

Legislative Council

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# 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, DECEMBER 24, 1856. NO 18.

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 a populous and wealthy district as Harbor Grace, Conception Bay. That is admitted by everyone. But it is necessary to state the political principles which shall guide such a Journal.

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

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

3dly.—We shall maintain a true and above all else, when character and integrity are at stake.

4thly.—This Journal shall be the strenuous advocate of the Fishery, next to Agriculture.

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

The motto shall be **TRUTH**.

Truth ever lovely since the world began,  
The foe of tyrants and the friend of man.

We shall endeavor to be impartial in our views on all subjects. Responsible Government is not an end in itself, but it is a means to an end. We shall endeavor to defend them in the spirit of freedom of discussion—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 a interesting weekly visitor, a political instructor to the rising genius of the colony, and a welcome moral miscellany.

As an interesting medium it will offer great advantages, circulating as it will a few hours a week, to a population 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, please notify the undersigned, so that they shall have received the first number of their issue in due season, and to whom all correspondence must be addressed.

We are promised considerable support in St. John's, and an anticipation of being disappointed.

GEORGE W. BROWN

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents

Quadrants, Compasses, Chronometers, Nutcases, Almshouses, Aero-dromes, Globes, Furnaces, and other Mechanical and Nautical Instruments,

Sold and Repaired.

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

BOOKS

Sold at the Society's Rooms, Tracts, Gratis.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all 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 kidney, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in the functions, 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 disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaint generally. These soon give a healthy tone to these 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 his medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties were all 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 every complaint; consequently no family should be without them.

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

Bleeding, Anemia, Bilious Complaints, Bowel Complaints, 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, Rheumatism, Stomachic, Stricture, Swellings, Swellings, Swellings, Secondary symptoms, In-digestion, Venereal Ulcers, Venereal Ulcers, Venereal Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 241 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. 3s. 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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The apprehension of a coup d'etat by the Great Northern Railway Company, of no small sums of money, has been followed by a terrible incident in Ireland—the murder of a railway engine in the metropolis of that county, under circumstances more than ordinarily mysterious and appalling. It was at first believed that the death had been the result of suicide and the suspicions of the public—now jealous of the honesty of the Railway officials, however undeserving the imputation jumped to the conclusion that the accounts were inaccurate, and that he had parted with life to escape disgrace. It now appears that the unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Little, was a model of punctuality and rectitude, and that he has been deliberately assassinated in his own office attached to the railway premises. The murderer's object appears to have been plunder only so far as we can be informed at present. Almost contemporaneous with the shocking event occurs another on an Irish railway—the Waterford and Kilkenny—by which seven lives were lost, and a number of persons have received serious and even fatal injuries. The cause was caused by the Dublin down train having run into some ballast waggon while going at a speed of forty miles per hour.

The "Lighting" from Melbourne, brings the most pleasant news of the week from a distance, and 140,000 ounces of gold.—The "James Baines" follows in her wake with 174,000 ounces more, and the cargoes of both ships are only inferior in value to the auriferous treasure,—wool, tallow and other rich products. The commercial accounts are satisfactory. There was a good deal of political excitement, caused by the elections for the two Houses of Parliament, which were impending. The colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania, has resolved upon lighting and buoying the coast at their joint expense.

BELGIUM.

It is a significant fact that three steamers left Antwerp on Sunday, the 16th inst., for London, conveying considerable quantities of five-franc pieces, some of them had on board as much as 1,250,000 francs.

The industrious and poor classes are suffering dearth of provisions from the high price of provisions. The corn markets here are advancing every week, and the loaf is consequently becoming much dearer.

Robberies are becoming matters of frequent occurrence, and the people generally are manifesting a most discontented spirit at the present state of things.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12.—The energy displayed in the Russian naval dockyard and arsenals, where, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, the foundries are at work, and the sound of the hammer is heard from morning till night, has not

failed to excite the attention of the world, who, if they did not consider a direct menace, look upon it at least as a threat to the peace of Europe. It has been therefore resolved not only to complete immediately the chain of fortresses—the so-called "central defensive system"—which has been for some time in course of construction, but also to strengthen the defence of the existing citadels, and improve the offensive power of the troops by the general introduction of the detonating needle gun, as used in Prussia and the Mine rifle. Five thousand and some of arms of this description have been purchased in Belgium, and a still greater number are now on hand at the arsenals of Huquarna and Carlisle-tave-tadt; so that by next year the old "brown Bess" will be altogether discarded and replaced by the arms of more recent construction. In this city a school for musketry has been organized similar to that at Vincennes, and each regiment in the Swedish army furnishes two officers to learn the system taught there.

PRUSSIA.

The "Preussische Correspondenz" publishes an article directed against the Swiss press, in which it states that Prussia will herself exercise in a direct manner her authority over the canton of Neuchâtel, and will exact the recognition of Prussian sovereignty.

The convocation of the Royal Diet will take place on the 29th. The King will, it is understood, open the chambers in person.

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 11th, in the "Debats," says:—"Among the concessions for which Poland is indebted to the Emperor Alexander II. is that of great liberty granted to literary works. The censorship which was formerly so severe for every work printed in the kingdom or imported from abroad is now much less so. Several pamphlets which recently appeared are sold publicly. These works treat on questions of public utility, point out to the Government the material wants of the country, and the means by which the condition of the working classes in both town and country might be benefited. Our journals and those of Russia now discuss the great material question on the order of the day, and it is remarked that in the circles, in the cafes, and other places of resort, foreign journals, particularly those of France and Germany, may be read, and it is very rare that they are now seen with large black patches, from articles being intentionally illegible, which were formerly so often seen on them. Since the peace several corps of Russian troops have left Poland and returned to the interior of the empire, but the garrison of this city and of the fortified places near the Austro-Russian frontier of Galicia are still kept on a war footing. The other frontiers, particularly those of Prussia, are but weakly guarded."

RUSSIA.

A letter from the Crimea, dated the 25th ult., and written by a French officer, says:—"The Russians at Sebastopol are executing with per-



# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

fect good faith all the stipulations of the treaty of Paris. No project has been adopted by the imperial government for again raising the defensive works of the place, or refitting out a fleet. The vessels-of-war sunk in the roadstead, in the port, and in the bays, have not been got up. The only thing that has been done has been to endeavour to clear the entrance, so as to allow merchant vessels to pass in and out. The masts and rigging of the line-of-battle ships have been removed, but the hulls are so deeply embedded in the sand that it will be impossible to raise them. Divers who have gone down state that several of the hulls have entirely disappeared in the sand and mud.

News from St. Petersburg states that a rather large corps of Russian troops is concentrating near the frontier of Persia and Turkey, in order to make Russian influence prevail in the affairs of Persia and Afghanistan should assume a serious character.

A letter from Warsaw of the 9th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"Nicolaieff has now a garrison of 8,000 men, which proves that it will retain its rank of a fortress of the first class. Kiev has a garrison of 6,000 men of the 2nd corps, whilst hitherto it had only the reserves. The garrison of this place, which consists of 12,000 men, has not been increased. Moscow, the old head-quarters of the 6th corps, has no longer importance as a military post; it is Kharkoff which now forms the head-quarters. It is in the Caucasus that Russia is taking up a really imposing position."

A slight modification of the law relating to the censorship of the press has just been made in Russia, allowing more latitude than has hitherto been conceded to historical discussions and criticisms of the policy of former Governments, provided that they are published in books of not less than twenty sheets, and always provided that the existing Government be not reflected upon.

*Le Nord* enlarges upon the sacrifices incurred by Russia in consenting to the closing of the Black Sea against her vessels of war, and seeks to show that she was only induced to assent by the understanding that Europe would preserve the sea perfectly neutral. "If Europe," says *Le Nord*, "pronounces the duty of causing the neutrality of the Black Sea to be respected, it ought, to be consistent, to relieve Russia of the engagement which she contracted to give up her naval power in those waters." *Le Nord* looks confidently to France for the enforcement of the Russian interpretation of the treaty.

**THE GUNBOAT AFFAIR IN THE BLACK SEA.**—In the *Presse d'Orient* of the 10th, we read:—"Since the restoration of peace Russia has stationed two gun-boats on the coast of Abasia and Mingrelia. These, in the course of their cruise, captured several barques laden with salt for different ports along the coast, and belonging to the coast of Trebizonde. In the eyes of Russia this traffic constitutes an act of smuggling. Complaints having been made by the merchants of Trebizonde, an English gun-boat, said to be the *Badger*, was sent into the waters frequented by the Russian cruisers. Not having fallen in with the Russian vessels, the English steamer attempted to go and look for them in the sea of Azoff itself.

At Yenikale the Russians made signals it would seem to the *Badger* for the purpose of interdicting her passage through the strait, and as she paid no attention to them, it is said, she was fired upon from the fort.

A sufficient demonstration having been made, the English steamer retired, to give a report of its mission to the commander of vessels cruising off the Isle of Serpents.

This news, transmitted to Constantinople has, it would appear, provoked the sudden departure of the Curacao, the entrance of which into the Black Sea we have already announced.

The Curacao, according to the rumors now circulated, will join the steam-frigate *Malacca*, and proceed with her to Odessa, Yenikale, or the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

## NAPLES.

Letters from Naples of the 12th announce the publication of a decree authorising the construction of a railway between Naples and the Gulf of Tarento.

It is confidently stated that the Neapolitan Government has resolved to make Naples a free port. Naples was tranquil up to the date of the 12th, but business had slackened.

## IONIAN ISLANDS.

We have intelligence from Corfu to the 6th. The Ionian Parliament has been prorogued by the Lord High Commissioner from the 1st to the 25th November. A resolution of the Senate has been published appointing assessors for the country districts—a measure much wanted. A grand military subscription had taken place on the 5th at the Government House, in commemoration of the battle of Inkermann.

## SICILY.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent writes that official dispatches from Palermo state that the authorities were on the look out for French and English vessels, which the police declare might

contain war materials. Sicily is described as more excited than Naples.

## NEUFCHATEL.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that all hope is not yet lost of an arrangement of the Neufchatel question. Negotiations are pending, and it is thought that now is the time to determine once for all the exact position of the canton, involved as it is in the question of the prisoners, and for the thorough sifting into the nature of the King of Prussia's rights.

## THE BALTIC.

At Revel, on the 19th inst., the weather was moderate. Few ships left St. Petersburg on the 20th.

## PERSIA.

Many Russian officers have recently gone into the service of the Shah of Persia. General Du Hamel, who was lately in the Danubian Principalities, is said to have been one of them, and it is stated that he has the command of the Persian army before Herat.

## BLACK SEA.

The *New German Gazette*, of Berlin, learns from a good source that the English Government has officially notified to the Cabinets of Paris, Constantinople, and Vienna, that the English fleet now in the Black Sea will pass the winter at Sinope. No notification to that effect has been made to Russia, because the declaration of Lord Stratford de Redcliff to Baron de Boutenief, that the English fleet will remain in the Black Sea till Russia shall have completely executed the treaty of peace, is considered sufficient. A letter from Constantinople, in the *Paris Presse*, contains the following particulars relative to our cruisers and the Russian force on Serpents' Island:—

The English cruisers do not get out of sight of the Isle of Serpents. Two frigates and a small steamer are moored before the island, and a corvette is constantly passing to and fro between the island and Odessa. These measures are evidently taken in order to prevent the Russians from setting foot on the island. Meanwhile, the six Russians, one of whom is an officer and another a doctor, who find themselves "transported" on this rock, lead a very dull life. They have only some bad biscuits and bacon. Fortunately, the Turkish soldiers at the lighthouse keep up friendly relations with them, and generously give them of their meagre pittance. It was a Turkish officer who first gave them drinkable water. The English have taken the precaution to deposit a flag at the lighthouse, which is to be hoisted if the Russians show themselves near the island.

## RUSSIA.

The *Independence Belge*, in its Paris correspondence, states that Russia demands the neutralisation of the Isle of Serpents, and the establishment there of a commission composed of representatives of the various powers; in return she will abandon her pretensions to Bolgrad. On the other hand, the *Nouvelle Gazette de Prusse* affirms that Russia is willing to announce her claim to the Isle of Serpents, but persists in retaining Bolgrad. From these contradictory statements we may perhaps infer that nothing positive is known on the subject.

The *Czas* of Cracow says that the Emperor Alexander II. has been recommended by his medical advisers to avoid exertion for some time, and that his Majesty will therefore not quit Russia this season. It is confirmed that the Grand Dukes, his brothers, are to join their august mother at Nice.

A cabinet council was held at the official residence of Lord Palmerston this afternoon.

Sir James Outram left Southampton on Thursday for Bombay, to take the command of British forces destined to operate against Persia.

Sir Alexander Bannerman is appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Mr. Smith, accountant-general of the war department is about to retire, and will be succeeded by Mr. Kirby, late chief examiner of the army accounts.

**LORD ERNEST VANE TEMPEST.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, Sir F. Thesiger moved for a rule calling on Lord Ernest Vane Tempest to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for having, on the 31st of last month, assaulted Cornet Ames, at Brighton, by spitting in his face in the streets, and calling him a "low blackguard and a damned coward."

**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FRAUDS.**—Redpath and Kent were brought up to-day at the Clerkenwell police court. The former looked pale and haggard; Kent appeared confident. Evidence was given for the prosecution of four other cases of fraud, in addition to forgery of names in a fictitious transfer, the attesting witness being Kent. A letter was produced in Kent's writing to Redpath, saying he might depend on his (Kent's) keeping everything straight, and he would not leave the office. He was very much in want of £30, and he inquired whether he had not better sell some of his (Kent's) stock. A clerk stated that Redpath was very kind to clerks in the office, and gave them pecuniary assistance.—Upon the question of Kent's being

bailed, Mr. Giffard, for the prosecution, said charges would be brought against him involving immense amounts.—The magistrate said the question of Kent's bail ought to go before a judge at chambers, and both prisoners were remanded till Friday next.—It was ordered that Redpath's clothes, at his house in Chester-terrace, should be delivered to him.—A petition in bankruptcy has been presented against Redpath.

**ANOTHER FRAUD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—At the Clerkenwell police court, on Thursday, William Snell, chief clerk in the accountant's office of the Great Northern Railway, was charged with embezzling £1000, the money of the company. He had appropriated to his own use one check for £500, drawn in favor of the Provincial Fund, on Thursday. When asked to make up his accounts he said he was a defaulter to the amount of £1000, and he was very sorry. The prisoner was remanded.

**PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—Notice is given that application will be made to Parliament next session for acts incorporating, respectively, the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company and the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Supposing these projects to be carried out, they will constitute two of the greatest enterprises of modern times. The former is to compose the intermediate link in the chain of telegraphic communication between London and India; whilst the latter company proposes to join the wires of the American telegraph with those of Europe. What would our forefathers have thought of a project for enabling messages to be almost instantaneously transmitted from New Orleans to Newfoundland, thence under the Atlantic Ocean, across Europe, under the Indian Ocean, and so across India to Calcutta? Yet it is quite within the bounds of possibility that within a few months this wonderful achievement may be consummated.—*Daily News.*

The *Court Circular* records the death of Charles Frederick William Emich, Prince of Leiningen. He was the eldest son of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, by her first marriage with Emich Charles Prince of Leiningen, and was consequently half brother to her Majesty the Queen. The Prince was born September 12, 1804, and succeeded his father in 1814. He held the rank of a lieutenant-general in the Bavarian service.

Accounts received in Berlin, and declared to be worthy of credit announce as certain the abdication of the King of Denmark in favour of Prince Ferdinand.

A marriage has been arranged between the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, the presumptive heir to the Austrian throne, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, but the nuptial ceremony is not to be performed until the latter—who was born on the 7th June, 1840—is 17 years of age.

By a royal decree the state of siege throughout Spain has been raised. A rumor is current in Madrid that the younger sons of Don Carlos are about to acknowledge Queen Isabella. The *Epeca* is of opinion that much danger is to be apprehended from the proposed recognition of the Queen by the children of Don Carlos, and the consequent return to Spain of those princes. It asserts such a measure on the part of the Queen would be an act of suicide, and no adviser of her Majesty ought to be guilty of sanctioning it.

From Spain we learn that the fusion among the Carlists and the reigning branch of the Spanish Bourbons is advancing towards its conclusion, but without the concurrence, or perhaps the knowledge of General Narvaez.

For several days past there has been a rumor in Paris that the Neapolitan affair will probably be arranged, after all that has transpired, without the ambassadors of King Ferdinand leaving Paris and London.

Letters from Naples, of the 13th, states that there now exists in the city a greater degree of tranquility than has been known for a long time; that the French and English are most courteously treated, and that a more conciliatory manner is adopted towards the Neapolitans. The public employees have received instructions that, in cases of difficulty or misunderstanding that may arise, foreigners are supposed to be in the right. Of course (remarks the correspondent of the *Daily News*) such orders tend to tranquillise the foreigners resident in Naples as to the spirit of the Government, and will deprive the Western Powers of any special grounds for intervention, but they show a spirit which is neither respected nor respectable. The intervention of the Allies—what they have done and what they have omitted to do—has produced dissatisfaction among the Liberals and ridicule among the Royalists. The King, who is represented as complete master of the position, was at Gaeta, and in excellent spirits. He keeps his people down, and seems determined to persevere in the same line of conduct as in past years. Some persons are being restored from time to time to their liberty, on their making an application for it, which, by-the-by, as it implies an admission of guilt, many neither can nor will do. A week had elapsed without a British or French vessel of war being seen in the port.

Every month or two, for some time past, the world has been astonished by the crash of some gigantic villain—by the discovery of some enormous fraud perpetrated by persons of high standing and good repute, either in this country, on the continent, or in the United States. One of the last of these painful disclosures took place at the close of last week. Mr. Leopold Redpath, of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, London, who had been for nine years the registrar of shares and the transferer of stock to the Great Northern Railway Company, absconded, and a hurried investigation led to the belief that his defalcations would amount to a sum of about £150,000. He was followed to Paris, but, hearing that the police were on his track, he suddenly returned to London, and was apprehended in the house of a friend, on Friday morning, taken before the magistrate at the Clerkenwell police court, and remanded on a charge of forgery and fraud. An assistant clerk, named Kent, is also in custody, on a suspicion of being implicated in his superior's offences. Mr. Redpath entered the service of the company at a salary of less than £100 a-year, and succeeded to the office of principal registrar, which he held until now, at a salary of £500 a-year. He was also the holder of some shares in the company. In spite, however, of his somewhat limited income, he managed to live in the style of a nobleman. For his house in Regent's-park he paid a rent of £400 a-year, and it was furnished at an estimated cost of about £35,000. Besides this he had purchased an estate and mansion at Weybridge, and furnished it in a style of the greatest splendour; and there he kept horses, a vehicle, a fishing punt, a retinue of ten servants, including a coachman, a courier to accompany him on his continental travels, and a fisherman; he had pictures by first-rate artists, jewellery of a costly description, and abundance of plate; and the dresses of Mrs. Redpath were so numerous that a large cart would be insufficient to carry them away. Both houses have been taken possession of by the police. Mr. Redpath bore a high and unsullied reputation.

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## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

On the eve of a Christmas festival it is natural for all to reflect upon the amazing consequences of that advent in which every human being is vitally and eternally interested.

It is not within our province, neither is it our intention, to enter upon a topic which properly belongs to the Ministers of religion, but at an humble distance we may second the exertions of pious Pastors of every denomination for the purpose of obviating the sad consequences of intemperance and dissipation to which too many are at this season inclined to yield.

We are not of the number who would forbid innocent and moderate enjoyment—such gives no annoyance to others, and leaves no sting behind; and our thoughts revert to years that are gone, when neighbours, friends and relatives, now in their graves, were wont to keep up a series of hospitalities for days. With what heartfelt pleasure did we in our childhood watch the various preparations, and share in the full fruition of a simple-hearted people's hopes and innocent enjoyments: The blazing fire high piled upon the hearth, the bake-pot hung on high, rich in its freight of fruit-bestedded cake, the weighty joint suspended scarcely within the verge of the spacious chimney, the jars containing the valued essence, which, with sugar and water-hot combined, composed that old fashioned beverage called toddy. The snowy hand which had been used to strain the cordage, or grasp the tiller on many a stormy night, now drawing from the catgut dance inspiring sounds, and the well disguised mummer, amusing but harmless as the unweaned child. All these, and a thousand other nameless associations rush back upon our memory, bearing faithful reminiscences of the departed, and reminding us that we, too, are hastening to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Alas for change, not only of people but of times. Comparatively few can now afford those homely feasts, or partake of the good things which pertain to Christmas; and whilst we respectfully tender to our friends and subscribers the compliments of the season, we would earnestly solicit the affluent and the comfortable of this season of festivity to THINK UPON THE POOR.

Wednesday last, we were visited by one of the heaviest gales of wind that it has ever been our lot to witness, and its duration had extended to many hours, the consequences must have been awful, should as it was, much damage have been done to the shipping in this port. Two vessels sunk at their moorings, and many others were greatly injured, from the circumstance of the greater number of vessels lying near the wharves of our principal merchants, the latter sustained such damage. The premises of Messrs. Mole, & Sons being situated on the point of beach, and fronting the storm, unavoidably suffered, by the shock, their spacious platform in two places nearly cut through to the stores of drying vessels. The vessels and premises of Messrs. Punton & Munn also sustained much damage,—one wharf was completely divided, and another nearly so. The "William" when with oil, had a narrow escape, and received considerable injury. Many plants



# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

ers' vessels were also more or less injured. Thank Providence no loss of life was added to those casualties.

THE annual examination of the Harbour Grace Grammar School took place on Friday last, when the well established character of that excellent institution was fully sustained. We have been assured by those most competent to judge, that the progress of the higher classes towards classical proficiency was very remarkable, and the accuracy displayed in the solution of various difficult questions in mathematical science was alike creditable to master and pupils. By no means the least interesting feature in this examination was the variety of rules in arithmetic by which many pupils promptly arrived at the same result, this to an unpractised observer appeared most extraordinary. The examination, upon the whole, must have been perfectly satisfactory to the Directors, and gratifying in the highest degree to those parents who witnessed this exhibition of native talent and ability.

WE trust our Subscribers will consider that Printers, like others, are entitled to a little respite during the holidays, and excuse our not issuing this paper on Wednesday next.

PASSENGER.—Per *Nymph*, from Liverpool, Lieut. W. J. Coen.

### MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. B. Jones, Capt. William Gordon, Junr., to Miss Susanna, third daughter of Capt. John Stephenson, all of this place.

At Carbonear, on Thursday, the 18th instant, by the Rev. W. E. Shenstone, Mr. Albert Howell, to Miss Lavinia, youngest daughter of Mr. John Cox.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ENTERED.

Dec. 17—Kelpie, Bully, Bahia, 38 days—Ridley & Sons.  
22—Greyhound, Laxton, Baltimore 14 days—Ridley & Sons.

#### CLEARED.

Dec. 22—Belle, Brooks, Pernambuco—Ridley & Sons.

### FOR SALE.

NOW LANDING by the Subscribers, ex Brig *Greyhound*, from Baltimore—

200 Barrels Prime PORK,  
752 " Superfine FLOUR,  
300 " White CORN MEAL,  
30 Bags COFFEE.

RIDLEY & SONS.

Dec. 24, 1856.

### TEACHER WANTED.

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

### ON SALE

#### RIDLEY & SONS

HAVE just received per "*Belle*," from Demerara—

100 Puncheons very superior MOLASSES,  
20 Hogsheads bright SUGAR.  
All of new Crop, which will be sold cheap for CASH.  
Harbour Grace, Dec. 16, 1856. 1m.

#### BY PUNTON & MUNN,

150 Puncheons Choice

MOLASSES,  
Just landed, ex *Wm. Parson*, from Demerara.  
Nov. 5

#### 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  
235 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, &c.

for Cash.  
Sept. 24.

### ON SALE.

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

945 Barrels Flour  
100 Do. Pork  
50 Do. B E E F  
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.

### 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  
G O O D S

which will be Sold low for Cash, Fish, or Oil.

Oct. 15.

WM DONNELLY

### NOTICES.

#### THE STEAMER

ELLEN GIBBORNE

On and after this date will ply as follows:—

On Monday from Harbor Grace, at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.

On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 10 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.

On Wednesdays, from Harbor Grace at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.

On Thursdays, from Carbonear at 10 a.m., to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.

On Fridays the steamer will lie up.

On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 8 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.

Goods from Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus for St. John's, cannot be received unless prepaid to Portugal Cove.

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

### A CARD.

THE Subscriber, will shortly publish—Dedicated by permission to His Excellency Governor DARLING—

A Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Diary 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 Building, Duckworth Street.

#### FREDRICK R. PAGE,

Land Surveyor, &c. &c.  
Oct. 1

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND  
A large Assortment of

M A R B L E,  
SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES,  
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &c.

M A R B L E, being best adapted to the climate of North America, is now in general use in the Provinces.

Orders by letter from the Outports 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.

### NOTICE

#### PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street and Charning 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 whose 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, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

*Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbutic Humours.*

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

*Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.*

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, 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, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 60, 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 Stentaforf Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by T. McCONNON, Agent.

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

### NOTICES.

#### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL — £200,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES £20,000 EACH.

#### TRUSTEES—

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

#### FIRE BRANCH.

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

#### LIFE BRANCH.

Stamps of Policies not Charged.—Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake.

#### MEDICAL FEES PAID,

Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855.  
Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS.  
EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Bonus.
1845 29	£ 1020	£ 242 18 4	180
1846 24	1000	194 5 0	160
1846 33	2900	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 earned and wholesome reversionary bonus of 8 per centum in its Life Branch, and in regard to fire operations, can make this very enviable boast, that it has exceeded the Fire business of all but two of the London Fire offices—viz., the receipt of nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premiums alone—some of which ancient offices have been in existence for a century!

Equally successful and singular in both departments. Indeed, the Life Department may be said to present results equally worthy of mention.—*Morning Chronicle*, November 28, 1855.

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

BROCKLEBANK & ANTHONY,  
Agents for Newfoundland.

WARREN, BROTHERS,  
St. John's, NEWFOUNDLAND,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS.

C. S. WARREN,  
Notary Public.

Agents Canada Life Assurance Company.



# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

## SELECT POETRY.

### "A WISH OF THE PAST."

Oh, sad is the heart that cannot sing  
The song that it liketh best!  
How wearily droops the restless wing,  
Far away from its own loved nest!  
For the strain it loves,  
Like the pining dove's,  
Falls from merry, to moaning lays,  
When the stranger's ear  
Is turned to hear  
What the pensive soul essays.

I would sing as we sang in the days of old,  
When we sat by the murmuring sea,  
And our voices leaped to join the stars,  
In their strange, wild minstrelsy!  
The glittering stars  
Thro' the silver bars  
Of heaven, that peep and gleam,  
By the mystic light  
We watched all night,  
Watched the moon o'er the ocean stream,  
And our voices rolled  
As the night bell tolled  
To the quaint old words with a pathos bold.

But years since then, with sweep and swirl,  
Neath the tides of time have set,  
The diamonds of youth are lost in the whirl—  
We hold now but porphyry and jet;  
Oh, that some diver bold and strong,  
Untamed as the mighty sea,  
Would bring us our jewels back again  
From the depths of that mystery;  
And then we might sing, as we did of yore,  
Never heeding the soulless, sullen roar,  
For why should we heed, so we held once more  
The gift of our youth and its priceless store.

### TO ONE AFAR.

BY MAURICE BINGHAM.

Oh, dost thou remember the sweet happy hours  
We spent as we wander'd at eve through the  
fields,  
Inhaling, while picking the simple wild flowers,  
The fragrance which nature so bounteously  
yields?  
Thou canst not forget the fond blissful emotion  
That swell'd thy young heart then so buoyant  
and free,  
While I, to exhibit my heartfelt devotion,  
Culled a violet sweet, as an emblem of thee.

As we sat near that old tree, fondly caressing,  
The beams of the young moon stole soft thro'  
the boughs,  
When heaven seem'd shedding the dew of its  
blessing  
On our sweet interchange of affectionate vows;  
We spoke with delight of the days then before us,  
Tho' Hope set her rainbow far off in the sky,  
Yet I recked not the sorrows that then hovered  
o'er us,  
While reading deep love in thy modest blue  
eye.

Ah, well I remember the moment we parted,  
As scenes of the past I in solitude trace,  
As we stood on the beach thou wert nigh broken  
hearted,  
While grief overshadowed thy beauteous face.  
But tho' we are severed and oceans divide us,  
The words I have uttered I ne'er can forget,  
Then cheer thee, sweet maiden, whate'er may  
betide us,  
All, all shall be bright—shall be happiness yet.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE ART OF ARRANGING THE HAIR.**—How often do we see a really good face made quite ugly by total inattention to lines. Sometimes the hair is pushed into the cheeks, and squared at the forehead, as to give a most extraordinary pinched shape. Let the oval, where it exists, be always preserved; where it does not, let the hair be so humored that the deficiency shall not be perceived. Nothing is more common than to see a face, which is too large below, made to look grossly large and coarse, by contracting the hair on the forehead and cheeks, and there bringing it to an abrupt check;—whereas such a face should enlarge the forehead and the cheek, and let the hair fall partially over, so as to shade and soften the lower exuberance.

A good treatise, with examples in outline of the defects, would be of some value upon a lady's toilet, who would wish to preserve her great privilege—the supremacy of beauty.—Some dress the hair down close to the face, which is to lose the very characteristic of hair—ease and freedom. Let her locks, says Anacreon, lie as they like; the Greek gives them life, and a will. Some ladies expect they will shy if you approach them. A lady's head-dress, whether in a portrait or for her daily wear, should, as in old portraits by Rembrandt and Titian, go off into shade, not to be seen too clearly, and hard all round; should not in fact be isolated, as if out of sympathy with all surrounding nature. The wigs of men of Charles

Second's time had at least that one merit of floating into the back ground, and in their fall softening the sharpness of the lines of the dress about them.—*Blackwood.*

**PAT AND THE ALPHABET.**—The following rich scene occurred recently in one of our private schools:—

"Ah, Pat! Pat!" exclaimed the school mistress to a thick headed urchin into whose muddy brain she was attempting to beat the alphabet—"I'm afraid you'll never learn anything. Now what's that letter, eh?"

"Sure I don't know, mam," replied Pat.

"I thought you'd recollect that."

"Why, ma'am?"

"Because it has a dot over the top of it."

"Och, mam, I mind it well, but sure I thought it was a fly speck."

"Well, now remember, Pat, it is I."

"You, ma'am?"

"No, no—not U, but I."

"Not I, but you, mam—how's that?"

"Not I, but you, block-head."

"Oh, yes, faith, now I have it, ma'am.—You mean to say that not I but you are a block-head?"

"Father is coming!" and bright eyes sparkle with joy, and tiny feet dance with glee, and eager faces press against the window-panes, and a bevy of rosy lips claim kisses at the door, and picture-books lie unrebuked on the table, and tops and balls and dolls and kites are discussed, and little Susy lays her soft cheek against the paternal whiskers with the most fearless "abandon," and Charley gets a love-pat for his "medal," and mama's face grows radiant, and the evening paper is read, (not silently, but aloud), and tea, and toast and time vanish with equal celerity, for jubilee has arrived, and "*Father has come!*"

**HAPPINESS OF THE NEWLY MARRIED.**—It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society in which the husband and wife set out early together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy of soul graduate all their expenses, plans, calculations and desires, with reference to their present means and to their future and common interests. Nothing delights me more than to enter the neat little tenement of the young couple, who, within perhaps two or three years, without any resources but their own knowledge or industry, have joined heart and hand, and engaged to share together the responsibilities, duties, interests, trials and pleasures of life. The industrious wife is cheerfully employing her own hands in domestic duties, putting her house in order, or mending her husband's clothes, or preparing the dinner whilst perhaps the little darling sits prattling upon the floor, or lies sleeping in the cradle; and everything seems preparing to welcome the happiest of husbands, and the best of fathers, when he shall come from his toil to enjoy the sweets of his little paradise. This is the true domestic pleasure. Health, contentment, love, abundance, and bright prospects are all here. But it has become a prevalent sentiment that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries, that the wife must have no sympathy or share with him in the pursuit of it, in which most of the pleasure truly consists; and the young married people must set out with a large and expensive an establishment as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years. This is very unhappy; it fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortune, endangering virtue and promoting vice; it destroys the true economy and design of the domestic institution, and it promotes idleness and inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune, and passively without any care or concern on their part, and thus many a wife becomes, as a gentleman once remarked, not a "help-mate," but a "help-eat."

**THE WATER BUFFALO.**—The water buffalo is an animal much in use at Singapore for purposes of draught. It is a dull, heavy looking animal, slow at work, and I think disgusting in appearance, but remarkable for sagacity and attachment to its native keepers. It has, however, a particular antipathy to an European, and will immediately detect him in a crowd. It is hostile to, and courage in attacking the tiger, is well known all over India.

Not long ago, as a Malayan boy, who was employed by his parents in herding water buffaloes, was driving his charge by the borders of the jungle, a tiger made a sudden spring, and seized the lad by the thigh, and was dragging him off, when two old bull buffaloes, hearing the shriek of distress from the well known voice of their little attendant, turned round and charged with usual rapidity. The tiger, thus closely pressed, was obliged to drop his prey to defend himself. While one buffalo successfully drove the tiger away, the other kept guard over the boy. Later in the evening when the anxious father, alarmed, came out with attendants to seek his child, he found that the whole herd, with the exception of two old buffaloes, had dispersed themselves to feed, but that they were still there— one standing over the bleeding body of their little friend, while the other kept watch on the edge of the jungle for the return of the tiger. —*Keppel.*

**HEROISM AND CRUELTY.**—A most touching instance of heroism, and one of the most atrocious acts of cruelty, the truth of which is vouched for by the most respectable authority, occurred during the Columbian struggle for independence. The Spanish General Morillo, the most blood-thirsty and treacherous tool of the Spanish king, who was created Count of Cartagena, and Marquis de la Pueria, for services which rather entitled him to the distinction of butcher or hangman, while seated in his tent one day during the campaign of Carrucos, saw a boy before him drowned in tears. The chief demanded of him for what purpose he was there. The child replied that he had come to beg the life of his father, then a prisoner in Morillo's camp.

"What can you do to save your father?" asked the General.

"I can do but little, but what I can do shall be done."

Morillo seized the little fellow's ear; and said, "Would you suffer your ear to be taken off to procure your father's liberty?"

"I certainly would," was the undaunted reply.

A soldier was accordingly called, and ordered to cut off the ear with a single stroke of the knife. The poor boy wept but did not resist while this barbarous order was executed.

"Would you lose your other ear rather than fail of your purpose?" was the next question.

"I have suffered much, but for my father I can suffer still," was the heroic answer of the boy.

The other ear was then taken off by piecemeal without finching on the part of the noble child. "And now go!" exclaimed Morillo, untouched by his sublime courage: "the father of such a boy is dangerous to Spain, and must die!"

In the presence of his agonized and vainly suffering son the father was then executed. Never did a life picture exhibit such truthful lights and shades in national character, such deep, treacherous villainy—such lofty, enthusiastic heroism.

**THE MURDERED MAN ALIVE.**—Two men are now incarcerated in Morris County (N. J.) jail, who were indicted for the murder of a man named Randolph Kendig, and are to be tried in Morristown, next week, on the charge of having committed an offence, the punishment of which is death.

The circumstances under which they were arrested and an indictment found against them, were substantially as follows:—

The body of a man was found in Morris county, which was so much decomposed as to be past recognition; but a story soon became current—whether true, or even probable, is of course a mystery—that the man was a victim of some horrid deed, and that a foul murder had been perpetrated. Suspicion turned towards the two individuals who are now in prison awaiting the majesty of the law; and upon searching their persons, a memorandum book, which was known to belong to Kendig, was found in the pockets of one of them. They had both been seen in company with Kendig, and the body of the man which was found, it was contended, was that of Kendig. The two men asserted their innocence, but admitted that they had been in company with Kendig; had gone with him to New York, and parted with him in that city—they returned to their home in Morristown, and he to pursue his journey toward Illinois, whither he intended to migrate. But, of course, against such circumstantial evidence as presented itself, the assertions of the two suspected persons were as naught, and a true bill of indictment was accordingly found against them.

Immediately after their imprisonment, some philanthropic individuals took an interest in the matter, and wrote a statement of the facts to one of the Chicago journals, which was published, and, as it appears, fell under the eye of the supposed murdered man, who immediately set about making arrangements to return. He was poor, and had not the means to defray his expenses at command, and furthermore found it difficult, from the improbability of his story, to elicit sufficient charity to enable him to accomplish his purpose. By perseverance, however, he succeeded, and we learn is now on his way to this city, and will appear upon the stand in propria persona as a witness in favor of the two men who are charged with his murder.—*N. Y. Herald.*

**THE BRACE OF PARTRIDGES.**—Though the stories told by the people of Basse Bretagne over the winter evening fire are of the gloomy and marvellous kind, they have sometimes a merry tale, which charms from the manner in which it is usually told. The "Brace of Partridges" is a fair sample of the lively class. A certain cure had two partridges, which he ordered his maid-of-all-work to dress for his Sunday dinner. While he was saying mass, a female friend of the cook's called upon her, and was so tempted by the delicious odour of the birds, that she slipped off a wing, which excited her appetite to such a degree, that she ventured to take a leg, then a bit of the breast; and the cook being herself unable to withstand temptation, followed the example; so that, between them both, the partridges disappeared altogether.

Twelve o'clock struck, and the cook found

herself in a great quandary. Fortunately a mendicant friar came to the house.

"Father" said she, "my master will be happy to see you here if he is in his right mind; but I must tell you that he has lately been insane on a particular point: he has a longing to cut off the ears of his visitors, but not always. If you wait till he comes from the church, which will be very soon, and step into the closet you will have the power of judging, by his manner when he comes into the kitchen, whether you may venture to dine with him or not. If you hear him sharpen his knife run, for then the wicked it will be surely on him."

The cure came in, and the wicked cook asked him to sharpen her kitchen-knife in the yard; while he—good easy man—went out to do as he was bid, she hurried to the friar, drew him to a window, and said:

"Do you see him sharpening a knife?—run for your life."

He did not wait to be twice warned, but darted off. A few minutes afterwards the cook said to her master, who had given an edge to the knife:

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!—the two beautiful partridges—they were on the spit—so nice and so savoury, it did one good to smell them!"

"What, what?" said the cure, looking at the bare spit.

"A thieving monk came here and carried them off in his wallet."

"Where is the thief?" said the cure.

"There—see there!" said the cook; "there, running away like a rogue—do you see him?"

The cure, in a great rage, pursued the stranger; but finding that he lost instead of gaining ground, cried out:

"Stop! stop! at least one—at least one—"

He wanted to capitulate, and recover at least one of the partridges; but the friar, who imagined that the cure wished to have one of his ears, replied:

"Ma foi, monsieur le cure, you shall have neither the one nor the other."

**AGE OF ANIMALS.**—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years. A dog lives twenty years; a wolf twenty; a fox fourteen or sixteen. Lions are long-lived. One has been known to live to the age of seventy years; a squirrel or hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Phorus, king of India, he took a great elephant, which he fought valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription, "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years afterward. Pigs have been known to live to the age of thirty years; the rhinoceros to twenty. A horse has been known to live to the age of thirty-two, but averages from twenty to thirty. Camels sometimes live to the age of one hundred. Stags are long-lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales live sometimes one thousand years. A swan has attained the age of two hundred years. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven. Insects, as a general rule, are short-lived, though there are a good many exceptions to the rule.

How many hours is the sun from us?—Why, if we were to send a baby in a railway train, going incessantly one hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a boy—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without seeing the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared with Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by a railway to go from Neptune to the sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet, for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of system.

**PREPARED FOR A STORM.**—A few nights ago a Mr. Rodkin, who had been out taking his glass and pipe, on going home late borrowed an umbrella, and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed, and suddenly spread out the parapluie. "What are you doing with that thing?" said she. "Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to night, and so came prepared."

**AN UNANSWERABLE DEFENCE.**—Fontenelle, at the age of 79, after saying many amiable and gallant things to a beautiful young lady, passed before her to place himself at table. "See," said the young lady, "how I ought to value your gallantries: you pass without looking at me." "Madam," replied the old man, "if I had looked at you I could not have passed."

**THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.**

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