follow it up just now, and must content ourselves with observing that it was a barefaced effort to defraud the Fishermen and Mariners of the amount of their own particular contributions for years, in order to appropriate that fund which was raised for a beneficent object to less worthy purposes.

For some time past, we have been making occasional enquiries as to the extent of probable loss in this locality by the Potato Rot. The difference in various lots is very remarkable, in some cases little loss is expected, in others fully one-half the crop has already been destroyed, and in some few instances about one-third only is expected to be saved. This is a sad thing for many poor people, and will, we fear, be the means of compelling some to resort to the miserable alternative of applying for winter relief where little can be expected and less obtained.

THE Steamer Ospray, arrived on Monday last, bringing little intelligence of an interesting character, if we except the Death of that distinguished Nobleman, Lord Hardinge, which occurred on the 24th Sept. We subjoin a few extracts from the latest foreign news:—

THE SECOND NOTE TO NAPLES.

A Frankfort journal gives a synopsis of the second note sent by the Western Powers to the King of Naples. They express their desire to come to an honorable understanding with him. They admit that under present circumstances the King cannot grant a general amnesty, and, therefore, request the King to grant a pardon to those political prisoners who may apply for it and make their submission in proper form. But this they particularly insist on; and they therefore give their note the form of an ultimatum, allowing the King a fortnight for consideration, after which they will resolve the measures they think advisable.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday.—The Bank of France raised its rate of discount, to-day, to 6 per cent., being an augmentation of 1 per cent. The French funds fell ½ per cent., on the announcement that the Bank of France had raised its rate of discount. The object of the rise is to check the exodus of silver from France.

Baron Hubner, expected at Marseilles, from Naples, will at once proceed to Biarritz to wait on the Emperor.

By order of the Emperor an exhibition of the works of living artists will take place next year, from the 15th May to the 15th July.

The Northern Circuit Court.—The Hon. G. H. Emerson, acting Judge of the Court, and suit, arrived here the beginning of last week from Bonavista. The Court proceeds to Conception and Trinity Bays forthwith.—We understand that Mr. Justice Emerson has given general satisfaction at every place where the Court was opened.—*Patriot.*

The Silken Tie that binds two willing hearts.—**MARRIED.**—Last evening, by the Rev. J. S. Phinney, Captain George Brown, Keeper of the Beacon on the Point of Beach, to Fanny, relict of the late Mr. William Taylor, of Timmouth, Devon.

DIED.—On Friday, 10th instant, the Revd. Jacob George Mountain, M.A., Incumbent of the Cathedral Church and Ecclesiastical Commissary, aged 37 years. The Rev. Mr. Mountain was son of the Rev. Dr. Mountain, Vicar of Blunham, Bedfordshire; Prebendary of Lincoln and Rural Dean—grandson of the late and nephew of the present Lord Bishop of Quebec. He came to this country as Missionary of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in the year 1847, and was appointed to the

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C H E A
Oct. 8.

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charge of the Parish and Cathedral Church of St. John's upon the demise of the late Venerable Archdeacon Bridge. He died of typhus fever contracted in visiting and ministering to the sick poor.
On Monday morning last, Harriet, fifth daughter of J. C. Withers, Esq., in the 3rd year of her age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
Oct. 7—Spirit of the Times, Martin, New York, 9 days, Ridley & Sons.
13—Amante, [Sp.] Aurrechea, Hamburg, 33 days, Ridley & Sons.
14—Jolis, Collado, New York, via Carbonear, Puntou & Munn.

CLARED.
Oct. 10—Maria, Keefe, Sydney, Puntou & Munn.
10—Bella, [Sp.] Llorca, Barcelona, Ridley & Sons.

Arrived from Labrador.
Oct. 14—J. & C. Jost, Price, Cape Charles, Puntou & Munn.

ON SALE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

N. & J. JILLARD,

Have just received from London, Birmingham and Liverpool,

A large and varied assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:—

Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, Counterpanes, Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, &c. Mens' and Boys' ready made Clothes Water-proof India Rubber Coats and Leggings, India Rubber Shoes Carpets, Rugs, and Mats Womens' and Girls' Polka Jackets Shawls and Neckerchiefs, Cloth Mantles, Silks, Satins, Velvet and Plush, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

Soe Leather, Kip and Calf Skins Clamie Skins, Boots & Shoes

A well assorted stock of Grocery, Spices, Perfumery and Patent Medicines Bacon, Hams, Lard and Cheese—of a very superior quality. Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine Ochre, Glue, &c.

With a general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware A few packages of Superior Souchong and Hyson TEA Good Black TEA at a low price by the chest.

Oct. 15.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Ex Boneta from Baltimore, Superfine Baltimore Flour Prime Pork, White Corn Meal RICE.

Ex Acastus, 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.

Wm. DONNELLY.

Oct. 15.

BY CAPT. D. GREEN,

220 Barrels Flour
40 Ditto Bread
50 Boxes Crackers
30 Barrels Pork
2 Tierces Ham
30 Boxes Candles
9 Half-chests Tea
7 M. Cigars
8 Dozen Chairs
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Oct. 8.

ON SALE.

RIDLEY & SONS,
HAVE JUST LANDED.

Ex Mariani Ridley, from Liverpool, A large and well selected Assortment of BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS which they offer for Sale Cheap for Cash. Also, ex Barque Spirit of the Times, from New York,

1700 Barrels Superfine and Fine Flour
300 Ditto Kiln-dried Corn Meal
100 Ditto City Inspection Prime Pork
100 Ditto Mess Beef
30 Boxes very superior Cavendish Tobacco.
Oct. 15.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Brig, ESTHER ANN, from Baltimore,
1621 Barrels Superfine Flour
144 Ditto Corn Meal
150 Ditto Mess Pork.
PUNTON & MUNN.

October 1.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters, from New York,
945 Barrels FLOUR
100 Do. PORK
50 Do. BEEF
10 Chests TEA
Also remaining from previous Importations, a large Stock of British Manufactured

G O O D S,
Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
PUNTON & MUNN.

Sept. 3.

PUNTON & MUNN,

Have Just Received Ex Brig 'Dolphin' from Quebec.

500 Barrels Superfine Canada FLOUR
200 Do. PEASE
100 Do. Prime PORK
50 Do. OATMEAL
20 Kegs BARLEY
Also—Ex Brig 'Eliza,' from Hamburg,
1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 BREAD
285 Firkins Randers BUTTER
20 M. BRICKS,
And are Now Landing Ex Barque 'Queen,' Just Arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days.

A portion of their Fall Supply of MANUFACTURED GOODS, Which will be Sold Cheap for Fish, Oil, or Cash.
Sept. 24.

NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
An Active Industrious YOUTH to serve in a General Retail Shop. None need apply—but those who can be well recommended for strict honesty.
N. & J. JILLARD.

Oct. 8.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, will shortly publish—Dedicated by Permission to his Excellency Governor Darling—

A Chart of the Town and Harbour of St John's, Newfoundland and Dairy Tables.

Price of the former \$4 and of the latter \$2 A list is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renou's Brick Buildings, Duckworth Street.
FREDRICK R. PAGE.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the Phoenix Company upon all descriptions

of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of a century has manifested to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted by them.

Persons insured by this Company do not depend upon restricted funds for the payment of their claims; the Security offered by the Phoenix Office being unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested Capital of the Company, the whole fortunes of a numerous Proprietary, composed of some of the most opulent gentlemen and merchants in the United Kingdom.

Rates of Premiums and all particulars of Insurance will be made known on application to the undersigned, by whom Policies are issued free of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland.

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

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

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbatic Humours.

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

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

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

Piles and Fistulas.

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

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies, Cocco-bay, Chiego-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scurvey, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

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

Sub-Agents,—John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentafor, Brigds.

Wholesale and Retail by

T. McCONNON, Agent.

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

NOTICES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL — £206,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES £20 EACH.

TRUSTEES—

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

FIRE BRANCH.

Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding almost every Office in the United Kingdom. Losses promptly and liberally paid. SECURITY OF A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY PAID UP.

LIFE BRANCH.

Stamps on Policies not Charged.—Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake. MEDICAL FEES PAID, Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855. Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent. on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS.

Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Div.
1845 29	1,020	242 18 4	180
1846 24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846 33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847 10	300	46 4 0	42
1848 23	100	14 5 2	10
1849 27	500	46 18 4	40

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

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

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

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

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

FREDERICK G. BUNTING, Esq., M.D.,
Medical Examiner.

BROCKLEBANK & ANTHONY,
Agents for Newfoundland.

JOHN MCCARTHY,
Commission Merchant, General Agent, and Auctioneer.
Wharfage and Storage on the most reasonable terms.
Carbonear,
1st Sept., 1856.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

THE ROMAN SIGH.

BY W. CARROLL.

O, tempora! O, mores!
O, the times! O, the manners.—CICERO.

As Time rolls on, each passing age
Stamps some vile blot on history's page;
Each with its virtues adds anew,
Remorseless vices each pursue;
Still canonizing as divine
The sins of all compounding time.

The world grows old in its own shame,
As duly as in honest fame;
And fate as duly oft decrees
A host of human miseries;
Yet, though it doom the most to bear
The burthen of a heavy snare,
Hope bids us look with smiling eyes
At heaven's sunshine and the skies,
Still trusting to another day
To see life's sorrows melt away;
Despondence only salts vain tears,
And brings a pack about our ears
Of worldly curs all bound to be
Sworn foes in sad adversity:
While Truth and Time, those steady friends,
Have gained the most important ends:
The will that has some task begun
Has oft some desperate battle won.

Advice like this in days of yore,
Our fathers took when times were sore,
And drove the world along with ease,
Despite capricious fortune's breeze;
'Twas then, when fortune smiled, the pack
Swelled out in chorus on their track;
And now, should fortune chance to frown,
As vile a pack would hunt us down.

O, Cicero! If Cæsar's hour
And thine, were burdened with the power
Of vile distraction, still the same
Old Latin curse is ripe again!
"The Times"—"the Manners," are no more
The wise—the virtuous, than before!
The faults the errors of the past,
Are—Greek or Roman—bound to last.
The echo of thy Roman sigh,
Fortells no sorrow, born to die.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE IN BOSTON.

Americans can show no other city so full of mature systems, useful contrivances and odd conveniences as this same Boston.—Their maxim seems to be, that "there's a best way of doing all things." In public and domestic affairs the "solid men of Boston" are not content with simple achievement, but they must have achievement by the best methods.

The latest illustration of this is their scientific way of giving a fire alarm, and calling out and guiding their fire department. A very simple matter, one would think, to raise the window sash and shout *fire* two or three times and leave the alarm to spread. Every villager knows how to pull a bell-rope, and ring till he's tired. Every New Yorker knows how to count the blooming strokes of the bells as they tell of the distinct number. A very simple thing! One way just as good as another, so long as a rousing alarm is started.

By no means. These Boston men have found out a best way.

If your house takes fire, and gets past domestic control, and you feel it necessary to appeal to the municipal authorities for help, do not be excited or alarmed. Do not make yourself red in the face, or hoarse with shouting. Put on your hat and run to yonder corner, where you see that little iron box fastened up against the wall; step into the store, ask quietly for the key, adding, "My house is on fire," by way of apology for the intrusion; now unlock the little iron door, and remembering that the longest way round is sometimes the shortest way home, obey the inscription, and "turn six times slowly." Your responsibility is ended. You've done all you need to. Boston will take care of your house. Hurry home, or the engines will be there before you.

Every bell in the city and several more

across the water are telling people where you live, and that your house is on fire. In other parts of the city men with glazed hats and brass trumpets may be seen running to the same little iron boxes; they seem to whisper a moment, then they lock very knowing, and slap the door to; and here they come all pell-mell, to your help. How much time has elapsed since you need help? Perhaps three minutes. This is the best way of giving an alarm, that's a fact.

But how was it done?
That little iron box you opened was a telegraph station; you can see the wires where they come down through those two iron pipes into the box. The crank you turned is merely a contrivance that enables an experienced person to send the only message ever sent from this box—its own number. Just so a hand organ enables the grinder to play one tune well, though he is no organist. You turned it six times. Once would have been enough; but six times over, and every time the same number, there would be no mistake. The central office knew in an instant of your distress.

Yes, but how did that make the bells ring all over the city, and East Boston too? Do they keep a sexton at every bell rope all the time, ready to pull when any one telegraphs? No. That would be fully as bad as the New York plan of keeping watchmen up in the fire-towers, on a perpetual lookout. That would not be scientific enough for a "best" way. But you know a church clock strikes the hours without any help from the sexton, except to wind it up. Just so the bells are rung for fires in every steeple there is a machine like the striking train of a clock. These machines will strike several hundred blows each with their heavy hammers by being wound up once. When you sent off your despatch it went direct to a third story room on Court square, and was read by a man whose business it is to attend to such messages. From this same room, he can, by touching a key, send by another set of wires a current of galvanism to every steeple in the city. If you look you can see those wires entering every steeple that holds a good bell.

When the galvanic current passes into the several steeples, it circulates in each around a bar of soft iron, which instantly becomes a powerful magnet, strong enough to lift the detent that keeps the striking machine from running. Now the machines are made so that they would strike one blow and stop, unless the magnet keeps the detent back and leaves the wheels unlocked and free to run. So the man in the third story room by the Court House, (he'll show you how it is done, if you will call upon him, for he is very courteous to visitors) can, by pressing the proper knob or key, make these heavy bell hammers strike any number he chooses. And he makes them strike the number of your ward.

The foreman of every company has a key to those little iron boxes, and so when he's got the ward signified by the bells, he runs to the nearest box, and sends a private signal to the man in the Court Square, asking just "where is the fire?" and then he listens while the answer comes back in little taps, *one, two, three, four, &c.* till he learns the number of the very box you opened when you gave the alarm in the first place. Every box has its own number. The bells tolled the foreman what ward, and the telegraph taps whispered what station box the alarm came from.

I see. But is it worth all this trouble of wires and machinery, and boxes and batteries.

Yes, indeed. Five minutes at the beginning of a fire are very precious. But oftentimes so rapid is the system, an alarm will be given, bells rung, boxes consulted, fire found, hose procured and screwed to a Cockittate fire plug, and the fire extinguished ere the family in danger are well awake.—Many a time the first thing a man knows of his danger by fire, is that his room is flooded with water.

But this Municipal telegraph is used for more purposes than one. In case of riot the police captains can send for help to headquarters. To catch an absconding thief by setting a guard at every railroad and steamboat, can be done in five minutes. Then, too, very soon all the city clocks will be hitched together by these wires, and all of them go by one central pendulum, accurately, five hundred clocks alike to a second.

Go it, Boston! We shall soon hear of newer notions still. The next move will be to introduce into every first class house, city time as well as city water and city gas. Telegraphic time wires will be introduced, just as now the water pipes and gas fixtures are. What a millennium of punctuality! Twenty thousand clocks ticking together! Yes, and next we shall hear of a refinement of the fire system. Philips' annihilators will be built into the walls, the nozzles just peeping out into the room.

Convenient wires will be arranged, so that a man waked at midnight by a smell of fire or a red light in his room, will only need reach out his arm to the fire knob and pull it "six times slowly," and instantly that wakeful, watchful, handy man on Court Square will touch his wires, not to frighten sleep from all the city with his dinging bells, but quietly he'll touch the wire, and smash go the acid bottles in the ambushed annihilators; phiz, squiz, fush-sh-h, ished the humid, fire destroying, life preserving vapor. The unseasonable fire surrenders and goes out. But long ere this the solid man has rolled himself back into bed again, tucked the blanket snug under his chin, fallen asleep, blessing the best, the very best, the Boston way of putting out fires.

NOTICES.

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

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

Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society.
BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.
Sept. 3.

THE STEAMER
ELLEN GIBBORNE
On and after this date will ply as follows:—
On Monday from Harbor Grace, at 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.

NOTICES.

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

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the 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:—

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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

VOL. I.

PROOF OF A WITNESS.

THE SUBScriber

Weekly New Conception-Bay, suing month. It is unnecessary observations usefulness of lous and weak ception-Bay. one. But it tical principal Journal.

1st.—The Co strong adv of the true Governmen
2dly.—Equa privileges a
3rdly.—We s above all ot fication are
4thly.—This ous advoca next of Ag
5thly.—It sh interest, m dent course. Its Motto s

"Truth ever lo The Foe of Ty

We shall at selves are assa views of Const ernment and it dance with the deavor to defec discussion—but blink the gra "The greatest number."

We shall end power to make interesting wee structor to the and a welcome.

As an adve great advantage hours after pub of upwards of 50 The price of will be fifteen s advanced.

It will be put will contain six The first num buted, and those port the establi Conception-Bay BERS, will ple now, or after the first number, the to whom all co dressed.

We are prom in St. John's, a disappointment.

CHRISTIAN FASHION BEGS to inform lic in general, th ness in the above occupied by Me opposite the pr & Mon; and instructions in se of America, feels, all garments mad satisfaction to th with their patron outposts attende dispatch. Harbour Grace