

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, SEPTEMBER 10, 1856.

NO. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Its Motto shall be TRUTH.
"Truth ever lovely since the world began,
The Foe of Tyrants and the friend of Man."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WEBBER.

(From *Wilmers & Smith's European Times*, August 16.)

The foreign news of the week is without interest. We stated in our last that Marshal Pelissier had been created a Duke, and we now learn from a decree in the French official organ that he is named "Duke of Malakoff"—a compliment in connection with the war the highest which the Emperor could bestow on him.

The uneasiness which has been caused by the bad faith of Russia in evading a

compliance with the spirit of the treaty of Paris is not confined to words, but shows itself in overt acts. We mentioned last week the uneasiness which prevailed in Downing-street. "It is now certain," says the London 'Times' of yesterday, 'that the conduct of the Russians has induced England AGAIN TO OCCUPY THE BLACK SEA. The Hannibal has been sent to Serpents Island, and sufficient intimation has been given that in the opinion of the Allies something like a breach of faith has taken place. Although Kars is but 30 miles from the Russian frontier, she is there still, destroying works, cutting down forests, refusing English officers the right of visiting the spot, and playing the despot after the manner of Warsaw or Tiflis. The same is the case at the mouth of the Danube. Russian troops are still there. The part of Bessarabia which is to be added to the Principalities is still in Russian hands, and the Czar raises doubts about the topography, and would gladly evade the conditions.' But it is added by the ministerial organ that any 'PRACTICAL RESULT' is not likely to follow, which means, of course, that Russia will give way under the earnest pressure of the Allies, and that Austria, which has not yet evacuated the Principalities, will be compelled to follow her example.

Spain, which has recovered from the military revolution of which it was lately the scene, is in a fair way of suffering from a worse enemy—famine. The harvest has been a failure, and great distress prevails, which will tax the administrative powers of O'Donnell. There are rumours of a rising in Naples; but in Paris the belief was that the report had its origin in Bourse speculations, which is the most probable solution.

RUSSIA.

The concessions made by the Government professedly to facilitate the imports of foreign goods amount to very little, and relate to such matters as abridging the time allowed between the delivering in of a decision of contents and the deposit of the goods in the bonding warehouses at St. Petersburg. They profess to wonder at the tone assumed towards Russia by the Western press in reference to Kars and Serpents' Island.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the Government has ordered all its agents in Europe to grant passports for Russia without any conditions. It is in consequence of the coronation of the Emperor that these new facilities are afforded.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A journal of Vienna states that as soon as the Austrian cabinet was informed of the indisposition of Russia to restore Kars, and the occupation of the Island of Serpents, it addressed an energetic and very serious remonstrance to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. The right of the Porte to Serpents Isle is recognised.

ITALY.—Private accounts from Italy, received through Vienna, are very dis-

ferent to those published by the journals. The amount of cannon and troops moved towards the Sardinian frontier by Austria is said to be incredible. Sardinia is making efforts on her side, which are backed by the whole population. Both parties are ready for war if the Western Powers would permit it.

General La Mamora has, in the name of the King, invited General Canrobert, who is at a Sardinian watering place, to visit Turin.

A WHOLE RUSSIAN ARMY MISSING.

The Prussian official 'Correspondenz' says—General Chruleff, who commanded a Russian division during the siege of Sebastopol, was afterwards sent to the frontiers of Persia, where he appeared to have advanced 100 far into the hostile territory. Cut off from all communication with his own countrymen, and threatened on his flank by innumerable hordes of Circassians and Kurds, he found himself obliged to make a retreat across boundless wastes of the inhospitable sand steppes, and as nothing has hitherto been heard of him, great fears are entertained for the safety of the general and his whole army.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

The 'Midland Counties Herald,' with reference to the return to England of Miss Florence Nightingale, says:—"We have the pleasure of adding, on the authority of an intimate friend of Miss Nightingale, that, desirous of preserving the strictest incognito, she refused the offer of a passage on a British man-of-war, and embarked on board a French vessel, passing through France by night, and travelled through this country without being recognised to the station nearest to her own residence, where she arrived on Friday last. There, however, on the platform, she was met and greeted by Lady Auckland. Miss Nightingale, we regret to add, is suffering from the effects of her long and arduous self-devotion to the cause for which she has made such unparalleled exertions."

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN.—It is said by the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien that it is his positive determination to resist all attempts to induce him to take part in the political affairs of this country, as he has made up his mind to attend henceforward solely to the duties of a resident country gentleman. He is said to have been wonderfully struck with the social changes which have taken place in Ireland during the six or seven years of his absence, and he freely admits that the progress of improvement has been much more rapid than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine expectants of the Irish millennium. Notwithstanding Mr. O'Brien's present resolutions, it is believed that his admirers have determined that whenever the opportunity shall arrive no effort shall be spared on their part to effect his return to Parliament.

The Queen and the Royal family have been enjoying a pleasant cruise to the Channel Islands, and have called, on their return, at some of the coast towns, where they have been received with marked enthusiasm.

ANECDOTE OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin relates the following interesting anecdote: "A few days ago a hale old man, in a peasant's costume, but decorated with several orders and crosses, was seen to ascend the flight of steps leading to the terrace of the Palace of Sans-Souci. A sentinel posted there stopped him, informing him that he could not be allowed to go further, as the palace was inhabited by the Empress of Russia. 'Why, that's the very reason why I must go on,' replied the veteran sturdily. An altercation ensued, which was interrupted by the arrival of Colonel Count Von Alvensleben, First Equerry to the Empress, who asked what was the matter. The old man replied that he had walked nine German miles to see the Empress before his death, he having saved her in her youth from a watery grave. On learning this, the Count bade him wait, and, having informed the Empress of the occurrence, was ordered to introduce him. The veteran approached the Empress with a firm step, and then exclaimed—'I recognise her well, though she is much changed.' He then reminded her Majesty of an occurrence which took place in 1806, in the park of Charlottenburg, where the late King used to pass the summer, living there in the style of a private gentleman. The Empress of Russia, then Princess Charlotte, and only seven years of age, was one day playing near the ornamental piece of water, called the Carp-basin, with her little sister Alexandrina, and her brother Prince Charles, whom she was drawing along in a Bath chair, in which exercise she happened to go rather too near the water's edge. A young guardsman on duty not far off called to her, warning her of her danger, but in vain; the little Princess laughed at her adviser, and continued to draw the Bath chair close to the brink. The soldier on seeing this stepped forward, held his sword before her, and cried 'Halt!' The Princess, in a fright, stepped back, and fell into the water. The sentinel instantly plunged in after her, got her safely out, and dragging the chair along with him, Princess Alexandrina running by his side and crying all the while, carried her dripping wet as she was to Queen Louisa, who was sitting before the palace reading. The Queen, on learning what had happened, bent over her child, took from her neck a small medallion containing a lock of her (the Queen's) hair, and gave it to the guardsman. This same medallion the veteran now showed to the Empress, who, immediately recollecting the occurrence, with deep emotion requested him to restore to her the medallion with her mother's hair, and, turning to Princess Gagarin, her lady of honor, detached her own portrait set in diamonds (an ornament which the ladies of the Russian Court generally wear as a mark of special affection) from the bosom of that lady, and gave it to the old guardsman, who went away delighted and proud, and in passing by the sentinel who had stopped him showed him the trinket, saying, 'Do you see that, you stupid fellow!'

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

AGENTS for the Conception-Bay Man.

Brigus—Edgar Stirling, Esq.
 Carbonar—John McCarthy, Esq.
 St. John's—Mr. John Freeman.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.

FOR the fair and proper estimate of the character of a Government, no better test can be applied than the consideration whether or not the greatest possible good has been effected at the least possible expence; and, for the purpose of uniting these qualities of efficiency and economy, no better system could be introduced than that of Responsible Government, which fairly and properly carried out, is the most suitable to a British Colony—the most simple, serviceable, and self-correcting.

The people have a right to complain that for a considerable time they were deceived and taught to consider certain adroit manoeuvres and wily practices to be part and parcel of the machinery essential to the proper working of such a system; but after deliberate examination we find that those attributes have been unnecessarily foisted upon us for sinister purposes, and that they have no more to do with the principle which we desire to uphold than Polemics have to do with Politics; hopeless indeed would be our condition were it otherwise—far better return to the system of Governor and Council, Surrogates, or even Fishing Admirals, than to possess the name of free institutions, whilst one man may trample upon our privileges, and become at the same time Premier and Dictator, a Governor and a Despot.

For the present we shall confine ourselves to one simple question for general consideration; namely, whether the Minister should be held in check by the Assembly, or the Assembly be ruled by the Minister; we believe the former to be the correct proposition;—the Minister of the day has shown by his practice that he has interpreted the constitution differently, upon this issue joint between the parties we are willing to stand or fall. Let the country decide. If we live under a Government responsible to the people, and the People are represented by a House of Assembly, then are the Ministry responsible to that Assembly—a solecism indeed, if the members of the Assembly must be directed, dictated to, and fettered by the Premier. The very spirit of the constitution requires that the people's representatives should be perfectly untrammelled;—a Minister in England would be impeached for daring to tamper with, to bribe, or to corrupt them. And here they should be equally independent; free to sanction or to dissent from the opinions of the Minister. The Executive Council being of his creation may be excused if some members unite in their characters, the offices of representatives of the people and servants of the Minister of the day. Not so with the Assembly—to be above suspicion it should be composed of men neither employed nor paid by the Government. The first Legislative body that ever met in the country received not, sought not pay for members; and they laid the foundation of some of the best acts that ever emanated from our local Parliament. A few hundred pounds paid the expenses of those Sessions, when the members time was freely given for the honor of their office, and for the benefit of the country; we should be rejoiced to see such principle and practice revived—reasonable accounts for the necessary expenses of outport members, if presented, might be attended to; but beyond this pay for members has a demoralising effect upon legislation;—it should at the same time be admitted that many

talented men are not in circumstances to devote their time gratuitously to the Country, but let the constituencies, who for their special advantage return such members, pay them, or in lieu thereof find profitable employment for them during the recess; such might be done, but if it will not, if the incubus must remain, let economy be at least sacrificed to purity—let the amount be increased—nay, doubled, rather than that needy, and in some cases honest politicians should have to struggle between a correct sense of duty, and the imperative demands of pecuniary embarrassment; we have known such silenced into acquiescence where they could never yield a hearty advocacy or voluntary support.

Here then we take our stand—let but reform take place in this particular, and it will soon be followed by general improvement. No man should remain the peoples representative whose hands are defiled with the wages of iniquity, who wears the livery, enjoys the emoluments, and performs the drudgery of a Hireling. We know not how it may answer in other countries, but in this the re-election of office-bearers is a mockery and a farce; the constituencies do not attend such, it may serve elsewhere, but in Newfoundland it has proved a snare, an evil, pregnant with corruption, the perverted handicraft of a master whose political life was cast upon the hazard of the die. Let no man henceforth be elected by the people who wears the badge of ministerial servitude. Let no man be re-elected who barter his independence, and betrays the interests of his constituency from motives of self-interest; for so long as the present or any other Minister can say come and he cometh, or go and he goeth to the representative of the people, the constitution must remain a dead letter, and liberty a delusion. Even if such power could be acquired by the bestowal of Honorary offices and no expense attached the practice would be reprehensible, but where the public money is lavishly expended for the purpose of forging fetters for those who are employed by the People, and paid too to be honest to them, it behoves the latter to publicly evince their detestation of such practice by warning their representatives that they must soon give place to men more worthy of their confidence to whom the country may look hopefully in time of death for assistance, and in prosperity for the proper application of the surplus revenue.

To say that such men cannot be found is a libel upon humanity—that such have not yet been generally selected is a blot upon the intelligence and independence of the country.

ORIGINAL productions, whether in prose or poetry, are respectfully requested by the Editor of this paper. And he would feel much obliged to his friends in various parts of the Bay if they occasionally favoured him with notices of occurrences, such as Marriages, Births, Deaths, with other information upon the Fishery, Agricultural prospects, Education, Roads and Bridges, or any other matters to which public attention might properly be drawn.

We notice with pleasure the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Munn, and Mrs. Allen, by 'Ellen Gisborne' from St. John's, having on Monday landed from the 'Kheronese' 16 days from Liverpool.

We are happy to be enabled to state that the anxiety of the public mind with regard to the Steamer Kheronese, has been relieved by the arrival of that

splendid vessel at St. John's, after a boisterous passage of sixteen days. From late English papers with which we have been politely favoured, we make the following extracts:—

SPAIN.

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.—The food question is producing much alarm in Spain. The government has made purchases of corn in France, where prices are lower. The municipal body of the Vall adolid has presented an address to the Queen in which it is stated the capital of old Castile, which is the centre point of commerce for grain finds itself entirely destitute. The address goes on to say the scarcity of the harvest this year, the lack of a stock in reserve—every thing in short, requires that the exportation of grain for all kinds and flour shall be prevented and importation allowed. Elections for the Cortes will take place in accordance with the law of 1837, and it is stated that the Cortes are to be empowered to modify the constitution.

PORTUGAL.

The bread riots at Lisbon were more serious than appeared from the first accounts. They continued three days, when the military put a stop to them.—The King has dismissed the commander of the Municipal Guard for not acting with energy.

FRANCE.

Intelligence has been received at Paris that Holland refuses to accede to the principle of International Arbitration, recommended by the Powers' signature to the Treaty of Paris.

The Dutch Government fortifies its refusal, by appealing to similar refusals from Belgium and Sweden.

It is said that Marshal Canrobert will be appointed French Ambassador at Madrid. The 'Echo Agricola' estimates the augmentation of the produce of the wheat crop this year in the north of France at from eight to ten millions of hectolitres, as compared with the past year.

The Divan have received a formal renunciation of the Russian governments claim to the Isle of Serpents. Kars will be delivered up to the Turks. The 'Daily News' remarks that these two acts on the part of Russia are said to be owing a little to the prompt determination of Lord Palmerston to leave an English squadron at the Isle of Serpents, and by his declaration that the squadron should remain in the Black Sea till every mile of Turkish territory was evacuated by the Russians.

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The severe gales of Wednesday appear to have been of such a boisterous nature as to create considerable damage to the fishing vessels, &c., along the south coast. At Brighton, amongst other disasters, we regret to say that two fishing vessels were dashed on two of the cliffs by the fury of the elements, and portions of the crews, consisting of eight persons, met with a watery grave.

At Southampton, on Wednesday afternoon, it blew a fearful hurricane, and when the Indus arrived, at six p.m. on that day, with the Indian Mail, she was obliged to drop anchor off Netley Abbey. No boat or Steamer could get near her to get out her passengers or mails. Such a sea at that part of the stream was never witnessed before. The waves were eight feet in height and thirty feet in length.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a seaman fell from the rigging of the Spanish brig Manolo, and was so severely injured that he died in a few hours. On the preceding Tuesday, off Tickle Harbor Point, two men and a boy were found dead in a boat, without any marks of violence. They had gone out to haul up Salmon nets, which were partly in the boat, and it is supposed they must have been struck by lightning.—Express, Sept. 3.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Sept. 4.—Belle, Scott, Hamburg, 22 days—Ridley & Sons.
 5.—Monto Cristo, Robichon, Miramichi, 7 days—Ridley & Sons.
 Carmeny Juanito, (sp.) Poso, Corunna, 39 days—Ridley & Sons.
 Mary, Pike, Sdney—Panton & Munn.
 8.—Neptuna, (sp.) Aranda, Cadiz, 40 days—Ridley & Sons.

CLEARED.

Sept. 5.—Rothsay, Taylor, Brazil—Panton & Munn.
 6.—Patrick Henry, (Am.) Bogert, Rio de Janeiro—Ridley & Sons.
 Scottish Lass, Walsh, Queenstown—Ridley & Sons.
 S.—Cyrene, Bogart, Pictou—Ridley & Sons.

ON SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now Landing ex 'Belle' from Hamburg, 2000 Bags No. 1 & 2 BREAD Sillem's Manufacture.

100 Firkins New Grass & Randers BUTTER

100 Dozen Iceland HOSE,

Will be Sold on the most reasonable terms.

RIDLEY & SONS.

Sept. 10.

INCH PINE, SPRUCE & HEMLOCK

BOARD,

Two-Inch Pine PLANK

Three-Inch Pine PLANK

STUDDING, 4 X 3

500 Bushels OATS.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.

Sept. 10.

CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR CASH.

RIDLEY & SONS,

Have just received, per Brig 'Kelpie,' from Baltimore.

1194 Brls. Superfine FLOUR—fresh ground

123 Half do. do. do.

150 Do. Prime PORK

50 Half do. do.—very choice for family use

50 Do. Mess BEEF

100 Kegs New BUTTER—25lbs. each

300 Barrels White CORN MEAL

30 Bxs. very sup^r TOBACCO—10s

40 Barrels PITCH

20 Do. TAR;

Per Schooner Patrick Henry, from New York,

1000 Barrels superfine FLOUR

500 Do. Extra do. do.

200 Do. White CORN MEAL

100 Do. Prime Mess PORK

100 Do. do. do. BEEF

50 Do. do. do. do.

20 Boxes choice Honey-dew TOBACCO

30 Bgs superior Rio COFFEE

50 Sides Sole LEATHER

Of previous Importation,

200 Puncheons very choice Porto Rico MOLASSES

Hamburg BREAD—Nos. 1, 2, & 3

And a general Assortment of

STO RE GOODS.

Sept. 3.

A Comfortable Dwelling HOUSE, with Out-House, Cellar and Gardens, the property of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, St. John's, situate between Victoria and Noad Streets, in this town.

Apply to

H. W. TRAPNELL.

Sept. 3.

BY THE
 The Cargo of

945 Barrels
 190 Do.
 50 Do.
 -10 Chests
 Also remain
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 Cheap for
 Sept. 3.

At a Meeting of the
 TURF CLUB
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The above
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RULES A

1.—Horses
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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

ON SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters from New York,
 945 Barrels FLOUR
 100 Do. PORK
 50 Do. BEEF
 10 Chests TEA
 Also remaining from previous Importations, a large Stock of British Manufactured Goods.
 Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
PUNTON & MUNN.
 Sept. 3.

NOTICE.

At a Meeting of the HARBOR GRACE TURF CLUB, held at Connell's Hotel, on Wednesday evening the 3rd inst., for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for Races to come off at Cochrane Course the current month, Capt. S. Gordon was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. Fennell, acted as Secretary; and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:—

1st.—Resolved—That the HARBOR GRACE RACES will take place on Cochrane Course on Tuesday the 23rd, and Wednesday the 24th September, inst., and that the following Gentlemen are requested to act as Stewards, viz:—Hon. T. H. Ridley, John Hayward, Esq., M. H. A., F. E. Brown, Esq., M. C., Alexander O'Donovan, Esq., Doctor Berney, and John McCarthy, Esq.

2nd.—Resolved—That Mr. Robert Walsh will be pleased to act as Treasurer, and Mr. Louis Emerson as Clerk of the Course.

3rd.—Resolved—That the Programme for the government of the Races now read be adopted, and that the Secretary will furnish the Editor of the "Conception-Bay Man" with the minutes of this Meeting, and a copy of the same for insertion in the two next publications of his paper.

SAMUEL GORDON,
 Chairman.
JOHN FENNEL,
 Secretary.

Captain Gordon having left the Chair, and Mr. Robert Walsh being called thereto, the thanks of the Meeting were given Capt. Gordon, for his able and dignified conduct in the chair.

Harbor Grace,
 3rd Sept., 1856.

HARBOUR GRACE RACES.

The above Races will take place on Cochrane Course, on TUESDAY, the 23rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th Sept. instant; on which days the following Purises and Sweep-stakes will be run for:—

First day, Tuesday, September 23rd,
THE HARBOUR GRACE PURSE.
 Of 30 Dollars, free for all Horses, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 2 Dollars.

LADIES PURSE,
 Of 16 Dollars, second-class Horses, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 7s. 6d.

THE PONY RACE,
 For a Purse of 12 Dollars, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 1 Dollar.

Second day, Wednesday, 24th.
 A Purse of 12 Dollars for all the beaten Horses of yesterday, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 1 Dollar.

A Purse of 12 Dollars for Cart horses, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, 1 Dollar.
 Sweep-stakes of 8 Dollars for all the beaten Horses of this day, (heats, 1½ mile,) Entrance, FREE.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—Horses to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, on or before Thurs-

NOTICES.

day, the 18th inst., with particulars of Ownership, names of Horses, and colour of riders. Horses entered subsequently, or at the Starting Post, to pay double entrance.

2.—Two Horses to start for the Harbour Grace Purse or no race. Horses withdrawing to forfeit Entrance Money.

3.—The Races will commence each day, precisely at 12 o'clock.

4.—Half an hour allowed between each heat, and ten minutes after the bugle sounds for appearing at the post.

5.—Half an hour allowed between each Race.

6.—No persons to be allowed on the Course but the Officers and Stewards.

7.—All differences to be settled by the Stewards, or a majority of them, whose decision will be final. They are also empowered to postpone the Races in case of rainy weather, and regulate Weights.

8.—Persons desirous of erecting Booths for refreshments will pay a Fee of Two Dollars each.

Harbor Grace,
 6th Sept., 1856.

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

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

BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.
 Sept. 3.

THE STEAMER ELLEN GIBBORNE

On and after this date will ply as follows:—

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

On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 11 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.

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

On Thursdays, from Carbonear at 11 a.m., to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.

On Fridays the steamer will lie up.

On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 9 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.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London.
 [ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

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

Persons insured by this Company do not depend upon restricted funds for the payment of their claims; the Security offered by the Phoenix Office being an limited, com-

NOTICES.

prising 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.

NEW LINE OF SCREW STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND (Via Newfoundland and Halifax) SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY, have announced the sailing of their first boat for the 21st of August. She will be the beautiful Iron Screw Steamship "KHERSONESE,"

Of 2300 tons burthen, and will be followed by another vessel of similar size.

This line cannot fail to be of importance to Canadian Merchants and Forwarders, as it is well known that the Montreal Line of Ocean Steamers have not been able to carry all the freight offering this season; in proof of which the petition of the Board of Trade of Montreal for a weekly communication with Liverpool, may be cited. Arrangements have been completed with the Grand Trunk Railroad for Booking Passengers and Goods at once from Montreal, and back to all the ports touched at, by these Steamships, and vice versa. It will thus be admirably calculated to supply the want of communication that is now felt, and at the ordinary rates of freight and passage per Steamers direct from the above ports; while the calls at Halifax and St. John's, Nfld., cannot fail to attract shipments from Canada via Portland to these Ports and vice versa. The portion of the G. T. R. Road between Brookville and Toronto will be completed this Fall, and will then form an unbroken line of Railroad from Portland to the West. Arrangements are also effected by which Passengers and Goods will then be booked through to their destination at all the important cities and towns in Canada and the Western States, as far as Chicago, Illinois and to St. Paul's in Minnesota. This will consequently be the principal emigrant route to the West, the facilities will be greater than are possessed by any other line, and emigrants will thus escape the impositions usually practised by the Boarding-house Runners and others when landed in New York or other Atlantic cities, and left to shift for themselves.

The harbor of Portland is a very superior one, and is always accessible. During the past severe winter, when Boston and New York, and all the other harbors in the United States North of Cape Hatteras were frozen over, this port was free from ice.

Reasons for Paying Qualities of this Line:
 There is no doubt of sufficient Freight at all times to fill these ships outwards, while it is but reasonable to suppose a large amount of return Freight will be forwarded from Canada and Boston via Portland; but to ensure a paying return freight at all times, arrangements have been negotiated between the Grand Trunk Railroad and the St. Francis Mill Company in Canada, by which the Mill Company engage to furnish 250,000 Standard of Deals per season at Portland, leaving it optional with the Steamship Company to take such quantities of Deals as they may require, at each trip, to fill up or to load a full cargo of the same. These Mills are situated in Canada, and from the 1st March ensuing there will always be a sufficient quantity prepared and reserved for such purpose, just beyond the bounding line, and the Deals will be a light and superior article in consequence of not being put in the water after sawing. The importance of this arrangement for return cargo, must commend itself to all parties interested in the success of this enterprise, and is at once a guarantee of its paying qualities.

The Steamers *Admiral* and *Adelaide* leave Portland for St. John's, N. B., every Monday and Thursday evening, and Passengers or Goods can get to Boston by Railway or Steamer every evening.

A Steamer leaves Portland every Saturday for New York.

Sept. 3.

NOTICES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

TRUSTEES—
 JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
 JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.

DIRECTORS, ETC., IN LIVERPOOL.
 CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.
 J. BRANLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
 RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

Stamps or 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.	Bs.
	£	£ s. d.	£
1845 29	1,020	242 18 4	180
1846 24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846 33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847 10	300	46 4 0	42
1848 23	100	14 5 2	10
1849 27	500	46 18 4	40

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN MCCARTHY,
Commission Merchant, General Agent, and Auctioneer.

Wharfege and Storage on the most reasonable terms.
 Carbonear,
 1st Sept., 1856.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

THE FALSE LOVER.

BY EMILY B. CARROLL.

Oh, I have long a dreamer been,
But now I wake, this truth to know,
That love at best is but a dream,
From which the waking is wo.

Wouldst know the story of my heart?
Then listen, I the tale will tell;
I'll tell thee how, for many years;
I 'loved not wisely, but too well!

He sought me in the dawn of youth,
When I was but a wayward girl,
As wild and happy as the breeze
That sported with each raven curl.

The rose of health was on my cheek,
The light of hope was in my eye;
And gaily raag my joyous laugh,
I had not leained to weep and sigh.

He sought me, and beneath his glance
A holy spell-fell on my heart;
And feelings, hopes, till then unknown
Of my young life became a part.

While he I loved was by my side
How swiftly fled the hours away;
And if we parted for a time
In thoughts of him I passed the day.

Those eyes, those soft, dark loving eyes,
Oh, how I trembled 'neath their glance,
While feelings far too blest for earth
Enrapped me in a blissful trance.

Each thought he moulded to his will,
Each hope, each feeling were his own,
I gladly yielded all to him,
And lived and loved for him alone.

He said that years must pass away
Ere he could claim me for his wife;
He left me for a foreign land,
And sad and weary grew my life.

Year after year had passed away,
And I had grown to womanhood;
Again we met, but by his side
A fair and lovely creature stood!

And fondly on her face he gazed,
And in that glance I read my doom;
I knew that naught remained for me
But patient waiting for the tomb.

He spoke, his words were few and cold,
And calmly did my lips reply;
'Twas well the anguish of my heart
Could not be seen by mortal eye.

Now I have done with things of earth,
My hopes are fixed on things above;
The hope I yielded up to him
Can never know a second love.

BE OFF WITH YOU NOW.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Be off with you now—don't I know
That its only cajoling you are;
With 'cheeks like the rose's soft glow,
And glances more bright than the star!
'Tis true that my waist is but small,
And my ringlets may curl like the vine;
But I'm not like an angel at all!
Nor am I the least bit divine!

So be off with you now—don't I see
You're deluding from eve until dawn?
My step may be bounding and free,
But I'm not in the least like a fawn!
But 'twas ever the method, we know,
Since Adam in Eden began—
That bosoms were sure to be snow,
And necks were of course like the swan!

Come, be off with you now, till you learn
To woo like a plain-hearted youth;
Let your mind, if you love me, discern,
To win, you must woo me with truth!
I would rather—instead of these flowers,
In which you are ever so rife—
That you promised to love me all hours,
As long as each other had life!

Man is a wonderful creature to sup,
He can sup-ply sup-plant sup-pute sup-
plicate sup-pose sup-press sup-port sup-
poup, and sup-or.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARGARET LAMBRUN.

Not long after the death of Mary, Queen of Scots, Margaret Lambrun, (who had been one of her attendants) became in some measure desperate, on account of the loss of a husband whom she dearly loved; a loss which had been occasioned by the melancholy fate of that unfortunate princess, to whose retinue he had also belonged, and formed a resolution to avenge the death of both upon the person of Queen Elizabeth. To accomplish her purpose, she dressed herself in the habit of a man, assumed the name of Anthony Spark, and attended at court with a pair of pistols constantly about her, one to kill the Queen, when an opportunity should offer, and one to kill herself, if her crime should be discovered.

One day as she was pushing through the crowd, in order to get near her majesty, who was then walking in the garden, she accidentally dropped one of her pistols. This circumstance being observed by the guards, she was immediately seized, in order to be sent to prison. The Queen, however, interfered, and desired to examine the culprit first. She accordingly demanded her name, her country, and her quality; and Margaret, with a resolution still undaunted, replied, 'Madam, though I appear before you in this garb, I am a woman. My name is Margaret Lambrun, and I was several years in the service of Mary, a Queen whom you have unjustly put to death, and thereby deprived me of one of the best of husbands, who could not survive the bloody catastrophe of his innocent mistress. His memory is hardly more dear to me than that of my injured Queen; and, regardless of consequences, I determined to revenge their death upon you. Many, but fruitless, were the efforts I made to divert me from the purpose. I found myself constrained to prove by experience the truth of the maxim, that neither reason nor force can hinder a woman from vengeance, when she is impelled to it by love.'

Highly as the Queen had reason to resent his speech, she heard it with coolness, and answered it with moderation.

You are persuaded, 'then,' said her majesty, 'that in this step you have done nothing but what your duty required; what, think you, is my duty to do to you?'

'Is that question put in the character of a Queen or that of a judge?' replied Margaret, with the same intrepid firmness.

Elizabeth professed to her it was that of a Queen.

'Then,' continued Lambrun, 'it is your majesty's duty to grant me a pardon.'

'But what security,' demanded the Queen, 'can you give me that you will not make the like attempt on some future occasion?'

'A favor ceases to be one, madam,' replied Margaret, 'when it is yielded under such restraints; in doing so, your majesty would act against me as a judge.'

'I have been thirty years a Queen,' cried Elizabeth, turning to the courtiers then present, 'and had never such a lecture read to me before.'

She immediately granted the pardon entire and unconditional, as it had been desired, in opposition to the opinion of the president of the council, who told her majesty that he thought she ought to have punished so daring an offender. The fair criminal, however, gave an admirable proof of her prudence, in begging the Queen to extend her generosity one degree further, by grant-

ing her a safe conduct out of the kingdom, with which favor also Elizabeth cheerfully complied, and Margaret from that period lived a peaceable life in France.

A YANKEE TRICK!—A Yankee, traveling in one of the Southern States stopped at an inn for the night. He saw his horse well lodged in the barn, and then entered the house, where he found a party of southern gentlemen assembled on their return from a horse-race.

In the morning on preparing to mount his horse to pursue his journey, the Yankee found him too lame to proceed any further. In this dilemma, the southerners met him in the yard, where they were preparing to mount some of their fine racers. Says one of them to the Yankee—

'My friend, we have heard much of Yankee wit and tricks; do you show us a trick before you leave us.'

The Yankee attempted to assure them that he was not witty, nor had any tricks to exhibit, but in vain.

Whereupon he says:

'Well, gentleman, if you insist upon it, I will show you a trick. Let one of you start as he pleases, and I will bet you a five spot that I will run and jump up behind.'

'Done!' cried several voices at once.

One rider set forward at speed. He stooped to claim the bet, but then discovered that the Yankee had run after him on starting, for a few rods, and afterwards continued jumping up in the air. He was literally 'jumping up behind.' It was a notorious 'sell,' and every one agreed that the Yankee had won the bet.

'Who could not do that?' cried the mortified Southerner, as he paid up.

'You can't,' said the yankee.

'I'll bet you my horse on that, my lad; here, mount him—now start ahead.'

The yankee mounted the horse, and set forward at a steady pace. But just as the Southerner, after having run forward a few rods, was about to 'jump up behind,' to his infinite mortification he saw the yankee face about, riding with his face to the horse's tail!

The Southerner looked fire brands and daggers—but it was no go—and continued to look until the Yankee and his horse were out of sight, and has never seen either horse or rider since.

An English jockey, who was engaged to ride several horses at the races of St. Maixent, in France, resolved to lighten himself by abstaining three days from solid food; he felt unwell last Saturday and took some medicine, which, in his enfeebled state, had too strong an effect upon him, and on Sunday morning he was found dead in his bed.

'Why, Sam, how pale you look: what is the matter?'

'Oh! got no sleep last night.'

'How was that?'

'Why you see a fellow took my cellar door, and so I had to take another, and I never can sleep in a strange bed.'

In matters of great concern, and which must be done, there is no surer argument of a weak mind than irresolution; to be undetermined where the case is so plain, and the necessity is so urgent: to be always intending to lead a new life, but never to find time to set about it; this is as if a man should put off eating, drinking, and sleeping, from one day and night to another, till he is starved and destroyed.

Pride and folly cost many persons more than their necessities.

NOTICE.

WARREN, BROTHERS,
ST. JOHN'S,.....NEWFOUNDLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL
AGENTS.

C. J. WARREN,
Notary Public,
Agents Canada Life Assurance Company.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. These soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without them.

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

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Is Edited and Published every Wednesday morning, by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office, Water-street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY, Esq.

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

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