

The Conception-Bay Man.

"TRUTH—Ever lovely since the world began, The foe of Tyrants and the friend of Man."

L. 1

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 20 1857

No. 36

NOTICE. Meeting of the Board of Works,

April 25th, 1857.
The following resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 14th inst:—
Resolved—That the Board of Works will not be responsible for any expenditure on Roads, Buildings, or any institution over which it has no control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board, such order to be in writing, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary for such expenditure.
Resolved—That no Surveyor or Inspector of Works, or servant of the Board, shall give or have authority to give any order for Supplies, or for any description, without first obtaining the written order of the Chairman and Secretary to his

Part of the Town and Harbour of St John's, and Dairy Tables, &c.

to inform them that he has received both of the works, which were lithographed in England in a superior style of finish, and are now ready for delivery. A few extra copies will be sent for a short time for disposal, at the published price, if early application be made.
Charts—Charts, 20s. Tables, 10s. Plans and Maps for Tables can be supplied for 15s. and Charts 20s. Samples of which may be seen at Mr. McConnan's Book-store
FREDERICK R. PAGE
Johns April 29

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Premises and Property in Catt Harbour
CONSISTING OF
A Dwelling House
Shop, two Stores,
ground, Cellars, Fishing Room & Flake.
Ten seal nets with moorings, and six Acres of
(well fenced) Possession to be given the
last day of August next.
JOHN BRIDE.
May 7th, 1857.

J. & J. JILLARD,
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General
Dealers, and Commission Agents
Barrack-Street, opposite the Court, N. Office.
Alphonses, Accordians, 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 cheap prices of
Wholesale and Retail.

WARREN, BROTHERS
Commission Agents and General
Agents for the
C. S. WARREN
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 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 and arranging in their positions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in its source.

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 dyspepsia, indigestion, dyspepsia, and all stomach complaints generally. These show a healthy tone to the organs, however deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despot Government 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; equisquently 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-doulaux, 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.—5s.—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.

AM R ELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS CURE OF 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, 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 (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. Scarcely 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 swellings, &c. on 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 Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cæcody, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glanular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s., 5s., and 5s. sterling, each Pot.
Sub-Agents, John McCarthy, Carbonear, N. B.; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stensford Brigus.

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

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, 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.

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
150 uncheons
M O L A S S E S
Just landed, ex Wm. Punter, from Demerara
Nov. 5

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 \$3
A list is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renou's Brick Building, Duckworth Street.
FREDERICK R. PAGE,
Oct. 1 Land Surveyor, &c. &c.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. N

Lombard Street, and Charing 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 them.

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

Rates of Premiums, and all particulars of Insurance, will be made known on application to the undersigned, by whom Policies are issued free of charge.
W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland.

Post Office Notice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MAILS will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places:—
Harbour Grace, Carbonear and Brigus—on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a. m.
Trinity, Bonavista and King's Cove,—every Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m.
Bay Bulls and Ferryland,—every Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.
Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Harbor Briton, Borgeo and Greenspond—every alternate Thursday commencing on Thursday the 16th inst.
Fogo and Twillingate,—monthly, commencing on Thursday, the 16th inst.
W. L. SOLOMON,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Newfoundland
9th April 1857.

THE LAST OF THE ABO-RIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be procured at this Office.
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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Pays announces that the Grand Duke Constantine will arrive in Paris on Thursday, April 30, and will remain till May 16.

DENMARK.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of the 22nd inst., says:—The Cabinet arrangements make very slow progress, owing to the difficulty of filling up the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, vacant by the resignation of M. Scheele.

The 'Fæderlandet' states that the reason of M. Andrae refusing to undertake the formation of the Ministry was that he did not wish to be at the head of it, but preferred the portfolio of finance.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—M. de Balor left this city yesterday on his way to Copenhagen, whither he has been summoned by telegraph despatch.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, April 24.—All the rumours that have been circulated on the subject of a camp of 20,000 men to be formed at Alessandria are destitute of foundation.

SARDINIA AND ROME.

The 'Indipendenza' states that steps have been taken at Rome by the Sardinian Government to prepare the way for conference with the Holy See, with a view of terminating the difference which has subsisted since 1850.

FINISHMENT OF CHINESE MERCHANTS FOR TRADING WITH ENGLAND. The Paris Journal Pays states that, on the 8th March, the Mandarin of Whampoa sentenced three Chinese merchants to death for having carried on commercial relations with England.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain, in her speech at the opening of the Cortes, will express a hope that a difference with Mexico will be amicably settled, but not unless the honour of Spain is satisfied and the interests of Spaniards in Mexico guaranteed for the future, and an indemnity paid to those who have suffered.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Times Paris correspondent writes:—"I am happy to state that the serious difference between Mexico and Spain presents, at the moment, a fair chance of a pacific arrangement."

THE RECENT BATTLE IN CIRCASSIA.—The recently circulated report that a battle had been fought in Circassia has been confirmed by the Journal de Constantinople.

Several of their lordships proceeded to take the usual oaths upon the assembling of a new Parliament.

or of an enemy being near; but when they came fairly within range, the signal was given by the Polish commander, the guns unmasked, and a most murderous fire poured into the Russian column.

THE EXPEDITION FOR CHINA.—Major General Ashburnham, with the staff of the expeditionary force for China, arrived on the 12th at Malta, in the Colombo, from England.

A deputation from the General Association for the Australian colonies had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere, on the 23rd, at the Colonial-office, to present a memorial requesting him to bring a bill into Parliament, giving the Australian colonies powers to form a federal assembly.

THE ONEDIA.—As so many conflicting opinions are expressed respecting the missing Steamer Onedia, we may point out the improbability of any news of her being received before the next telegraphic anticipation of the Indian and China mail, which is expected either on Saturday or Monday.

FREE BLACK STATES IN AFRICA.—Advice from the West Coast of Africa report the arrival of the new ship Mary Caroline Stevens, of Baltimore, at Monrovia.

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

The first session of the new Parliament after the general election was opened to-day at two o'clock.

The House of Commons was partially filled by members soon after one o'clock, several of whom were cheered as they entered.

The House of Lords was throughout very thin, not more than 20 peers being present.

In the House of Commons the benches on the ministerial side were densely crowded while those on the opposite side were much less than usually filled.

The treasury bench contained most of its usual occupants, but neither Mr. Disraeli, Sir J. Pakington, nor Mr. Henry was present on the other side.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Earl Spencer, the commissioners appointed to open the new Parliament, took their seats on a wool sack immediately in front of the throne.

The usual writ having been read, the Commons were summoned by the usher of the black rod and soon made their appearance in considerable numbers, headed by Sir Denis Le Marchant, the sergeant-at-arms, and other officers of the house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the name of her Majesty, dismissed the members of the lower house to elect a Speaker, and to name a day for presenting him for the royal approval.

Several of their lordships proceeded to take the usual oaths upon the assembling of a new Parliament.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

A supplement to the London 'Gazette' announces that the Duchess of Gloucester, and the

Queen, died this morning (Thursday) to the great grief of her Majesty and the royal family.

In consequence of the Duchess of Gloucester's death all the theatres are closed.

SWITZERLAND. A letter from Bern, dated 27th April, with respect to the arrangement between Switzerland and Prussia, says the document is drawn up in the form of a treaty between Prussia and Switzerland under the express guarantee of Austria, England, France and Prussia—the object of which is to prevent a disturbance of the peace of Europe.

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA. The Paris paper Pays publishes a private communication from St. Petersburg of the 24th ultimo, which announces that the Russian frigate Aurora had anchored on the 11th March at Hong Kong, and part of her crew landed to procure fresh water and had been ill-treated by the population.

On another side, the Russian Government has received a despatch from the governor general of Siberia, acquainting it that the latter has despatched a body of troops to the Chinese frontiers, in order to maintain tranquillity and to be prepared for unexpected events.

A Paris correspondent of the Nord of Brussels says:—"A letter from Turin informs me that the Sardinian Government has just sent to the French Minister of War 1200 medals for distribution among the troops who fought in the Crimea. The medal, which is in silver, bears the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel, and on the reverse the names of the principal battles of the Crimea and also the name of the soldier who is to receive it. The English army is to receive 400 of these medals."

(FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.)

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to appoint John Hayward, M.H.A. to be an Acting Member of the Executive Council, in the room of the Honorable P. F. Little, absent on leave; and Edward D. Shea, Esquire, M.H.A., to be an Acting Member of the Executive Council, in the room of the Honorable Laurence O'Brien, absent on leave.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council has been pleased to appoint John Hayward, Esquire M.H.A., to be Acting Attorney General, in the room of the Honorable P. F. Little.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY MAY 20 1857

WE are apprehensive that something like a charge of ingratitude may be urged against us on the ground of hostility to a ministry which takes such pains to evince their good feeling towards the electors of this Bay, by deigning to honour, eye and to profit our independent representatives.—But even at the risk of incurring this grave censure we must give expression to our sentiments, that however flattering to our good taste in the election of those ministerial favorites, in their representative character, more satisfaction would be afforded by independence of action, and the People of this district would be much better pleased if something more substantial in its character, and more conducive to the public weal were substituted; for what after all do those special marks of favor demonstrate? Simply this, that the recipients are the thick and thin supporters of our present political chief stage; and the electors resolve to get rid of them, who are the favored few, or what may be their special adaptations for office—but rather what is the character of that ministry, whose they are, and whom they serve; and here it may be well to refresh the public memory by a few pertinent questions:—

How is the large amount of public money expended which by an oppressive table of duties is wrung from the industry of the people?

How have the solemnly repeated pledges of economy, by a determination to lessen the expenditure, or executive official, and contingent purposes, been redounded?

What index is the character of our Legislative points to the contemplated establishment of similar benevolent institutions to those which mark the progress of the neighbouring Colonies.

Why do taxation amount to about twenty shillings annually for each man, woman, and child in this country, whilst in scarcely any other does such amount to half that sum.

Why are we without improvement in our Education Bill; a proportionate increase in our road appropriation or a suitable Poor law?

What legislative enactment is calculated to encourage the Fishery, or to correct those evils which in the lapse of years have been gradually introduced?

What are the Government incentives to agricultural pursuits beyond the precincts of the capital?

And when will the capital be made to support its own local institutions without wronging the outport population by appropriations from the general revenue?

But it is vain to pursue the enquiry, the electors themselves, as a body appear callous to every feeling of justice, or Patriotism and of humanity and whilst they hesitate, their representative officials are making their harvest.

Upon the various points alluded to, and upon many others we give from time to time honestly and faithfully treated, and found little difficulty in tracking honest ministerial influence, a species of political turpitude which stands unrivalled in British Colonial history, we have demonstrated that with a considerable increase of revenue, there has been nothing like a corresponding advantage to the People from whose pockets the amount had been extracted;—that the vaunted reduction of salaries (immediate and prospective) was a cheat and a delusion—that, in spite of the report of paid officials, whose interest by a machivavean scheme of policy has been made to depend upon the nature of the reports—there is still much destitution, and hopeless helpless suffering among the outport poor.

That notwithstanding the boasted Free Trade principle, seldom have the necessaries of life attained a higher rate than during the past winter. That altho under the specious pretext of relieving the poor, a tariff was devised which saved about eight-pence in the pound on Bread and Flour, yet in lieu thereof, a duty upon molasses and other necessaries exacted to about 5 times that sum, and as a finale we may observe that the question of french rights was frequently pressed upon the old government, and as frequently met with stern and unyielding opposition, without giving cause for a whisper of suspicion, that Imperial policy and Foreign interests were sought to be subserved at the expence of the fishermen of this country.

Can so much be said for our present ministers, or will they be enabled to clear themselves of every thing like complicity in the affair? We think not! But to return to our original proposition. Ministers may flatter themselves that they have found out a more safe and simple method of satisfying the public mind, by curtailing the representation, and to this end may increase their official staff, until they are as numerous in the outports as in the Capital; and they may further increase the paltry salaries of needy dependents, but all this should not avail them with intelligent and honest constituents. They should rather look upon the badge of servitude upon their representatives as a symbol of political serfdom upon themselves.

It is Appointed unto all once to die.

DIED.—Yesterday Morning, after a short illness Maria wife of the Rev. Alexander Ross, Minister of the Scotch Free Presbyterian Church, Harbour Grace.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE CO.

ENTERED. May 10.—Lebra,—Troensegard,—Copenhagen 30 days, Provisions.

11.—Scipio,—Hill,—Liverpool 38 days. 16.—Queen,—Munn,—Liverpool 13 days, General Cargo.

Panton & Mann May 15.—Caroline,—LeNoir,—New York 14 days. Sir John Berresford,—Jones,—Liverpool 40 days.

14.—Salem,—Gallien,—Liverpool 12 Ridley & Sons, CLEARED.

May 15.—Margaret, Kidney,—Brown,—Brazil, Ridley & Sons. 18.—Julio,—Collado,—Spain, Fish, Panton & Mann

COALS! COALS!!

Just Landing A Cargo of Prime COAL!

Cheap if taken from the Vessel, RUTHELFORD & BROTHERS.

May 11th. 1857.

The Sun ARE now landing Brig. William A LARGE & VAR British M G O Suitable eries.

500 Barrels per. "Jacobin & Hi 1270 Bag 500 Fl. 3 Pa. 26 Box Gla

Choice C la TIE S Are now landing from A Cirp MUSCOVA Which will be

For PUNTO The Cargo of R CON. 1527 Barrels 200 do MEA 50 do Mess. 50 do PIRC 50 do TAR. 50 Boxes an

THE PROPR ET "Angl HAVING to sell Newfound Land beg friends and the pur now in this city, re will be happy to who may feel disp sion.

The Anglo-Saxo interests, Reciproca Commercial News, mation, &c., and ceentials of a first-cla per. BARTLETT ST 14 St John's May 13

GOVERNMENT THE BO WILL receive THURSDA at 12 o'clock Noon. Light To Dwell BACAL PLAN and 3 pe can be seen ary, to whom the and who will give e convenience in land Water to the inter (By Order

St John's May 13 I will not be ac tracted in my name, myself. Harbor Grace. } May, 12 1857. }

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

The Subscribers.

ARE now landing ex Barque "Arehusa" and Brig "William Panton" from Liverpool A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF **British Manufactured G O O D S** Suitable for the fisheries.

ALSO 500 Barrels prime PORK, AND Per. "Jacobin & Hinrich" from Hamburg. **1270 Bags Bread** **500 Firkins Butter.** **3 Pa. Leatherware** **26 Boxes Window Glass.**

Choice Cienfugas Molasses. THE SUBSCRIBERS. Are now landing ex Spanish Brigantine Bella from Cienfugas. A City of very Superior, **MUSCOVADO MOLASSES** Which will be disposed of on liberal TERMS. April 23rd 1857. RIDLEY & SONS.

For Sale.

BY PUNTON & MUNN, 1527 Barrels superfine FLOUR. 200 do MEAL. 50 do MEAL BEEF. 50 do BUTTER. 50 do TAR. 50 Boxes superior TOBACCO. April 23rd 1857.

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON "Anglo-Saxon," HAVING appointed Mr. CHARLES E. HIPPLEY to sell agent for their Journal, in Newfound. Had beg leave to announce to their friends and the public generally, that Mr. H. is now in this city, residing at KNIGHT'S HOME, who will be happy to receive the names of any who may feel disposed to facilitate his mission. The Anglo-Saxon is devoted to International interests, Reciprocal Free Trade, Political and Commercial News, Literary and Scientific Information, &c., and contains in its pages all the essentials of a first-class family and business paper. BARTLETT ST. JOHN & Co., Proprietors, 14 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. St. John's May 13.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE, THE BOARD OF WORKS WILL receive Sealed TENDERS until THURSDAY, the 23rd MAY, Instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of a **Light Tower Covered** **Way** **AND** **Dwelling-House,** BACALIEU ISLAND. PLANS and Specifications of the above WORK can be seen on applications to the Secretary, to whom the TENDERS will be directed, and who will give every information as to the convenience in landing, and distance from the Water to the intended Site. (By Order) GEO. J. HOGSETT, Secretary B.W. St. John's May 13.

NOTICE. I will not be accountable for any debt contracted in my name, without a written order from myself. Robert Morris. Harbor Grace, May, 12 1857.

Ridley & Sons. HAVE received per Margaret Ridley An addition to their stock of **Manufactured & Store G O O D S** ALSO BRIDPORT WARES Of all descriptions April 28th 1857

For Sale. The one last sailing Schooner Burthen per Register 61 Tons Substantially built, and well found in Sail, Rigging and Ground Tackle, a very desirable craft for a Coaster Apply to CLIFT, WOOD &

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

SPRING GOODS. **Ridley & Sons** HAVE just received per Spirit of the Tussock and Haidel from Liverpool their Spring Supply of **STORE GOODS,** Comprising everything necessary for the **FISHERY OUTFITS** ALSO 100 Firkins Irish BUTTER choice for family use. 100 Tierces Irish PORTER which can be highly recommended Together with their usual extensive and varied assortment of **British Manufactured GOOD** All will be sold on the most reasonable terms CASH. April 14 1857.

PUNTON & Munn ARE now landing [Ex Hampden] from Hamburg. 600 Bags No 2 & 3 BREAD. 40 Kegs BUTTER. ALSO Assortment Of Men's Wellington Boots Lambskin Caps & Which will be sold on reasonable terms Harbour Grace, February 25, 1857.

On Sale BY PUNTON & MUNN. (Ex Laure from Baltimore.) 680 Barrels Superfine Flour 400 Do. White Meal 200 Do. Pork 20 Bxs., Tobacco. ALSO (Ex Baltic from Baltimore & Sea Bird from Boston) 664 Barrels Superfine Flour 200 Do. Prime Pork 200 Do. Corn Meal. Jan. 14 1857.

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

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON. ESTABLISHED—1837. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV Vict. cap. IX. ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM. A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other cases whereof Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only, but which may be kept up, if necessary, throughout the whole term of Life. HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM Credit given for half the amount of the First Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim. SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE. The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty out to the assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life. ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH. Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the Parent's death, and to be paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON. INSTITUTED—1839. Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium. Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual Premiums according to the table of Rates selected. Premiums charged for every three months difference of age—not, as is usually the case for every whole year only. Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable to the assured, the amount of half premiums for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits. At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction 30 per centum was made in the current year's premium on all participating Policies. Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy. Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Reports.

Extract from Table with Participation in profits after Seven Yearsly Payment

Quarterly Premium.	Half Yearly Premium.	Annual Premium.	Age.
£ 0 12 3 4	£ 2 4 4 6	£ 3 7 3 10	30
£ 0 12 3 4	£ 2 4 4 6	£ 3 7 3 10	35
£ 0 12 3 4	£ 2 4 4 6	£ 3 7 3 10	40
£ 0 12 3 4	£ 2 4 4 6	£ 3 7 3 10	45
£ 0 12 3 4	£ 2 4 4 6	£ 3 7 3 10	50
£ 0 12 3 4	£ 2 4 4 6	£ 3 7 3 10	55
£ 0 12 3 4	£ 2 4 4 6	£ 3 7 3 10	60

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—\$200,000 (100,000) SHARES £20 EACH, 1000. TRUSTEES—JOHN SHAW LEIGH—JOHN NAYLOR Esq., Esq. DIRECTORS, ETC., G. LIVINGSTON CHARLES TURNER Esq., J. BRAMLEY MOORE Esq., and RALPH BRACKLEBANK Esq. Deputy-Chief. FIRE BRANCH. Annual Premiums £150,000, 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 of Policies not Charged. Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake. MEDICAL FEES PAID, Moderate Premiums—Large Bonus Declared, 1856. 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

Year.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.
1845	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 £59,000 to its permanent capital, for the increased protection of its Insured. This step distinctly shows that the Company has always acted upon the principle established 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 account with the Registrar-General. The resources and balance-sheet of this great Company are, on the contrary, annually registered, and unmistakable evidence is thus given periodically of its capacity to meet its engagements. Morning Herald, December 16 1856.

Indeed, the bonus of the Royal may be pronounced to be large than any yet declared by the mass of the English office. Here is an office which yields a fairly estimated and wholesome average bonus of 5 per centum in its Life Branch, and in regard to fire operations, can make this very enviable bonus, that it has exceeded the Fire business of all but two of the London Fire offices—viz. the respective nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premiums alone—some of which ancient offices have been in existence for centuries! Equally successful and similar 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. LUNTING Esq., M.D., Medical Examiner. BROCKLEBANK & SETHONY Agents for Newfoundland. TO BE LET, And immediate possession given, Bona Vista GOTTAGE, with Gardens and Outhouses, lately in the occupancy of Louis Emers, Esq. For particulars, apply to PUNTON & MUNN.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SECRET POETRY.

POETICAL PORTRAITS.

(From the Oasis.)

SHAKESPEAR.
His was the wizard spell
The spirit to enchain;
His grasp o'er nature fell,
Creation owed his reign.

MILTON.
His spirit was the home
Of aspiration high!
A temple, whose huge dome
Was hidden in the sky.

THOMSON.
The Seasons, as they roll,
Shall bear thy name along,
And, graven on the soul
Of Nature, live thy song.

GREY.
Soaring on pinions proud,
The lightning of his eye,
Scar the black thunder-cloud,
He passes swiftly by.

BURNS.
He seized his country's lyre,
With ardent grasp and strong,
And made his soul of fire
Dissolve itself in song.

SOUTHEY.
Where Necromancy flings
O'er Eastern land her spell,
Sustained on Fable's wings,
His spirit loves to dwell.

COLERIDGE.
Magician, whose dread spell,
Working in pale moonlight,
From superstition's cell
Invokes each satellite!

WORDSWORTH.
He hung his harp upon
Philosophy's pure shriae;
And, placed by nature's throne,
Composed each placid line.

CAMPBELL.
With all that nature's fire
Can lend to polished art,
He strikes his graceful lyre
To thrill or warm the heart.

SCOTT.
He sings, and lo! Romance
Starts from its mouldering urn,
While Chivalry's bright lance
And nodding plumes return.

WILSON.
His strains like holy hymn
Upon the ear doth float,
Or voice of Cherubim
In mountain vale remote.

HEMANS.
To bid the big tear start
Unchallenged from its shrine,
And thrill the quivering heart
With pity's voice, are thine.

SHELLEY.
A solitary rock
In a far distant sea,
Rent by the thunder's shock,
An emblem stands of thee!

HOGG.
Clothed in the rainbow's beam,
Mid' stath and past'ral glen,
He sees the fairest gleam
Far from the haunts of men.

BYRON.
Black clouds his forehead bound,
And at his feet were flowers;
Mirth, madness, mæle found
In him their keenest powers.

MOORE.
Crowned with perennal flowers,
By wit and genius wove,
He wanders through the bowers
Of fancy and of love.

LITERATURE.

THE WESTERN ANTIQUITIES.

In the valley of the Mississippi, and the more southern parts of North America, are found antique curiosities and works of art, bearing the impress of cultivated intelligence. But of the race, or people, who executed them, time has left no vestige of their existence, save these monuments of their skill and knowledge. Not even a tradition whispers its guess-work, who they might be. We only know they were.

What proof and evidence do we gather from their remains, which have withstood the test of time, of their origin and probable era of their existence? That they existed centuries ago, is evident from the size which forest trees have attained, which grow upon the mounds and fortifications discovered. That they were civilized and understood the arts, is apparent from the manner of laying out and erecting their fortifications, and from various utensils of gold, copper, and iron which have occasionally been found in digging below the earth's surface. If I mistake not, I believe even glass have been found, which, if so, shows them acquainted with chemical discoveries, which are supposed to have been unknown until a period much later than the probable time of their existence. That they were not the ancestors of the race which inhabited this country at the time of its discovery by Columbus, appears conclusive from the total ignorance of the Indian tribes of all knowledge of arts and civilizations, and the non-existence of any tradition of their once proud sway. That they were a mighty people is evident from the extent of territory where these antiquities are scattered. The banks of the Ohio and Mississippi tell they once lived; and even to the shore where the vast Pacific heaves its waves, there are traces of their existence. Who were they? In what period of time did they exist?

In a cave in one of the Western States, there is carved upon the walls a group of people, apparently in the act of devotion; and a rising sun is sculptured above them. From this we should infer that they were Pagans, worshipping the sun and the fabulous gods. But what most strikingly arrests the antiquarian's observation, and causes him to repeat the inquiry, "who were they?" is the habiliments of the group. One part of their habit is of the Grecian costume, and the remainder is of the Phœnician. Were they a colony from Greece? Did they come from that land in the days of its proud glory, bringing with them a knowledge of arts, science, and philosophy? Did they, too, seek a home across the western waters, because they loved liberty in strange land better than they loved slavery at home? Or what may be as probable, were they the descendants of some band who managed to escape the destruction of ill-fated Troy—the descendants of a people who had called Greece a mother-country, but were sacrificed to her vindictive ire, because they were prouder to be Trojans than the descendants of Grecians! Ay, who were they? Might not America have had its Hector, its Paris, and Helen! its maidens who prayed, and its sons who fought! All this might have been. But their historians and their poets alike have perished. They have been; but the history of their existence their origin, and their destruction, all are hidden by the dark chaos of oblivion. Imagination alone, from inanimate land-marks, voiceless walls, and soulless bodies, must weave the record which shall tell of their lives, their aims, origin, and final extinction.

Recently, report says, in Mexico there have been discovered several mummies, embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. I rue, it carries the origin of this fated people still farther back; and we might claim them to be contemporaries with Moses and Joshua. Still if I own my conclusions correctly from what descriptions I have perused of these Western relics of the past, I should decide that they corresponded better with the ancient Grecians, Phœnicians, or Trojans, than with the Egyptians. I repeat, I may be incorrect in my premises and deductions, but as imagination is their historian, it pleases me better to fill a world with heroes and beauties of Homer's delineations, than with those of "Pharaoh and his host."

WHERE SHALL I DINE?

One evening Sheridan, not knowing where to go for a dinner, sat down by Michael Angel, Taylor in the House of Commons, and said: "There is a law question likely to arise presently, in which, from your legal knowledge, you will be wanted to reply to Pitt, so I hope you will not think of leaving the House." Michael sat down with no little pleasure, while Sheridan slipped out, walked over to Michael's house, and ordered a dinner, saying to the servants: "Your master is not coming home this evening." He made an excellent dinner, came back to the House, and seeing Michael look expectant, went to release him, saying: "I am sorry to have kept you; for after all, I believe this matter will not come off to-night." Michael instantly walked home, and heard, with no little consternation, when he rang for dinner, "Mr. Sheridan had it, sir, about two hours ago."

BENEFITS OF ADVERSITY.

A smooth sea never made a skilful mariner, neither does uninterrupted prosperity and success qualify for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, arouse the faculties, excite the invention, prudence, skill, and fortitude of the voyager. The martyrs of ancient times, in bracing their minds to outward calamity, acquired a loftiness of purpose, a moral heroism, worth a life of softness and security.

OUR LOST TIME.

Lost wealth may be restored by industry, the wreck of health regained by temperance, forgotten knowledge restored by study, alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness, even forfeited reputation may be won back by penitence and virtue—but who ever again looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from Heaven's record the fearful blot of wasted time?

TOBACCO.—The *Lancet* having given up its columns for several weeks past to correspondence relative to the tobacco controversy, now delivers its own opinion. Its conclusion may be thus stated:—1. To smoke early in the day is excess. 2. As people are generally constituted, to smoke more than one or two pipes of tobacco, or one or two cigars daily, is excess. 3. Youthful indulgence in smoking is excess. 4. There are physiological indications which, occurring in any individual case, are criteria of excess. "We most earnestly desire," says the *Lancet*, "to see the habit of smoking diminish, and we entreat the youth of this country to abandon it altogether. Let them lay our advice to heart. Let them give up a dubious pleasure for a certain good. Ten years hence we shall receive their thanks."

CALUMNY.

Calumny is like the wasp that teases, and against which you must not attempt to defend yourself, unless you are certain to destroy it; otherwise it returns to the charge more furious than ever.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

An evening ministerial print supplies some interesting information about the convention between this country and France relative to the Newfoundland fisheries. According to this authority, the treaty was framed by the agent of the French government and our Colonial Office, and was concluded, subject to the approval of the Colonial Legislature. But as the Colonists have withheld their approval, the treaty is now at an end, and any injury which the Colonists feared from its operation must necessarily disappear.

If we are to credit the morning organ of the Government, the submarine cable for connecting England and America is likely to prove a failure, certain to be so if the assumption on which the reasoning be correct, which time, which tries all things only can determine. "Whenever a cable" it says, "is constructed with spiral wires round a soft core any severe strain in paying it out must by stretching the outside wires, either attenuate or break the copper conductor or injure its insulation. At the lowest computation the Atlantic cable will stretch two feet per mile. At the deepest parts where it must be laid six miles will be suspended at one time. What becomes of the conducting wire during this elongation of twelve feet? It must either break or become attenuated. The latter accident, we believe, will be as bad as the former; for at present it will be most difficult to get the current through 3000 miles of 1-16th of an inch wire, and quite impossible, too, if either strain or pressure reduce it to 1-24th or 1-32nd of an inch diameter, as in electricity the weakest point becomes the standard of the whole. We do not mean to say that the present cable will not succeed, but the chances are against it, and it is almost certain that before it has been down twelve months, it will, like others similarly constructed, be perfectly useless. It is intended to work the cable with Sance's batteries—a most costly and troublesome plan. Morse's recording telegraph, once a very valuable instrument, though now behind many recent inventions, is to be used." This is not a very hopeful state of things for the shareholders in the undertaking, but fortunately for them, they have a rate of interest guaranteed them by the Government which will secure them against loss.

The Prussian Government must read the Liverpool police reports very attentively, for we see it stated that it has instructed its representative at Washington to remonstrate with Mr. Buchanan against the system of kidnapping at New York and other American ports Prussian emigrants and compelling them to act as seamen on board of American merchant vessels. This interference exhibits a singular amount of sympathy for people who leave their fatherland to procure a living in the Great Republic. The system referred to is certainly very brutalising but the greatest sufferers, we suspect, are not Prussians, but Englishmen and Americans. It will continue until the Federal Government adopt the course which we suggested some months ago.

when these atrocities first began to excite attention,—namely, that of compelling each American vessel to carry a certain number of apprentices, a custom which has been found to work well in this country, and always secure to our commercial marine plenty of good and able sailors.

The most heartrending accounts have been published respecting the famine which prevails in Russian Finland. In the districts of Uleaborg, Wasa, and Kurpio the distress is appalling and, as in all such cases, typhus has set in, and the mortality carrying off the population in enormous numbers. If the statements are not exaggerated, the unfortunate people are even worse off than they were in Ireland during the famine ten years back.

CHINESE EMMIGRANTS.—Copies of communications to or from the Foreign Office and other departments of Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of mortality on board the ship *Duke of Portland*, carrying emigrants from China, have just been published by order of parliament. The *Duke of Portland* sailed from Hongkong with 333 (not 500) Chinese emigrants, bound for Havannah and 130 died on the voyage from fever and suicide, the remainder (200) having been safely landed. A rigid inquiry into the circumstances was instituted by the Government. Another vessel the *John Calvin*, lost 122 out of 297 colonists. No blame attaches to the masters of either vessel, both ships had experienced surges and ample accommodation. A fatal disease manifested itself on board the *Duke of Portland*, and soon became epidemic. The causes of the sickness are traced to the quality of the water, and partly to the smoking of opium in excess. The local marine board (*Corahill*) are unanimously of opinion that no blame attaches to the owners or captains, or to anyone connected with the ships. It appears to the board that the mortality on board the *Portland* was much aggravated by the great heat and unusual length of the voyage (150 days), caused by the sailing of the ship in an improper season—one month, at least, later than she ought to have done—to enable her to get down the China seas. The Chinese emigrants gave much trouble on board; they made frequent attempts to take the ship, and the captain never lay down in bed without a cutlass at his belt. Mr. D. Ludgat, the surgeon of the ship, states that a low typhoid fever was generally prevalent among the low class of Chinese, and was brought on board by them at Hong Kong. The sickness was attributed to improper food used by themselves, such as onions, pickles. The habits of the Chinese were very filthy. The coolies died from debility and affection of the liver and lungs, and exhaustion arising from the seeds of the disease. The disposition to commit suicide was most remarkable. An explanation has been demanded from Sir J. Bowring by the Colonial Office relative to the number which the above vessels were legally qualified to carry.

CONVERSATION is the daughter of reasoning, the mother of knowledge, the breath of the soul, the commerce of hearts, the bond of friendship, and the nourishment of content.

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

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Ground rent,
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Apply to
SILAS KNAPTON,
Harbour Grace.
April 14th 1857.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, half in advance.

VOL. I

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