

The Conception-Bay Man.

"TRUTH—EVER LOVELY SINCE THE WORLD BEGAN,"
"THE FOE OF TYRANTS AND THE FRIEND OF MAN."

VOL. I.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1856.

NO. 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Its Motto shall be TRUTH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WEBBER.

CHRISTOPHER COYELL,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. N. & J. Jibard, and opposite the premises of Messrs. Panton & Munn; and having received thorough instructions in several of the principle cities of America, feels confident in warranting that all garments made by him will give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. All orders from the suburbs attended to with neatness and dispatch.
Harbour Grace, Sept. 17. b

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

(From the Liverpool Mercury.)

From Switzerland we have a few further details of the insurrection. Colonel de Meuron and MM de Montmollin and de Gelliac, who escaped by water from Neuchâtel, have been captured in the Canton de Friburg. The last-named is a Swiss officer in the Prussian Guards. Two clergymen have been arrested as connected with the plot. The "Suisse" of Berne, of the 6th, has the following:—"Neuchâtel is now perfectly tranquil. The Federal troops are at this moment entering the town. The Royalists committed several acts of unjustifiable cruelty. The Royalist prisoners, to the number of 500, are confined in the church. Count de Pourtales-Georgier, and MM de Rougemont, Tarrisse, De Petitpierre de Westchlen, and Lardy, an advocate, were arrested in a vineyard. Colonel de Meuron was taken at Fribourg, and another of the Counts de Pourtales at Estavager. There were three members of the family of Pourtales engaged in the affair. One was killed, and the others are prisoners." It is supposed that the chiefs will be condemned to a term of imprisonment, and to pay the damage and expenses they have occasioned. Their plan is not known. They are said to have urged their men to hold out for 48 hours, and that that would suffice. As they can hardly have expected any material succour before the expirations of that short time, it is conjectured that they anticipated some kind of moral support and countenance from Prussia. It is declared by the friends of the Government at Berlin that Prussia had no hand in the affair at Neuchâtel. All probably depended on success, and what might occur in Switzerland generally, before the Cabinet interfered. Some of the Swiss papers, on the contrary, declared that the revolt was actually instigated by Prussia.

The "Esperanc" of Athens, the Paris "Presse," and other journals, give an account of a serious disagreement which has broken out between the Greek Government and the French admiral. The latter has hitherto respected the military authority of Greece in the Piræus, out of personal regard for Capt. Melingos, the commandant, who had received the decoration of the Legion of Honour for his attention on every occasion to the French troops, and for Gen. Kalergi, who had appointed him. The Court, viewing with dislike an officer acceptable to the Allies, removed Capt. Melingos, and appointed in his place one Major Anghelopoulos. The French admiral, Bouet de Willaumez, on hearing of this appointment, announced that he would not acknowledge him. He added that the power of the Greek Government did not extend to the Piræus, where the French flag is flying, and that the late authorities were tolerated solely through respect for General Kalergi, the late Minister of War, who had appointed them. He next proclaimed by sound of trumpet that the command of the Piræus was exclusively French, and he confided it to Major Keboul of the ma-

trines. This new incident has given rise to an exchange of notes. The "Presse" says that the English Minister has given his full assent to the acts of the French admiral.

A letter from Vienna, of the 5th inst., in the "Cologne Gazette," says—"It appears that the hope of inducing the King of Naples to make concessions has been abandoned, for it is stated from a good source that Baron de Hubner has received orders to return here without passing by Naples." The same journal contains the following from Naples of the 1st.—"Great preparations for defence are being made in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Three months ago all the commanders of the fortresses near the Mediterranean were convoked at Naples; it was then not known for what they were assembled, but it is now certain that it was to provide for the execution of important defensive works on the coasts. The works, in fact, have already been very actively undertaken. In the Isle of Capri, too, which it is desired to render impregnable, works are being executed with extraordinary ardour. Thirty-two cannons of the largest calibre have been taken to Gaeta, where batteries are to be constructed. Cannon have also been taken to the coast of Calabria, where other batteries are to be thrown up."

From China we learn that the rebels took possession of Souchou, the capital of the province, and outlet of the commerce of Shanghai, on the 6th July.—Forty vessels of the Imperial fleet are cooped up near Nankin. The American house of Westmore and Company has suspended payment. Mr. Howard Cunningham has been killed by Chinese.—Exchange at Canton, 4s. 10½d.; at Shanghai, 7s. 4d.

The accounts from Australia are favourable. Operations at the diggings had been impeded by the heavy rains, but the yield of gold had nevertheless turned out well. New gold fields are announced. One is in New South Wales, near Wellington. Large quantities of gold had already been extracted. The other gold field is near Nelson, in New Zealand. The total sum of the gold received at Melbourne by escort from the beginning of the year to the 21st of June was 1,329,874 ounces. The amount shipped was 1,516,464 ounces. The shipments of gold to England in the week ending June 9, inclusive of that per Royal Charter, were 173,000 ounces. In the week ending June 14, the Kent had sailed with 82,000 ounces for London, and the Joseph Terratt with 21,000 ounces for Liverpool. In the week ending June 19, 53,000 ounces were shipped, chiefly in the Sardinian. The balance of trade continued to be largely in favour of the colony. In the week ending June 19, the value of the exports was £305,000; imports, £243,000.—Surplus of exports over imports for the expired portion of the year about £2,000,000. At Forest Creek, two tons of quartz had yielded 533 ounces of gold. The Shalimar had arrived on the 23rd of June, damaged by a gale. The Atalanta, from Liverpool, had arrived in 79

days. The James Baines arrived on the 24th. The Ocean Monarch had been released from quarantine. No new cases of cholera had occurred. Exchange had fallen to 1 per cent. discount, the banks' purchasing rate. Agriculture and domestic manufactures were extending.

From New Zealand we learn that at Narananki, on the 3rd of May, the natives had fought with the British troops, when eighteen were killed and wounded. Gold has been discovered near Nelson, and a large load of copper at the height of 1800 feet on the Dun mountain. Uninsured property valued at £25,000 had been destroyed by fire at Wellington.

At the Mauritius the crop of sugar has been unprecedented, amounting to 125,000 tons. The balance in the treasury was £300,000, and the revenue flourishing. The cholera ceased on the 23th of June.

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

A CHAPTER OF THE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.

After the lapse of many centuries Nineveh has lately been disinterred by Mr. Layard from its shroud of sand, and we know something of the actual city. Herulaneum and Pompeii, recovered from their lava grave, tell us what was the home life of the old Romans of the Empire. Horace Walpole's letters, published long after the events to which they relate, throw new and strange light upon what was before supposed to have been the history of England in the times of George the Second. But our impatience is not always so severely taxed. The secrets of courts and the mysteries and intrigues of cabinets and statesmen are still only to be guessed at. But, barring such points, we have an opinion that persons, possessed of an ordinary degree of sagacity, can read history from its facts without waiting until the writers of it have turned it into fables for the credulous and simple. At all events, the great features of it have a physiognomy which may be understood by common sense with a Lavater-like precision. We will try our hand to-day on a chapter of it which has often and much occupied our thoughts. It will, for instance, we may suppose, in all probability, be said of the present times by some future Hume, Clarendon, Goldsmith, Alison, or Macaulay, that the late war, between Russia on the one hand, and France and England on the other, was brought to a conclusion in March, 1856. Thus will the dupes of diplomatic jargon write, and thus will idiots believe. But we venture to contradict them by anticipation, and to assert that, as far as France was concerned, the war ended on the 8th of September, 1855. On that day it reached its conclusion DE FACTO, if not DE JURE. Let us consider how this was managed. After the result of that bloody day Pelissier, the French general, found himself at the head of an army which he might have led triumphantly and victoriously to any given point on the face of the earth. But he did not

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move. He threw away all the fruits of victory. He even threw away all his own laurels, by allowing himself to be shut up and besieged in a narrow strip of the Crimea by the fragments of the routed garrison of Sebastopol. History has no precedent for such a disgraceful issue, except, perhaps, in the fate of the Athenian army under the ill-starred Nicias before the wall of Syracuse of old. How was it? Why was it? Where all the energies of the fire-eater Arab-smoker of Africa crushed at once and in an instant by a paralysis of fear? Was the soldier of fortune, who had carved out his way to distinction with his own good sword, suddenly transmuted by some strange miracles into a wretched and pitiable coward? To this explanation we have a sufficient answer in the fact that he remained at the head of the French army. The slightest symptoms of irresolution would have brought him home. There was, then, we opine, no cowardice in the matter. But we verily believe that there was treachery, not on the part of Pelissier, but his master in Paris. We arrive at our verdict by circumstantial evidence. But it is often the best. Let us consider it in this case. When the Malakhoff was so gloriously stormed by the French on the 8th of September, the English, under that tame man Codrington, being at the same time most disgracefully repulsed from the Redan, Louis Napoleon had "killed two birds with one stone." He had avenged Moscow on the Russians and taken the shine out of the Waterloo redcoats. He had, therefore, done enough for himself, and he is not the man to do any thing for any body else. Hence we are convinced, we should not be more so if it were written in a book before us, that from that very day negotiations were commenced by him with Russia, either directly *PER SE* or indirectly *PER ALIOS*, omitted, we comprehend at once the suspicious conduct of Pelissier, but not otherwise. Without this reading it is an impenetrable mystery to us. He had his orders *NON QUIETA MOVERE*, not to give any further annoyance to his master's possible friend, the Czar. Hence, too, his abandonment of Kars, which was to be a sop to the pride of Russia in the shape of a set-off for the capture of the southern side of Sebastopol. But, acquitting the French general of anything like cowardice, we still rather wonder at the want of self-respect which would allow him to remain for a single day at the head of an army which was not to act, to the tarnishing of his fame and the blighting of all his former glories, in short, reduced to the condition of a muzzled hero, running mute. Only fancy the first Napoleon, or Marlborough, or Wellington at the head of the army which did nothing under Pelissier and Codrington! What a whirlwind of chivalry would have swept over Russia, and changed the destinies of the world! But, to go back to the negotiations which, as we suppose, were entered upon between France and Russia immediately after the 8th of September. As soon as they had ripened into maturity, England was called upon to sign them as a meek ally or a junior partner, on the penalty of being left to carry on the war alone. And so was the fable turned into a life thing, and acted on the world's wide stage before the eyes of men. England was the cat's paw, and the monkey got the chestnuts; and Napoleon was admitted into the confraternity of continental despots, and that was all that he had struggled for and all that he wanted. He has got his "Open Sesame,"—his imperial and royal diploma, and is admitted into the inner circle, of which the other members are the potentates of Russia, Austria, Naples, and now of Spain.

That is our version of the history of the concluding, apathetic and take-it-easy and sleepy eight months of the late war; and we have not a doubt that is the correct one. We feel it to be a moral certainty that, if the archives of Downing-street were searched, or Lords Clarendon and Palmerston and General Codrington were examined at the bar of the House of Commons, they would not differ from our account of the matter to the extent of a hair's breadth. Is it yet too late to have the matter sifted? Is there no independent member of the House of Commons who will yet undertake it, and stand up for the honour of England? The more we think of the matter, the more we are convinced that we played a very poor and a very shabby second fiddle in the late war, and we have a right to know "the reason why."

ALLEGED POLITICAL PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

(From the Daily News)

A document has been placed in our hands which will help the European public to judge between M. Louis Blanc and the organ of the French police. If the French Government is ready to play the part of the cruel gaoler towards the political exiles of other countries how will it act towards its own? If the French Government is guilty of inhumanity towards political exiles in France, what will it be in Cayenne? With these questions we leave our readers to peruse, and judge for themselves of the following communication:—

ITALIAN EXILES IN FRANCE.

"Ever since the year 1849 the Italian governments have been in the habit of making a razzia among the young men. And as the prisons are constantly full of the latter, the remnants are shipped off for America. Not knowing the language, left without resource—that, too, in a country where the customs are so different from our own—the greater part of these Italians return to Europe. Here, finding their native country closed against them, they turn their steps to the only land where they are sure of finding freedom and hospitality. Of course I mean England. But woe to those whom the ship they may have taken a passage in may land on French ground. Unheard-of tortures await them there, of which the following recital will serve to give your readers a faint conception:—

DECLARATION OF GUERZOLA.

"Leaving the Sardinian states, I landed at Marseilles on my way to London through France. But on the 10th of March a posse of police agents dragged me out of my room, and I was locked up in a hideous dungeon. Here I was kept till the 10th of May. They took away my money and clothes. During these two months no kind of legal proceedings, even for form's sake, took place; not the slightest questions asked to enlighten me as to the cause of my detention, and I began to give myself up for lost, when I was suddenly told I was about to start for England. They then handcuffed me, put a chain round my neck, and handed me over to the 'Correspondance.' My travelling companions were Enrico Todrani, from Rome, Domenico di Dominicus, a Roman also, and another named Jean Baptiste de Negro, a man advanced in years, who for thirty years had lived constantly at Marseilles, a man who had a Frenchwoman for his wife, and by whom he had several children. This French 'Correspondance,' that is merely used for the conveyance of malefactors, travels by short stages, so that we were more than three months on our journey. At last, on the 18th of August, we were put upon the English coast at Dover, free, it is true, but without a centime, as far as I myself was concerned, and without our effects, that we might have sold here with to buy bread. All that we four could muster amounted to two shillings. Ignorant of the language, having friends only in London, with a garb calculated to excite disgust rather than pity, we resolved to travel from Dover to London on foot. At a village we came to I gave my cravat in exchange for shelter for the night. We

reached London on the 20th, where the friendly reception given us by our fellow-countrymen made us forget for a few moments the tortures we had been subjected to.

(Signed) "LUIGI GUERZOLA.

"Certified as strictly true,
"TODRANI, DI DOMINICIS, DE NEGRO.
"In the same way have been treated—D. Samorins arrested at Marseilles on the 29th of September, handed over to the 'Correspondance' on the 4th of November, arrived at London on the 5th of February of the present year.
Andrea Lezzi, Clement Conti, Niccolò Rossi, Vincent Malandri, all four of whom are from Faenza, returning from America, arrested at Marseilles on the 19th of June, delivered up to the 'Correspondance' on the 11th of August, arrived at Dover on the 11th of December last.

"There are many more, whose names we do not wish to mention, because they are not at this moment in London. Those whom we have mentioned are honourably known amongst the emigrants, and where they have sojourned themselves; their affirmation is beyond the shadow of a doubt, and they are ready to give verbally on oath an attestation in conformity with what is here written.

"We abstain from all comment. The facts speak eloquently enough for themselves. We would merely observe that this system has been carried on these three years; that at the moment we are now writing we know that seven unhappy Italians are being transported like the rest, through France, for England, with iron collars on, and that many more, who are now in dungeons at Marseilles, expect to be treated in the same manner.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

WE some time since noticed an observation in one of our local papers, to the effect that whatever may be the religious tenets of the members of a Government, if they are otherwise qualified by ability and patriotism, the country has a right to be satisfied;—we heartily endorse this sentiment—but if it be implied, or sought to be inculcated, either that our present ministry possess these essential qualifications, or that in their absence the profession of any particular belief should be admitted as a palliation were wrong has been perpetrated; we indignantly reject the context, and confidently trust that the day is gone by in Newfoundland when narrow sectarian views may suffice public opinion, so that unfaithful politicians relying upon the attachment of party, and regardless of all save their own sordid interests, may retain their positions, and inflict upon the country the curse of sectarian strife and division rather than yield one iota of that influence which fortuitous circumstances have enabled them to obtain. Deprecating, as we do most heartily, all such unprincipled appeals—our first efforts towards reform and in view of ultimate success, should be to allay the prejudices, and enlist the confidence of our fellow subjects by manifesting, at all times, a truly liberal spirit, and pointing out that manly and straight-forward course of action which sectarian division alone can render difficult, and which party considerations should never be permitted to ignore.

The inhabitants of this country can, as a people, have but one common interest, and one common object in view—namely, the permanent advantage of this, the country of their birth or of their adoption; it will not be denied that the weight of additional taxation must bear alike upon all, and that the benefits of an economical and just Government would be participated in alike by all;—where then is the advantage of that change which has entailed the one without effecting the other? It is well known that taxation in the shape of additional duties upon imports has been considerably increased, and that a further increase

by an export duty upon fish was openly attempted in the House of Assembly by members of our present administration, and some of their supporters; and for the rest, the policy of the government has not been marked by one liberal, fair, or generous principle. Men have been thrust into high positions who do not, nor ever can enjoy the public confidence; and many of the acts of the last session, so far from meeting general approbation, did not even command the hearty approval of partisans. There was a failure—whether attributable to the want of ability, the absence of true patriotism, a vindictive spirit, or to gross venality, may remain an open question; but that there was a failure—that the public mind was deceived, and the peoples confidence betrayed, there remains not the shadow of a doubt upon the mind of any right thinking and dispassionate man.

Ingratitude has been well characterised as a crime so shameful that no man has ever been found to acknowledge its guilt; and yet we are assured that men who devoted their prime of life, and all but exhausted their best energies in the cause of Freedom—men who worked the longest and performed the most towards the introduction of liberal institutions to this country, have been overlooked, neglected, and insulted by the present ministry. They, perhaps, in virtue of those principles which they were wont to advocate, could not become the willing slaves, even of an oligarchy which they themselves had so materially contributed to create—prevented, it may be, by an innate love of liberty from becoming pliant in the hands of less scrupulous men; and because when evil became apparent where good had been anticipated, they boldly expressed their dissent—they were made to become as

"The broken tools which Tyrants cast away." And this by a ministry who still hope to be supported by the popular voice. But these things have been dwelt upon by abler pens than ours, and we only add this crowning point to show the broken reed upon which too many are still inclined to lean. What, after this, is the trifling consideration that honourable and well-tryed public servants have, after the lapse of years, been rudely displaced, and forced as it were, to depart from the land of their adoption? What avails the consideration that the hearts of the people were wrung with sorrow to see men whose heads had become frosted o'er by years spent in the service of the country forced to make room for others whose catch-words were, that our political morale required purification—that nobler principles of action required to be promulgated—that economy should be more strictly enforced in the public service—that literary institutions required to be promoted—vast undertakings perfected; in short, that the country only required to be governed liberally by them to enable it to take its stand without disparagement among the other British North American Colonies. The faith in these premises, the confidence in those men prompted, and actually goaded a hoodwinked people to sanction the unfeeling procedure alluded to—and for what—that some seven or eight political Charletaus, with a certain number of attendants, might grasp at power, ensconce themselves into office, and once established, defy the shafts of ridicule and reject the appeals of justice, of patriotism, and of humanity. In all fairness and sincerity, we put the question who but those and theirs have been benefited by the change of Government? Have the merchants derived any advantage—the fishermen—the agriculturist—the mechanic—or, the labourer. Nay, but some have sustained grievous injury. Are the helpless poor

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better provided for? Let the dead and the dying reply. Then where are the benefits received, and shall such considerations continue to be urged in vain? we believe that they will not—but deceived in this, we have still hope. Men may fail to interfere where interference may mar their prospects of self-interest. The people may be slow to comprehend the vast importance of having an honest, an economical, and a patriotic Government. The foe may rally, appeal to old prejudices, or bring new principles into action. Much may be given, and more be tolerated; but there is something in the consideration of being as a people held in derision by others—of being noted either for party strife, or stolid indifference, whilst other countries are progressing—of being, in fact, laughed at by the neighbouring colonies—that it would be unreasonable to suppose that the present state of political affairs can be much longer permitted to exist. No, the present administration, or any other pursuing the same course must fall, and any interest that may be exercised in its favour, will only stultify its own power for the future, without effecting that which all who have the interests of the country at heart must unequivocally condemn.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE PASSENGER.*

They bear her home, they bear her home,
Across the blue seas drifting foam,
To the place where she was wont to stray
In the glad hours of life's young day.

The storm rolls on, but she heeds it not,
Her dream is still of the lowly cot;
Where the early loved, and the faithful dwell,
Who erewhile whispered the faint farewell.

What recks it to her that the mountain wave,
Threatens the depths of an ocean grave;
A few short weeks, a few short days,
Remain but to her for prayer or praise.

Yet, still as the sufferer pants for breath,
Does she pray for a short respite from death
For one hour of love in that calm retreat,
Where mother and brothers and sisters meet.

All earthly hopes are past save one,
To finish her days where they erst begun,
O'er the scenes of her childhood to gaze
Once more,
And fall asleep on her native shore.

And this was accorded by pitying Heaven,
The wasted form to the mourners given—
And grief and gladness alternate strove,
In the gush of maternal and filial love.

They bear her home, they bear her home,
The shadow of death is around her thrown;
And the night dews fall, and the night winds sigh
O'er that maiden's grave who came home to die.

* In the list of Passengers on board the *Khersonese*, on her first voyage direct from Liverpool to Newfoundland, was the name of Miss Ann Elizabeth Trapnell, who died of consumption shortly after her arrival at Harbour Grace.

Harbour Grace, }
3rd Sept., 1856.

The *Khersonese* arrived from Halifax on Saturday evening—discharged cargo, coaled, and started at daylight next morning for Liverpool.—*Patriot*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
Sept. 30—Marian Ridley, Harry, Liverpool, Ridley & Sons.
Oct. 6—Jacinta, [Sp.] Dase, Cadiz, Puntun & Munn—ballast.
CLARED.
Oct. 6—Esther Ann, Fleming, West Indies, Puntun & Munn.
7—Neptune, [Sp.] Orando, Baelona, Ridley & Sons.

ON SALE.

BY CAPT. D. GREEN,
220 Barrels Flour
40 Ditto Bread
50 Boxes Crackers
30 Barrels Pork
2 Tierces Ham
30 Boxes Candles
9 Half-chests Tea
7 M. Cigars
8 Dozen Chairs.
Oct. 8.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Brig, ESTHER ANN, from Baltimore,
1621 Barrels Superfine Flour
144 Ditto Corn Meal
150 Ditto Mess Pork.
PUNTON & MUNN.
October 1.

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

PUNTON & MUNN,
Have Just Received Ex Brig 'Dolphin,' from Quebec.
500 Barrels Superfine Canada FLOUR
200 Do. PEASE
100 Do. PRIME PORK
50 Do. OATMEAL
20 Kegs BARLEY
Also—Ex Brig 'Eliza,' from Hamburg.
1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 BREAD
285 Firkins Randers BUTTER
20 M. BRICKS,
And are Now Landing Ex Barque 'Queen,' Just Arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days.
A portion of their Fall Supply of MANUFACTURED GOODS,
Which will be Sold Cheap for Fish, Oil, or Cash.
Sept. 24.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
An Active Industrious YOUTH to serve in a General Retail Shop. None need apply but those who can be well recommended for strict honesty.
N. & J. JILLARD.
Oct. 8.

NOTICES.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, will shortly publish—Dedicated by Permission to his Excellency Governor Darling—
A Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland and Diary Tables.
Price of the former \$4 and of the latter \$2
A list is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renoul's Brick Buildings, Duckworth Street.
FREDRICK R. PAGE.
October 1. Land Surveyor, &c. &c.

THE STEAMER

"KHERSONESE,"
Capt. POWELL, may be expected here on or about the 30th inst., from Portland and Halifax, on her return voyage to Liverpool.
For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to
BROOKING, SON & Co.
St. John's, Sept. 12. Agents.

NOTICES.

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

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 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.

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

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

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

On Fridays the steamer will lie up.

On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 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.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

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

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

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

W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland.

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. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch.

FIRE BRANCH.

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

LIFE BRANCH.

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

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS.
EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	£ 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.

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

(From the Waverly Magazine.)

TO ———.

By H. P. MILLS.

We have met, and we have parted,
And those hours they were most sweet;
But alas! they have departed,
And again we ne'er may meet.
I could tell thee, oh, how fondly
I have lingered by thy side,
And the spell with which thou bound me,
But thou might by tale deride.
I could tell thee how I listened
As the green hills we waked o'er
From the schoolhouse,—and religion
Was the subject thou did'st pour;
'Twas a time for holy thought,—
Sunset's hour had gathered near,
And the twilight sounds it brought
Tell upon the listening ear
Softly as the intonations
Of a deep void, calm and clear,
Speaking of the wild temptation
We are subject on this sphere.
And those words will be remembered
Long as time on earth shall stay;
In my soul they have engendered
Thoughts that ne'er will pass away,—
And when dark temptations meet me,
O'er the soul their spell to throw,
Those holy words shall rise and greet me,
And the tempter overthrow;
And when sunset's hour is flinging
Holiness o'er earth and sea,
Then my memory, kindly lingering
Round thy name, will think of thee.
And when the sound of wave and wind
From Chatham's shores upon thy ear
No longer falls, oh, then remind
Thee of the time when thou wert here;
Of that fair night when thou didst tell
Of southern winds o'er southern states,—
Bringing up magic memory's spell
Of home, and all its joy that wait,—
And, lingering o'er the distant scene,
Let memory sometimes bear thee here
To Chatham's shores, o'er hills of green,
Where the northern song fell on my ear.

HOME INFLUENCES.

The relation of brother and sister in its kindly influences upon the human heart, is scarcely exceeded by those other sacred relations of husband and wife, or parent and child. What more pleasing spectacle can be presented to a contemplative mind than that of a united and affectionate circle of brothers and sisters, assisting each other in their progress, rejoicing in each other's success, and sympathizing with each other's misfortunes.

The influence of an affectionate and gentle sister has saved many a young man from a career of folly, perhaps of crime; for when temptations presented themselves stronger it may be, than he alone could bear, the image of a sister, gentle and confiding comes up before his mind and the idea of what she would suffer in case of his downfall overcomes the temptaion "like a summer cloud. The declaration of a young man who was the pride of a humble home, and of a large circle of brothers and sisters, is well worthy of recording.

"John," said one of his sisters who was about to become the wife of the man of her choice, "there is not a single thing that pains me more than the idea of parting from you; although I cannot say that I love you better than our brothers, yet, on account of our being so much nearer of an age, we have been most together.—You have been almost the only gallant I ever had, and the only one I desired, until I became acquainted with him I am about to marry.—We are all proud of you, for although your chances for an education have not been so good as that of many young men in town, very few of them are better informed on all subjects, or can write a better article than you. No mean or dishonorable act has ever been laid to your charge, and there is not a man, or woman either, of all our acquaintance who would not trust to your keeping their most sacred honor. Father and mother believe you could not possibly be any better than you are, and I am sure no sister need hope or expect a more kind brother than you have always been.

"Sophy," he replied, (and a tear glistened in his eye and his voice trembled as he said it), "I am not half so good nor half as virtuous in myself as you suppose: and the only reason that I have been restrained from doing many an act which my conscience told me was wrong, has been the reflection that my mother and sister would be grieved at it. No intrinsic merit in myself has carried me through temptations which have caused other young men to fall; but I never could endure the thought that you should be put to shame on my account. You remember ———, who has become so degraded? He and I were intimate friends; and he, as you know, was once among the best boys in town. We were both alike tempted, and he was lost. Home influences saved me, for if we had changed places our histories would have been changed likewise. If I am any better than the common run of men, it is because I have had such sisters as you and Marcia as the associates of my early years.

Marriages.—Marriage is to woman at once the happiest and the saddest event of her life; it is the promise of future bliss raised on the death of all present enjoyment. She quits her home; her parents, her companions, her occupations, her amusements, everything on which she has hitherto depended for comfort, for affection, for pleasure. The parents by whose advice she has been guided, the sister to whom she dared to impart every embryo thought and feeling, the brother who has played with her, by turns the counsellor and the counselled; and the younger children, to whom she has hitherto been the mother and the playmate, all are to be forsaken at one stroke; every former tie is loosened, the spring of every hope and action is to be changed; and yet she flies with joy into the untrodden path before her; buoyed up by the confidence of requited love, she bids fond and grateful adieu to the life that is past, and turns with excited hopes and joyous anticipations to the happiness to come.—Then woe to the man who can blight such fair hopes—who can treacherously lure such a heart from its peaceful enjoyment, and the watchful protection at home—who can coward-like break the illusions that have won her, and destroy the confidence which love had inspired. And more than all, tenfold misery should be the portion of him who gains the affections of a trusting woman by appealing to be better than he is, and suffers future time to develop his bad qualities after her fate is irrevocably linked with his.

A Courtship in Puns.—A certain Mr. Par, being smitten with the charms of a certain Miss Ann Marr, a provincial belle, whom he met at Horrowgate, was exceedingly perplexed to contrive how he should open his heart to her. At length he met her, and it was for the last time that season, at public breakfast; and, in the dread of losing her forever, he resolved even there to make a desperate effort to pop the question.—Fortune favored the attempt. It happened, that opposite to the gentlemen there was a plate of Parmesan cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish of marmalade. "Will you do me the honor to accept of a little Par, Miss Ann?" said the lover, with a look full of meaning, and moving his hand towards the cheese. "Tell me sir," replied the damsel, with admirable readiness, lifting, at the same time, the top of the crystal, "whether or not you are fond of Marr my lad?" "Above all things in existence!" exclaimed the enraptured youth. The offers were mutually accepted and understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the equivocal, or discovered anything in the transaction but common civility. The treaty thus opened was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was invested with the title of Mrs. Par.

Capital for the Young.—It is a consolation for all right minded young men in this country, that though they may not be able to command as much pecuniary capital as they would wish to commence business for themselves, yet there is a moral capital which they can have, that will weigh as much as money with people whose opinion is worth having. And it does not take a great

while to accumulate a respectable amount of this capital. It consists in truth, honesty, integrity, to which may be added decision, firmness, courage, perseverance. With these qualities, there's few obstacles that may not be overcome.—Friends spring up and surround such a young man almost as if by magic. Confidence flows out to him and business accumulates on his hands faster than he can ask it. And in a few short years such a young man is far in advance of many who started with him, having equal talents and larger pecuniary means, and ere long our young friend stands foremost among the honored, trusted and loved. Would that we could induce every youthful reader of our paper to commence life on the principle that moral capital is the main thing after all.

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

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

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbatic Humours.

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

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

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

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail by

T. McCONNAN, Agent.

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

NOTICES.

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

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Billions Complaints, Blotches 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.