

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 17, 1856.

NO 17.

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.

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

3dly.—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 soon, 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

W. & 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.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, 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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER FROM NAPLES.—A letter from Naples of the 30th ult. says: The British and French ministers left on Tuesday morning; and, to quote the words of a consular circular which reaches a portion of the last despatches from the home government, British subjects are now under the protection of the civil force of the country. Great fears were entertained least some demonstration might have been made by the liberal party; and it is confidently asserted that the reactionary police under Mazzini, Compagna, and Merenda, had resolved to fisciare the Baron on his leaving. These mauvais sujets were therefore informed, according to my authority, that if anything of the kind happened, it would be so much the worse for them. At half-past eight o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the commissary of the quarter in which the French minister resided, made his appearance with about 50 of his familiars, who were dotted about in the neighborhood of the embassy. At the same time gendarmes were distributed from the Strada San Pasquale up to the other extremity of the city, a distance of about two miles, in parties of two and two, within 100 yards perhaps of each other. Independently of this policemen in undress and spies were distributed in all directions, and, according to the calculations of many I have met with, there must have been a force of not less than 2000 agents of the police, direct or indirect employed. The French minister left about ten o'clock, in a carriage drawn by six horses, preceded by a battistrada, and followed by a fourgon, with his baggage and attendants. On arriving near the Largo St. Ferdinando, many gentlemen and the most respectable of the populace had assembled, who respectfully saluted the baron by raising their hats; but no one dared to utter a word,—it would have consigned them to imprisonment. In the Largo Marcattello, flowers were thrown upon the minister; and so he left, charged with the wishes and the prayers of an enslaved and crushed people to his imperial master, that he may unite honestly with England in promoting the best interest of Italy.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The "Malta Mail" says.—"Judging from the reports affixed in Corfu, the dissolution of the Ionian Parliament is at hand. These reports are confirmed, it may be said, by two circulars, one from the Lord High Commissioner to the residents of the smaller islands; the other from the senate to the mayors, stating that they must not interfere directly or indirectly with the future elections. This is quite a new event for these islands, and is due to Sir John Young, who is exerting his best means through his firm will and upright character, to ameliorate the future condition of the Ionian population."

The soldiers of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, stationed at Sheffield, who had been in the Crimea, have been presented with a number of beautiful knives.

The Prussian war department is gradually altering all firelocks of the army to the Mime principle.

The Exhibition Palace at Paris, which was built by a private company, has been purchased by the Government.

The number of English and Scotch settled in Ireland, is now more than double what it was but ten years ago.

From Biscay we learn that the walnuts and other fruits which are so largely exported to England, are this year almost entirely lost; but the maize crop is saved.

In the New Marriage Act, which will shortly come into operation, there is a clause to the effect that the marriages of Quakers and Jews may be solemnised by licence.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent Marshal O'Donnell the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, enclosed in a blue velvet box, adorned with golden bees and the initials of His Majesty.

Lord Panmure has approved of a further extension of the full marching allowance to soldiers. If the journey exceed 250 miles in one day and night, a second marching allowance may be issued; and a third issue of the said allowance if the journey exceed 400 miles. The allowance will therefore be—for 100 miles and upwards 1s. 1d., 250 miles 2s. 2d., 400 miles 3s. 3d., when troops are not billeted.

In a toll case, tried at Bedford, Mr. Devon who was brought from the Record Office to produce some translations from "Doomsday Book," stated in his evidence the singular fact "that in many old manuscripts, when particular emphasis was given to words, it was customary, instead of underlining them as at the present day to run the pen completely across the words, in the same manner as we now erase them."

A Halifax, N. S., paper of the 21st Nov. has the following paragraph:—

"A P. E. Island speaks of Sir A. BANNERMAN, late Governor of that Colony, being the successor of Governor DARLING in Newfoundland—but we have seen no official announcement of the fact."

Tho' we happen to be somewhat nearer Governor DARLING's government than our Nova Scotia neighbour, we can discover "no official announcement of the fact" adverted to. We have closely examined British and Colonial journals, received per the latest mails, and whilst we could trace a variety of official Colonial appointments, not a word could we discover (beyond the assertion of an Aberdeen paper) with respect to the successor of Governor DARLING who, it has been long understood, will, at no very distant date, proceed to the important administration of the government of Jamaica. In our researches we are not in the slightest degree anxious for the removal of our high-minded and enlightened Governor. By no means; but are rather disposed to prolong his stay amongst us. It is strange, however, that no official announcement of the Governor that is to be has yet appeared in our public prints—not even in the official organ of Roy-

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alty. "The old dame" has it that St. ALXANDER BANNEMAN is the man and he will pay us a visit in January. The wags have it that the appointment of Sir ALXANDER will be but one remove—"from the fire pan to the fire." We hope his Excellency may possess not a little fire, and that it may be promptly applied to exterminate the iniquities which hang as a clog-chain upon this unfortunate colony.—[Times

DUTIES OF A COLONIAL GOVERNOR.
—An English colony has a solid and active bond of union with the mother country in the Governor, who receives his appointment from the mother country and whose legal, and still more whose moral position and influence have necessarily great weight in moulding the infant province. He is the centre and the head of the social system, the equivoque of the parish, the only great man in a very new country; and everybody knows how much the only great man in a place is thought of. He is then a real and effective medium between the new English State and the mother country; in the office of a home appointed Governor, the mother country has an engine of real power, and one which enables her to exert a parental influence over her child; while, at the same time, the Governor's position is not such as to enable him indefinitely to control the new community, or oppose its mature and deliberate will. He must yield to the steadily maintained popular demand in the province, just as the home Government must to the popular voice at home, but this is quite consistent with a real and effective power attaching to the position of Governor. He is not obliged to give in to the first expression of the popular voice; he can deter a measure, and the power of deterring is very often equal to the power of negating altogether. Give the populace time, and they will often change their own minds, and veto themselves. The power of postponing is thus often equal to a veto. The English colony has in its home-appointed Governor an effective medium of connection with home—one which identifies it with the parent State, gives it the advantage of her old established basis and makes it a part of the empire at large.

The Montreal 'riot' says:—The proprietors of the Conard Line are about to enter on a race of competition with the St. Lawrence and Ocean Steamers; and further, we have it from a commander of one of the Conard Steamers—our Canadian boats are to be run down, if possible, by a powerful Company.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Cornelius Kortright, Esq., to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Granada.

A tremendous flood occurred in India about the end of September, sweeping off whole towns and causing loss of life.

THE STEAM-SHIP ADRIATIC.

The new steamer Adriatic which is being built for the Collins line, to sail between Liverpool and New York, is the largest steam-ship ever built in America, and is without exception the largest vessel constructed of wood in the world. The Persia is some 20 feet longer, but then it will be remembered that she is an iron steamer. The Adriatic is 354 feet in length, 50 feet breadth of beam, 33 feet 2 inches in depth of hold, and registers 2838 tons of Custom House measurement. Like the Atlantic and Baltic, the Adriatic is brig-rigged, and without a bowsprit. She has three decks, the hurricane, main and spar decks, below which are the berths of the waiters and servants, and staterooms, which are taken off from the space appropriated to a portion of the freight. The great feature of the main deck is the grand dining-saloon, which is 75 feet in length, or fifteen feet longer than that of the steamship Persia. In width it is 28 feet, and furnishes accommodation for over 300 persons.

In addition to the side windows, it is lighted and ventilated by an ingeniously constructed and elaborately ornamented skylight which extends from the hurricane to the spar deck. The glass of the windows and skylight is embellished with beautifully wrought designs, painted in the highest style of art, and all burned in, so as to become a part of the glass itself. In the centre of each pane the artist has painted a flying-bird, imitating the shade and colour of the plumage with such fidelity to nature as to give it almost a life-like appearance. The safety of the vessel is insured, so far as the safety of a vessel can be, against unforeseen accidents, by eight water-tight compartments, constructed of solid oak plank, 3 inches thick, placed diagonally against each other with layers of pitch and felt between them, making a total thickness of 6 inches, and shored in the most substantial manner. Her anchors weigh 7000lbs each. The engine galley is situated, as we have said, in the centre of the vessel; and is lighted by a number of windows. It extends above the hurricane deck, and is from 15 to 20 feet square. The engines, of which there are two, oscillating cylinders, each 100 inches in diameter and 12 feet stroke. The motive power is generated by eight tubular boilers similar to those which are to be used in the United States steam frigate Niagara, and varying slightly from those in the other steamers in the Collins line. They are calculated to carry a pressure of from 25 to 30lbs, to the square inch, and are partially supplied with fresh-water from patent condensers connected with the engines. To feed the furnaces under these boilers will require from 60 to 60 firemen and coal-passers, while the engines will employ no less than six engineers. The wheels which are to be set in motion by all this mighty machinery are each forty feet in diameter 12 feet face, and have a dip from 8 to 9 feet. The power of the engines may be conceived from the fact that it is about 50 per cent. more than that of the Atlantic.

LATEST EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The Royal Mail Steamer Arabia, Capt. Stone, arrived at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, in 11 days from Liverpool, with London dates of the 21st and Liverpool 22d ult.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 13th, to meet again on the 16th December.

The subscriptions to the Nightingale fund amounts to £40,000.

Flour is 1s. lower.

The Corn Trade inactive.

The English Stock Market keeps good, the tendency of prices being still upwards.

There is great buoyancy in the foreign market.

The failure is announced of Messrs. John Dick and Sons, spinners of cotton thread, in Glasgow. The liabilities are estimated at £60,000, and the assets are expected to realise more than 10s. in the pound.

The Earl of Leiningen, half brother of the Queen, whose death has just placed the court and royal family in mourning, is succeeded by his son Ernest, who is now serving as a midshipman in the British navy.

Queen Christiana has embarked for Rome, with the Duke de Rianzas and two of their daughters.

The issue of the great struggle in the United States for the Presidential chair appears to have been received in England with some disappointment—the sympathies of the public being entirely on the side of freedom. The "European Times" says: It will be the policy of the British Government to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties in the United States. The questions at issue are questions with which persons not Americans have little or nothing to do, for we are not amongst the number of those who believe that a statesman of Mr. Buchanan's rank will countenance the seizure of Cuba or throw his arms over practical expeditions of the Filibusters in Nicaragua. Many points are introduced into a great political struggle like the Presidential contest, for the sake of a temporary success, with which the winning candidate elevated to power scorn to be identified. The main issue in the late election was the extension of slavery by the South to keep pace with the growing expansion of power in the North and West, and this issue has been answered in the affirmative. It is our business to stand by, quiet spectators of the game, and if it be played out in a way which interferes with no extraneous interest, any, the least, interference on our part would be impertinent. In fact, we believe, from Mr. Buchanan's antecedents, that he will exert himself to remove the scandals brought upon his party by the policy of his Southern supporters, and that the civil war which has disgraced Kansas, and roused the ire of the Free States, will receive under his administration a check which must remove all just cause of complaint.

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HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.

We dislike attacking individuals, even in their public capacity. Entertaining no personal antipathies, it is painful to indulge in strong unadvised upon character, still to be faithful to our

calling, to the public by which we are sustained, and to our native land, we must remark upon the capidity of those whose acts prominently entitle them to especial consideration. Of those who made the necessity for economy the pretext by which they secured the direction of public affairs, our present Premier far exceeded his political competitors, and yet we are assured that this theoretical economist took to himself no less a sum than eight hundred and fifty pounds, appropriated for delegation purposes, leaving just two hundred and fifty pounds to be divided between the other delegates. Now, although no Government print has the hardihood to deny such facts as these, yet there are persons, and those not the least influential amongst us, who, without denying such charges in toto, say that they are generally exaggerated; but in a matter of figures—of pounds, shillings and pence—what could be more easy than to correct the falsehood by stating the fact. Let this, then, be done—openly, fairly, and promptly done—or let those deceitful and slimy supporters of our present Ministry be silent. The men who have now taken those things in hand are generally well informed upon the subjects on which they treat, and will not suffer any person or party, deceitful or deceived, to mistify or misconstrue one iota of the serious charges which have been plainly set forth. Here, then, is a sum of eight hundred and fifty pounds instead of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, with which the other delegates were compelled to be satisfied. We contend that £625 of this money should be restored to the public chest. Again, it was emphatically stated by our Premier that no official should receive more than £500 sterling per annum. Now we will risk our case upon the fact that this sum is greatly exceeded by the Attorney General himself; £700 would be nearer the mark; and it will be well for our Col. Secretary if, at the proper time, he can free himself from a similar charge.

Once more, why was the original amount of expenses of the Savings Bank nearly doubled by the present Ministry, after they had wrested the control of that institution from other and more honorable hands? Why, we ask, was that institution seized upon by the Ministry, and thus compromised for their fiscal deficiencies, whilst the directors were changed, with the exception of one, who still clings to it with characteristic tenacity? And why was the amount of £500 sterling per annum thus appropriated? The man who performed the whole of the duties received less than half that amount? What becomes of the £275 sterling remaining after this salary is paid? Let the Premier, the Speaker, and Mr. Fox answer. Pity that the latter gentleman should happen to be one of such a triumvirate.

These are facts which speak to all, which come home to every inhabitant of the country, but there are others which call peculiarly and emphatically upon the Newfoundlander, and we would now direct attention to that abominable affair of the Solicitorship of the Assembly. Upon some trifling pretence, or trumped up report, Mr. Carter was deprived of that office which he had faithfully filled for years, and for what purpose? Hear it Newfoundlanders from one end of the country to the other—for the purpose of putting into office the Premier's brother. Yes, this naïve with his helpless family, and time honoured connections, was displaced, and his children's bread taken, to make room and office for the bachelor brother of this insatiable Premier, and can Newfoundland and her children be fallen so despicably low that they must needs submit to such heartless degradation and wrong at the hands of strangers who it is stated, left their country for their country's good, and did those men suppose that such acts could be perpetrated in the heart of our country and pass as things soon to be forgotten, we call upon our countrymen to unite with others, if they can, or with each other if compelled, for the purpose of inducing our House of Assembly to erase from their record this foul proof of cupidity, tyranny and wrong.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man)

SIR,—There is, perhaps, no country in the world in which visionary theory has done so much to darken political knowledge as this; nor where facts appear at length so conspicuously to enlighten it. Time is no friend to hypocrisy; it obliges knavery to be stripped of its mask; and as our government has now become pretty crab-bit, we are compelled with some steadiness of attention to behold depicted in its features, (which our liberal fondness imagined were divine in its cradle), cunning, dishonesty, falsehood and hypocrisy. TAXATION and PLUNDER seem to characterize its rule; and there is a fantastic comicality, intensely ridiculous, in the solemn silence with which it affects to treat the charge of its embezzlement of the poor fund that has been so repeatedly made against it by a portion of the public press; but it dare not—it cannot come forward to vindicate itself; and when placed at the bar of the country, next Session of the Assembly, to answer the charge, this assertion will be fully verified, as no correct or detailed account of expenditure has been kept by the paid Commissioner. The people, generally, have no opinion of its honesty and honour, (what honour among thieves?) even its paid friends are compelled to acknowledge its want of

them, and when such an admission is made by its own paid supporters, a vigorous action is required to get rid of it for the salvation and prosperity of the country, for villainy and craft, when opposed to integrity and honour, are frequently warded by using evasion. It would appear, by the last issue of the "Patriot," that the death warrant of the Ministry is signed, and that it is using all endeavours to stay execution. It is making "overtures." Bah! Proposals and promises you will get in abundance; but performances, never. Trust not men who would pledge their sacred word of honour to falsehood. Trust them, indeed. It makes one sick to hear that spoken of. Yes; trust them as you would "adder's flanged"—that is, not till they are disengaged. Trust them as you do whatever is full of treachery and danger, as the lamb trusts the wolf, or the kid the lion; as men trust known enemies of craft and villainy; as the merchant trusts the forger, or the keeper the lunatic; as the jailer the thief, or the boat the child of the sea. Trust them when they are caged, lured, and walled in by necessity. Trust them as the farmer trusts the peasant beast that breaks his fences, treads down his crops, and devours his produce—that is, when he sees the pound gate locked upon him. Trust them manacled, handcuffed, and secured under patent-lock and key, but do not trust them for honour, truth, honesty or gratitude, or to go right and benefit the country when their own selfish interests are pending. High honour to the few who are coming to the rescue of the country,—they will nerve the sluggish, shame the dastard, and nationalize the cold-blooded. They will do more; they will make the victory doubly glorious, and give the stamp of unflinching honesty to daring patriotism; but they must actually conquer or be utterly routed. No medium—no terms. Total victory, or defeat.

KNOW, then, your true lot,
Ye faithful, though few!
Understand your position,
Remember your mission,
AND VIGILATE NOT,
WHATEVER ENIGMA.
SENSOR.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man)

SIR,—I am obliged to you for the favour you have conferred on me by publishing in your paper two or three clippings from my "Black-head," if the cynic wills. I feel the more obliged because some of my opinions are at variance with yours. Your ready admission into your pages of various opinions on public men and public matters, is a proof of your independence as an editor, and so long as your contributors shall avoid gross personalities and attacks on private character, you will show the public that you are the conductor of a liberal, not a libertine press. I am delighted we have a press—a free press—once more among us; and I trust we have liberality and spirit enough in the Bay to sustain it respectably.

I observe the "Newfoundlander" and "Express" are again pressing the Government to subsidize any Trans-Atlantic Steam Company that will make St. John's a port of call. Both editors put forward reasons for the expenditure of at least £5,000 for that object. I presume to differ from them as to the necessity of such an appropriation of the funds of the Colony, for the following reasons: 1. Because the middle class traders do not import enough of goods, and therefore do not pay such an amount of duties as would justify a wise government in paying the amount sought for. 2. The spring and fall are the proper seasons for importing goods suitable for the trade of this country, and he who does not then provide articles appropriate and suitable, is unfit for business. 3. Trade is best apt to find its own channel; individual means are always supplied when and where it is profitable; the money of the state is misapplied, and mars healthy commercial progress wherever it is used to bolster up any particular trade. 4. Is it reasonable, is it right, that John Doe, of Brigus, and Richard Roe, of Carbonara, fishermen, should each, their wives and families, from Polly on the fish-flake to baby on his mother's knee, be made to pay an additional tax of one shilling in order to supply, by steamers, to Master Edward and the ladies of the capital some neglected piece of silk or satin, some forgotten finery, or the newest London and Paris fashions. John Doe can get along very well without these; in fact, he would rather not see the tawdry gear at all; he knows to his cost that these fadderals are but deceitful enticements to extravagance on the part of his wife and daughters. 5. The existing telegraph to the westward does, and the proposed Trans-Atlantic one will supply a readier medium for orders than steam; the risk of travelling by sea will so saved, and so will also the trader's time, which is money. And 6. But enough for the present.

I grant that tourists and travellers, by steam calling at St. John's, would see and be seen, possibly make a chance acquaintance, and so the matter would end. I also grant that direct steam would be a great convenience to Master Edward, for example. He could at very short notice pick up an assistant editor—any body, in short, who can write English, and not be over particular about facts—for a few months in sum-

mer, don his Dorsay—the would be fit to over to Cork, Maine, Switzer Rogers (barrier of Italy, visit and smoke by Havana lit by that he could legislative printing plain-spe But recommen rize his own try to reduce sion, introduce propriating the Liberal party it is entitled through mismerchants.

SHIPPING

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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

THE EXILE'S THOUGHTS OF HOME.

BY WM. K. M'CURDY.

How sweet it is to think of home
At twilight's soothing hour,
Ere cold misfortune's cheerless clouds
Had yet begun to lower;
The memory of those happy days
I would not part with now,
E'en for the fairest diadem
That decks a royal brow.

Though now a stranger, forced amid
Far distant scenes to dwell,
My heart 'sneath a fairer sky—
The land I love so well.
There is my home!—there first I saw
The cheering light of day;
There first I felt, from kindly friends,
Affection's purest ray.

Our cottage stood beside the brook,
With ivy 'twined around,
Each day the birds from bush and tree
Sent forth a joyous sound;
The rivulet flowed merrily,
The cascade rushed along,
And from the lonely willow tree
Was heard the robin's song.

Bright, blooming flowers, of varied hue,
Adorned the hill and dale;
Their sweet, delicious breath was borne
Upon the sighing gale;
And every earthly joy that glads
The heart, was centered there;
Not Tempe, in its loveliest hour,
Was ever half so fair.

But why recount the scenes of youth?
Those blissful days have fled;
That flower-decked cot has passed away—
The friends I loved are dead;
And I'm a wanderer on earth,
An exile from my home,
No more to view my native hills,
But evermore to roam.

THE SPIDER WEBS.

BY W. W. H.

Like some fabled tiny fairy,
Building castles light and airy,
When the night is calm and starry,
And the mist hangs o'er the stream,
Is the busy, weaving spider,
Weaving webs of silvery sheen,
Weaving castles light and airy
On the fallow fence and green,
When the Summer reigns supreme.

Light and fragile as the pleasures
That constitute worldly treasures,
Like Euterpe's sweetest measures,
Doomed to soothe—then pass away,
For the breeze scarce stops to fondle
With the gauzy strings to play,
And the sunbeam scarcely dances
On the dew-bejewel'd spray,
Ere the structures fade away.

Like the spider's magic weaving,
Quickly made and quickly leaving,
Of inspiring, oft decaying,
Is the fancies of the brain,
Often building airy castles,
But to build them o'er again,
Often weaving joys as fragile
Or anticipation's plain,
Yet will weave and weave again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PREDESTINARIAN NOTIONS OF NAPOLEON.—The idea of a destiny, (writes the editor of "Life Illustrated") and his having a mission to perform, has been throughout a fixed one in Louis Napoleon's mind. No disasters shook his confidence in his star, or his belief in the ultimate fulfillment of his destiny. This is well known to all who were intimate with him in this country after he returned from America in 1837. Among other noble houses, the hospitality of which he shared, was that of the Duke of Montrose, at Buchanan, near Lochmond, and the Duke of Hamilton, at Brodick Castle, in the island of Arran. His manner in both was generally grave and taciturn; he was wrapped in contemplation of the future and indifferent to the present. In 1839 the Earl of W., then Lord B., came to visit the author, after being some days with Louis Napoleon, at Buchanan House. One of the first things he said was, "Only think of that young man, Louis Napoleon; nothing can persuade him that he is not to be Emperor of France; the Strasbourg affair has not the least shaken him; he is often thinking of what he is going to do when on the throne." The Duke of N. also said to the author in 1854, "Several years ago, before the revolution of 1848, I met Louis Napoleon often at Brodick Castle, in Arran. We frequently went out to shoot together. Neither cared much for the sport, and we soon sat down on a heathery brow of goatfell, and began to speak seriously. He always

opened these conferences by discoursing on what he would do when he was Emperor of France. Among other things, he said he would obtain a grant from the Chambers to drain the marshes of the Bries, which, you know, once fully cultivated, became flooded, when the inhabitants, who were chiefly Protestants, left the country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and what is very curious, I see in the newspapers of the day that he has got a grant of two millions of francs from the Chambers to begin the drainage of these very marshes."

WHAT IS CENTRAL AMERICA?—Central America at present includes five independent republics, viz: Guatemala, St. Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, together with British Honduras and the Mosquito shore. First, on the north, adjoining Mexico, touching in its eastern limits the bottom of the Bay of Honduras, and expanding to considerable dimensions along the shore of the Pacific, comes Guatemala. This State has a population of one million, and its territory comprises nearly two-thirds of that possessed by the five republics; while its capital city of Guatemala has as many as forty thousand inhabitants. Honduras extends along one-half of the southern side of the bay to which it gives its name, and is bounded on the west by Salvador, which lies exclusively on the Pacific. The latter, though the smallest of all the States in territorial extent, has a population of 350,000; the former has only 250,000. Nicaragua, which has recently attained such notoriety through the aid of General Walker, lies chiefly along the Pacific shore. Its eastern boundaries blend with the celebrated Mosquito territory, whose savage rulers enjoy the protection of Great Britain. The Lake of Nicaragua, whose waters descend to the Atlantic by the river San Juan del Norte, is an inland sea as large as the whole island of Jamaica, being 180 miles long, and nearly 100 broad, and navigable throughout.

HOW TO GROW OLD AND BE HAPPY IN AGE.—"Socrates used to say," writes Sir Wm. Temple, "it was pleasant to grow old with health and a good friend, and he might have reason; a man may be content to live while he is no trouble to himself or his friends; but, after that, it is hard if he be not content to die. I knew and esteemed a person abroad, who used to say a man must be a mean wretch who desired to live after three score years old.—But so much, I doubt, is certain, that in life, as in wine, he that will drink it good, must not draw it to the dregs. Where this happens, one comfort of age may be, that whereas younger men are usually in happiness whenever they are not in pleasure, old men find a sort of pleasure when they are out of pain; and as young men often lose or impair their present enjoyments by craving after what is to come, by vain hopes or fruitless fears, so old men relieve the wants of their age by pleasing reflections upon what is past. Therefore, men in the health and vigour of their age should endeavour to fill their lives with reading, with travel, with the best conversation and the worthiest actions, either in public or private stations; that they might have something agreeable left to feed on when they are old, by pleasing remembrances."

THE GREAT NORTHERN LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The coast line of our great northern lakes exceed three thousand miles in length. The greatest length on Lake Ontario is 180 miles, that of Erie 240, Huron 260, Michigan 320, and Superior 355—making a total length of 1555 miles, and an area of 90,000 square miles. The entire area drained by these great inland seas is estimated at 345,515 square miles. They empty their waters into the ocean through the St. Lawrence, which is navigable from Lake Erie downward, to all vessels not exceeding 130 feet keel, 26 beam, and 10 feet draught. The aggregate traffic of the lakes is at this time, stated at money value, much more than \$300,000,000, employing eighty-odd thousand tons of steam, and 138,000 tons of sail, though as late as the year 1800 there was scarcely a craft above the size of an Indian canoe trading on the lakes.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN SCINDE.—An interesting pamphlet has lately been published in Bombay, by Mr. Bellasis, Collector of Hyderabad, in Scinde, says an English paper, containing an account of his excavations and discoveries on the site of the ancient city of Brahminadab, on a branch of the old bed of the Indus. Tradition affirms that the city—the capital of a Hindoo kingdom to which the tide of Mahomedan invasion had scarcely penetrated, was destroyed by fire from heaven and by an earthquake, on account of the wickedness of its ruler. The investigations of Mr. Bellasis seem to prove that the place really was destroyed by some terrible convulsion of nature, which probably, at the same time, completely changed the course of the Indus. On no other supposition can a ruin be accounted for that was at once so sudden and so complete. Skeletons were found in every house that was opened and in the streets, some crouched together in corners, and there buried, others crushed flat by a falling weight, the pieces of stone or brick still in some cases buried in the fractured skull. Numerous coins and other valuables have already been discovered, carved figures in ivory, engravings on cornelian and

agate, a set of ivory chessmen and the like. The figures carved on objects connected with religious worship are Buddhist. From the fact of their being unutilized, Mr. Bellasis considers it clear that the iconoclastic Mussulman invaders had not reached, or at least had not permanently annexed Brahminadab at the time of its destruction, which he conceives to have taken place A. D. 1020.

THE SISTER OF THE POET BURNS.—We learn from the London "Athens" that the sister of Burns still lives at Bridgehouse, on the Doon, at the age of 84, supported mainly by the proceeds of a subscription which was raised for her about fourteen years ago. Her daughters, Agnes and Isabella Begg, whose heroic exertions for her support through many years of neglect, drew forth much praise, continue to live with her unmarried. Seeing that the greater part of Mrs. Begg's income would die with her, Messrs. Chambers published in a cheap form a few years ago an edition of Mr. R. Chambers' "Life and Works of Burns," and requested the especial favor of the booksellers in promoting its sale, as the profits were to be given to a fund whereby a provision for the needs of Burns might be completed after their mother's death. The object was the more interesting as Mrs. Begg regarded the scheme as taking the last load of earthly care off her mind. The public and "the trade" will be gratified to learn that £200 have been lately handed to the Misses Begg, derived from this source. The sum will be allowed to accumulate at interest till the close of Mrs. Begg's life—when, with another sum remaining from the subscription, it will be sunk in annuities on the lives of the Misses Begg, who already enjoy life pensions of £10 each from the Government, granted them by Sir Robert Peel. Thus, what with the public beneficence and what with their own industry, the permanent comfort of these interesting relatives of the Scottish poet may be considered as secured.

AN EXTENSIVE ROYAL FAMILY.—Lady Shell, in "Glimpses of Life and Manners in Persia," gives us rather extensive ideas of family relations in the royal Court of the Persian Shah. She says: "The number of the inmates of the afternoon belonging to this sovereign (Futteh Ali Shah, grandfather of the reigning Sovereign) is estimated at several hundred. His Majesty's sons were reckoned at upwards of eighty, but his daughters were too numerous to admit of calculation; though why the ladies should exceed in such proportion the gentlemen of the family was never explained. It is an idea among Persians that women are considerably more numerous than men; and this delusion they all allege as a proof that Providence intended wives should be in excess to husbands. His Majesty's sons followed his example, with the result of many among them having forty or fifty children; and the total of his descendants is estimated at some thousand persons. Some among them are consequently in a deplorable state of poverty. I have heard of one Prince, a son or grandson of Futteh Ali Shah, who used to go himself to the bazaar to buy bread for his family; and I know more than one who begged a member of the mission to give them two or three sovereigns to relieve them from actual want. The princesses are many of them greatly to be commiserated. They have been forced by destitution to marry persons of very inferior condition; and one lady in particular had taken for her husband a man who had been a cobbler, but who had raised himself above that station."

A FATAL LEGACY.—The following paragraph is published in a French paper, the "Journal des Vosges." A few days since, a young girl, residing near Charnes, (Vosges), on returning from Nancy, where she had been to receive three hundred francs, which had been bequeathed to her by a relative, was overtaken on the road by a young man and girl, who fell into a conversation with her. She had placed her money in a hand-basket, and as the young man observed that she frequently transferred it, on account of its weight, from one hand to the other, he offered to carry it for her, which was accepted. The young man, at the same time, thrust into it some things of his own, and among the rest his papers. On reaching Crevechamp, they all entered a public house to take some refreshments, and the young girl, receiving the basket from her male companion, placed it on the table by her side. The mistress of the house, in serving them, struck the basket, which gave out a metallic sound. She asked what the basket contained, and was told three hundred francs belonging to the young woman. The plan of the mistress of the house was, without doubt, formed instantaneously, for, making a sign to the girl to follow her, she said to her when she was alone: "You are not aware with whom you have been walking; that young man is a very bad character. Do not think of departing with him." "What am I to do then?" said the girl. "Take your basket and go down to the cellar, where you will find my husband. You can remain there till the others have gone." The young woman acted as the woman recommended, and when the travellers were about to depart, they enquired for their companion.

"She has gone on before you," said the woman, "you will overtake her." The young man urged the girl who was with him to make all the haste she could, as he wanted to recover his papers. After walking until late in the evening they overtook no one, but being met by two gen d'armes, were called on by them to give an account of themselves. They mentioned what had happened, but the whole story appeared to the gen d'armes a very unlikely one. However, the soldiers agreed to accompany the young man back to the public house. When they arrived there the door was found closed, and no answer was given to them when they knocked. The gen d'armes at last forced their way in, and found nothing of a suspicious character in the rooms above; but in the cellar was discovered the body of the young woman cut up into pieces. The husband and wife who had perpetrated the murder were at once arrested.

WELL WORSHIP.—In Asia, Africa, and North America, water-sheds and sources of streams in elevated situations, have at all times been revered as sacred spots, and the native tribes are wont to assemble at them for their religious festivals. Thus all the Romans, and the original inhabitants of Switzerland before them, worshipped at the high springs of the Alps, on the Luchnamer, perhaps on the Barnadine, and undoubtedly on the St. Gothard, and on the Great St. Bernard, where pillars and remains of temples may still be found. Two rude pillars, whose origin is as yet unexplained, standing at a height of 7,000 feet on the water-shed of the Julian Pass, seem to point to a yet earlier worship of the Deity. Christian chapels and hospices have been erected on the site of these ancient temples, and the modern inhabitants of the mountains not seldom celebrate their religious festivals on the very same spot where their pagan forefathers worshipped.

A CURIOUS STORY—ANOTHER ROBINSON CRUSOE.—Twenty-eight years ago a schooner, out on a fishing expedition, and driven from its course by an adverse gale, made for St. Paul, an island in the South Indian ocean. The captain, a Frenchman from Bourbon, elected a landing, and was surprised to find there a Pole, a brother of the illustrious Kosciusko, in quiet possession of the island, which he had occupied since the year 1819. How he came there, whether placed in exile, forced or involuntary, is unknown. The Frenchman, a busy, energetic man of the world, turned his discovery to some account, and seeing the capabilities of the island he made for Port Louis, Mauritius, freighted his schooner with tools, seeds, stores and poultry, and returned to St. Paul's, determined to establish a permanent fishing station. He found the Pole the sole occupier of the island. Setting vigorously to work, with two blacks and a white man, whom he had brought with him, they commenced the process of civilization, by digging up the ground and sowing their seeds. They built, also, two small wooden houses and a shed for their stores, constructed a landing-place, and made every preparation within their power for establishing a quiet, snug fishing harbour. Seeing things thus in progress, the Frenchman, loading his craft with fish, returned to Port Louis to sell his cargo. In 1830 the Pole left the island, on receiving from the Frenchman 2,000 dollars by way of compensation.

A laughable story is told of an old miser, who, being at the point of death, resolved to give all his money to a nephew, at whose hands he experienced some little kindness. "Sam," said he, "for that was his nephew's name—"Sam, I am about to leave the world, and to leave you all my money. You will then have £50,000—only think! Yes, I feel weaker and weaker; I think I shall die in two hours. Oh, yes, Sam, I'm going to give me two per cent., and you may take the money now!"

A minister, while preparing his next Sunday's sermon, stopped occasionally to review what he had written, and as a matter of course, to erase some portions which on consideration seemed to require improvement. While doing so he was accosted by his little son, a child about three years of age. "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my child." "Then what makes you scratch it out?"

Relationships are far-fetched sometimes, both in Ireland and Scotland. "Do you know Tom Duffy, Pat?" "Know him, is it?" says Pat, sure he's a near relation of mine; he once wanted to marry my sister Kate.

FRIENDSHIP is like a cobbler's tie, that joins two soles in unity; but love is like the cobbler's awl, that pierces through the sole and all.

To ascertain whether a woman is passionate or not, take a muddy dog into her parlour. What did Kosuth mean when he said, "Bayonets think?" The meaning is obvious. Every polished bayonet is capable of reflection.

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