

Legislative Council
Care of
Mr. Bonn

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. 1. HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856. NO. 1.

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

THE Subscriber intends publishing a Weekly Newspaper at Harbour 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.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From *Wilmher*, July 26.

It seems not impossible that Spain may be again subjected to all the horrors of a civil war. The latest news is to the effect that the Queen and O'Donnell have triumphed in the capital, but that the Cortes is likely to establish itself in Arragon, and thence to wage war on Isabella and her advisers, in the name of Liberty and the Constitution. The Spanish race, both

in the Old and New World, has been now for so many years torn by intestine discords, political commotions have been so unceasing, that, like the tremblings of their volcanic soil, they have ceased to excite the notice of the world. The names of Narvaez, Espartero, and O'Donnell are connected in men's minds with violent disputes, incessant and unscrupulous intrigue, revolutions and counter-revolutions, but it cannot be said that the affairs of Spain are the subject of much attention, except among professed diplomatists. This time, however, the thing may possibly be serious. It is not now a question of succession, but a struggle of the principle of despotism, strong fore-armed, determined, and perhaps acquiesced in by a great part of the nation, against the principle of constitutional liberty, which in Spain has been weakened by many failures, but still preserves to a great extent the affections of a people not wanting in spirit and self-dependence. Espartero has long been the chief of the Liberal party. His great services to the reigning sovereign, his high rank, and his place in the national estimation would seem sufficient to protect him from any but legitimate opposition in the event of a change.

But Liberal principles are not to the taste of the royal lady who sits on the throne of Spain, and she has no lack of advisers who prompt her to follow her own inclination. Of these, one of the most courageous and unscrupulous is O'Donnell. This man, a hardy and determined soldier, and staunch adherent to despotic principles, is now the virtual ruler of Spain. Espartero, always somewhat irresolute and inactive, is now worn with age, and has held power for the last few years more from the strength of his former reputation than through any present vigour. If report be true, the Queen, the King, and O'Donnell thought that the time had come for a great victory over the Constitution, which gives them so much trouble. The Queen was anxious to be rid of the attendants with whom a Liberal Government surrounded her, and the restraints which it considered necessary to her position. O'Donnell was, of course, only desirous to grasp the power which should fall from the hands of his rival. A first essay is said to have been made some time since. Obviously the best plan for a ruler who wishes to be despotic is to encourage popular risings, which he knows he has power to suppress. The Queen and her adviser are supposed to have initiated and then to have crushed the insurrection in Palencia. Now the same coup d'état has been tried in Madrid. A Ministerial dispute, a resignation of the Liberal chief, a revolt of the National Guard, and their defeat by an overwhelming military force, are events which naturally preclude the establishment of something like pure despotism at Madrid. Everything was in readiness for an outbreak; we learn that 18,000 men were at once concentrated in the capital. The success of the Queen was certain from the beginning; and now the Constitution, on which the moral claim of the present Queen is based,

exists no longer in the capital of the country.

But Spain is not a land of centralisation. She resisted Napoleon because each province had a feeling of independence, and would not submit to an enemy merely because he occupies Madrid. Liberty driven from the capital finds refuge in Arragon. The provinces which lie between Madrid and the Pyrenees are strongholds of the Constitutional party. The present retreat of Espartero is unknown, but his friends hold command in Saragossa. The troops and the National Guard have both joined the same cause, and made that city the head-quarters of a Constitutional Government. Eighty-five members of the Cortes have retired from Madrid to Saragossa, and will no doubt be joined by as many more of the Liberal party as can escape thither. In Arragon the Constitutionists have long anticipated a struggle, and are believed to be not unprepared. It is therefore not impossible that a stern contest may be expected. Madrid is crushed, Barcelona is said to be quiet, but a strong inland district is still unconquered, and may resist a larger force than the successful Government can bring against it. On the other hand, the Queen and O'Donnell are no doubt eager to complete their victory, and the character of the Minister is not such as to make us doubt that he will resort to all means for the enforcement of submission. Spain is a country so little known and so difficult to understand that no one can venture to say what a day may bring forth. The Royal authority may triumph easily, or many months of bloodshed may add another page to the annals of distracted Spain. All that we can do is to point out the direction to which events seem tending. The assembling of the Cortes at Saragossa divests the resistance of its merely insurrectionary character. The contest now resembles that of the Long Parliament against Charles I, and we can conceive that thousands who are not Republicans, and would repudiate the thought of treason, may now feel at liberty to fight for the assembly which, in the name of law and the constitution, calls on them to resist a tyrannical Government. A singular coincidence is likely to furnish the insurgents with the sinews of war. A convoy of 13,000,000*l.* from the Credit Mobilier has just entered Spain, it has to pass through the provinces in arms against the crown; and, if Spain be not changed from its ancient character, little of this money is likely to reach Madrid.

Such is the state of Spain after so many years of what is called a Constitutional reign. The sword is to decide between the Sovereign and the institutions with which the law has surrounded her. The position of the Queen is indeed deplorable. All that made men fight for her in former times is now destroyed. She represented the hope, if not the fulfilment of a liberal policy. The Monarch who was, according to the old Spanish law, legitimate, found the country against him because he was resolute to support despotic government, and to submit himself and those

he ruled unconditionally to the priesthood. For these reasons the infant Isabella's claim became the rallying cry of the nation, and roused neighbouring peoples to sympathy and help. But what now remains of the Christiano's hopes? What argument can he bring against the Carlist who is obstinate in the assertion of divine right? The Queen's title rests on the Constitution, and the Constitution she is bent on destroying. She is Queen now only by possession; if she reigns neither by the right of sovereign nor the rights of the people, her title is indeed endangered. However, we have nothing to do but to stand apart, interested, but still not interfering. We know too little of that mysterious country to say whether its ultimate happiness is to be insured by the ascendancy of an Espartero or an O'Donnell. We should be glad to see a free Government, but there are things still more necessary—tranquillity and a cessation from civil strife. We cannot say whether Spaniards are ever to be a race self-governed, with all those feelings of responsibility and civil reciprocity which characterise free citizens. It may be that they are incapable of such a condition, and the constitution, after the British pattern, may be doomed to perish. But one thing every nation may possess,—a Government expressing its feelings and answering its expectations; such a Government, we trust, will in some form or another be the result of the long trials which Spain has endured.

THE CRIMEA.

The 'Constantinople Journal' of the 10th inst. contains the following letter, dated Kamiesh, 5th:— Marshal Pelissier having issued the last orders for the complete embarkation of the troops and war materiel on the 4th and 5th, all the ships of war and transports on board of which they had been placed went into the roads to await the signal of departure. The troops and the personnel of the intendance, the provision department, the treasury, gendarmerie, and police, still amounted to about 8000 men. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 5th the marshal, after taking leave of Sir William Codrington and the Russian authorities, arrived in his carriage at Kamiesh, and having got into a boat repaired on board the steamer Roland with General Martimprey and the other officers of his staff. At three o'clock p.m., the Roland weighed anchor, followed by the Bretagne, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Trehouart, and a number of steamers towing the transports lying in the roads. At that moment the English admiral's ship fired in honour of Marshal Pelissier a salute of nineteen guns, which was returned by the Bretagne. The troops embarked consisted of the 44th and 94th regiments of the line and the 17th battalion of Chasseurs. When the Marshal left the roads of Kamiesh a Russian battalion of infantry and a sotnia of Cossacks, commanded by a superior officer, took possession of the town, and hoisted the Russian flag, in lieu of the French colours, which had

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

been removed at noon. Those troops were quartered in the barracks hitherto occupied by the gendarmerie. About twenty commercial vessels, the French frigate Didon, and a war steamer remained at Kamiesh. The departure of Sir William Codrington was to take place six or eight days later."

Seventy-three battles were fought during the year 1855, with an average of 1,000 in each; more than 300,000 soldiers are estimated to have perished by disease and battle; the battles average more than one a week. It is one of the bloodiest years in modern history.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 3.

In entering upon the responsible duties of a public Journalist, at this eventful epoch of our country's history, we deem it necessary to state briefly our views with regard to the present aspect of political affairs; and here we may observe that we are not actuated by any contracted feeling of prejudice or enmity towards party or individuals, our sole desire is to serve the people faithfully, by watching the progress of events, reporting and commenting upon the acts of those who have been placed in power, and encouraging by all available means such a spirit of independence, morally, socially, and politically, as may best conserve their rights and privileges, and be the most conducive to their individual interests and the general prosperity of the country.

It would be comparatively easy and more immediately advantageous for us to take up and maintain a position as the recognized organ of a party, to assail or defend as our patrons may require; but this course we repudiate, having a higher object in view we cannot ponder to power, but firmly relying upon an enlightened and liberal community for support, we hope to be sustained upon this principle alone; that wherever, and under whatever name wrong may be perpetrated there will we be found the uncompromising accuser; and where EQUAL RIGHTS, LIBERTY, and JUSTICE are maintained we shall be recognized as the consistent advocate and unflinching supporter.

Newfoundland may at length be regarded as in the full possession of the greatest degree of constitutional liberty which it is possible for an Imperial Government to confer—a constitution which in the hands of an enlightened and upright Legislature, is above all others calculated to foster the independence and secure the welfare and happiness of a people who desire and deserve to be free. As a fair field for energetic and wholesome legislation this country can scarcely be surpassed, with a moderate population whose natural avocations leave considerable time for auxiliary employment, with an intelligent Mercantile Society, not the adversaries but the advocates of social reform and improvement, with liberal institutions yet in their infancy, and others waiting to be called into existence, with boundless tracts of waste land available for agricultural purposes, and where valuable minerals are known to abound, and above all with an annual revenue of £85,000; with these and a thousand other advantages over and above the staple trade and business of the country, which from their nature particularly require legislative aid for their full development;—where can be found a fairer field or better material for the exercise of government patronage or sound practical legislation?

Up to a recent period the application of the principles of reform and improvement was deemed hopeless, when

change, however partial, was held to be an innovation upon the privileges of party, based upon ancient usage and prescriptive right; and even when some approach towards constitutional reform was permitted it was found difficult to adjust the machinery of government which arbitrary power and corrupt practice had so materially contributed to disarrange; but when by an act of long deferred justice the privileges alluded to were conceded, and parties were enabled to effect radical and effectual changes, when the people became invested with full power to frame and to establish their own government, and the men of the choice were elevated to power, those permanent advantages which were long held in prospective and which they had been assured only required the magic wand of triumphant liberalism to abundantly bring forth should not be sought for in vain.

Short as the time has been since the change referred to has taken place something more should have been done to indicate—*NAY, TO DEMONSTRATE* that good results must follow; the Public debt, that touchstone of economical or lavish expenditure has not diminished but increased. Education still languishes in the outports, notwithstanding the large amount annually voted for that purpose, the industrial portion of our population have received no stimulus for the prosecution of a business peculiarly susceptible of advantage by government patronage and support, a considerable portion of our scanty population still exist, without employment, without sympathy, and two frequently without bread. And infinitely worse than all these evils combined our Legislature is looked upon with suspicion; nay, our House of Assembly is openly charged with being the most corrupt that ever swayed the destinies of the country.

Thus circumstanced, we consider that outspoken, fearlessness, and a sincere regard for truth is our first obligation as a man, and our imperative duty as an Editor. We are of the people, attached to no party, not interested in the existence of any faction, but simply a lover of justice and of our country; we look upon the politics of the present day and feel that they must shortly become the history of the past, and that which as such must become the approved study of posterity should not be repudiated by existing society; our happiness as a people is affected by the stream of events passing by us, and we must endeavour to understand the circumstances by which we are surrounded; to this end all facts shall be investigated by the "Conception-Bay Man" with impartiality and diligence, accurate and reliable information shall be first obtained, and the result communicated with full confidence in the judgment and firmness of the Inhabitants of these districts whose dearest rights are at stake, this is clearly our duty and whatever the result our motive cannot be misinterpreted; we can point to a lifetime to prove that we have never yielded to those petty prejudices by which men are too often biased, as the unpaid advocate of civil and religious liberty we have suffered persecution, and as the expectant of solitary reform we have been doomed to disappointment, but we falter not, we write in a hopeful and patriotic spirit, and make no apology for indulging in a censorious paragraph whilst recent events are fresh in our memory, we believe and know the censure to be merited, but whatever may be the nature of evils which duty may compel us from time to time to set forth we entertain a firm enduring and ever springing faith in the power of intelligence in the people, ardently attached to that constitution by which their rights should be guarded, and detesting political delinquency, hypo-

crisy and injustice, they will watch, enquire, and determine, and in due time will not fail to insist upon the application of those remedial measures which a correct sense of duty on the part of our rulers may yet apply, or failing this the energetic interference of an outraged population must ultimately effect.

With such considerations forced upon us, we start with the determination to uphold the inalienable privileges of the people under responsible rule; to recognize the rights of every creed and class to fair representation—office and Government patronage, and to advance by all possible means the best interests of Conception-Bay, of the Capital, and of the Country.

REPORTS from the Labrador and the Northern parts of the Island convey the gratifying intelligence that the fishery in those places has been prosperous; and we are happy to be enabled to add, that in this Bay, notwithstanding many interruptions by wind and weather, the voyage promises to be a saving one. Our Merchants as usual generally issued liberal and seasonable supplies, and we trust that ample returns will be made which may have the effect of still further encouraging the system of supply, which ably and equitably conducted is the most suitable to the circumstances of the fisherman, and beneficial to the trade of the Colony.

LATEST NEWS PER MAIL STEAMER.

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

The splendid harvest weather continues, and in many parts of the country harvest operations are general, the only difficulty in the case being the absence of labour. As a substitute for manual power, the reaping machine is coming into pretty general use, and before many years have elapsed the benefits of this excellent substitute will be fully appreciated. At present, the difficulty with farmers of limited means is the first cost—the price of the instrument; and it is to be hoped that this obstacle will vanish at no remote day. In the meantime, to attract men to the fields, high wages have been offered—in some districts high enough to induce "navvies" to abandon road-making and take to shearing. For years past, we have advocated the necessity of the executive Government, at a time like the present, doing everything in its power to aid the farmer to secure, in as fine condition as possible, the produce of the earth; and the Government could do this effectively by allowing the soldiery to work in the fields during harvest time. We are glad that this subject has been taken up by Sir S. Morton Peto, and we hope that through his instrumentality the "pressure from without" may succeed in wringing this concession from the Government. Sir Morton has a strong inducement to push the matter to a successful issue, for his "navvies" have left him, and joined the agriculturists. In France the soldiers invariably aid in securing the crops, and no reason that we know of exists why the same rule should not exist in this country.

The extreme heat which prevailed during the last fortnight has been without a parallel in this country of recent years. On some days the temperature was higher by some degrees than has been known during the last ten years. This has ripened and mellowed the cereal crops rapidly, and precipitated that demand for labour to which we have referred. But the heat has been attended with occasional thunder storms in various parts of the country, and these have done more or less injury in particular districts. Influenced by the fine

weather the markets have given way, but the averages show wheat to be still dear. The average struck this week, for example, makes the price of wheat 76s. per quarter, barley 43s. 3d., oats 23s. 1d., and rye 46s. 4d.; but these averages, struck on a six weeks' return, will decrease with each succeeding market, as the accounts from all parts of the empire are most flattering. In France also and on the continent the price of wheat is declining, and the harvest prospects in Canada and the United States are brilliant.

ITALY.

The only real supporters of the King of Naples are the Swiss troops, who number about 10,000 men, while the national force amounts to 80,000. According to the Italian correspondence of the "Times" the Neapolitan army is greatly dissatisfied with the Government.

Imperishable lines of British Poetry which should be engraved on adamant and placed on the heights of the Crimes:—

HOW sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honour comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall a while repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

DIED.—On Thursday last, after a long and protracted illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. Charles Davis, aged 52, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.

Also, after a short illness, Caroline, the beloved wife of Mr. Michael Murphy, Planter, aged 51 years, leaving a large family to deplore their irreparable loss.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Aug. 25.—Three Sisters, Roberts, New York, 15 days, Puntun & Munn—Provisions.

27.—Rothsay, Taylor, Demerara, 17 days, Puntun & Munn—Ballast.

30.—J. & C. Jost, Price, St. John's—Puntun & Munn.

Cyrene, Bogart, Hillsbro, 21 days—Ridley & Sons.

CLEARED.

Sept. 1.—Three Sisters, Roberts, Labrador—Puntun & Munn.

J. & C. Jost, Price, Labrador—Puntun & Munn.

Orient, Bemister, Labrador, Ridley & Sons.

2.—Elizabeth & William, Stevenson—Labrador—Ridley & Sons.

Esperanza, (sp.) Llatet, Malaga—Ridley & Sons.

ON SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters, from New York,

945 Barrels FLOUR
100 Do. PORK
50 Do. BEEF
10 Chests TEA

Also remaining from previous Importations, a large Stock of British Manufactured

G O O D S,
Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
PUNTON & MUNN.
Sept. 3.

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

Apply to
H. W. TRAPNELL.
Sept. 3.

CHEA
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Have jus
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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

ON SALE.

CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR CASH.
RIDLEY & SONS,
 Have just received, per Brig "Kelpie," from Baltimore.
 1194 Bbls. Superfine FLOUR—fresh ground
 123 Half do. do. do.
 150 Do. Prime PORK
 50 Half do. do.—very choice for family use
 50 Do. Mess BEEF
 100 Kegs New BUTTER—25lbs. each
 300 Barrels White CORN MEAL
 30 Bxs. very sup'r TOBACCO-10s
 40 Barrels PITCH
 20 Do. TAR;
 Per Schooner Patrick Henry, from New York.
 1000 Barrels superfine FLOUR
 500 Do. Extra do. do.
 200 Do. White CORN MEAL
 100 Do. Prime Mess PORK
 100 Do. do. do. BEEF
 50 Do. do. do.
 20 Boxes choice Honey-dew TOBACCO
 30 Bags superior Rio COFFEE
 50 Sides Sole LEATHER
 Of previous Importation,
 200 Puncheons very choice Porto Rico MOLASSES
 Hamburg BREAD—Nos. 1, 2, & 3
 And a general Assortment of
STORER GOODS.
 Sept. 3.

NOTICES.

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

Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society.
BIBLES and other **BOOKS**
 Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.
 Sept. 3

THE STEAMER ELLEN GIBBORNE
 On and after this date will ply as follows:—
 On Monday from Harbor Grace, at 10 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.
 On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 11 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 On Wednesdays, from Harbor Grace at 10 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove thence to Carbonear.
 On Thursdays, from Carbonear at 11 a.m., to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 On Fridays the steamer will lie up.
 On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 Goods from Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus for St. John's, cannot be received unless prepaid to Portugal Cove.
 All Goods must be legibly directed to ensure their safe delivery.
F A R E S.
 Cabin 7s 6d.; Steerage, 4s.
W. DONNELLY.
 Sept. 3.

JOHN MCCARTHY,
 Commission Merchant, General Agent, and Auctioneer.
 Wharfage and storage on the most reasonable terms.
 Carbonear,
 1st Sept., 1856.

NOTICES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
 CAPITAL — £200,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES £20 EACH.
TRUSTEES—
 JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
 JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
DIRECTORS, ETC., IN LIVERPOOL.
 CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.
 J. BRANLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch.

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

LIFE BRANCH.
 Stamps 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 worthy of mention."—*Morning Chronicle*, November 28, 1855.

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

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

NOTICES.

NEW LINE OF SCREW STEAMSHIPS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND PORTLAND (Via Newfoundland and Halifax) SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
 have announced the sailing of their first ship for the 21st of August. She will be the beautiful Iron Screw Steamship
"KHERSONESE,"
 of 2300 tons burthen, and will be followed by another vessel of similar size.

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

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

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

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

A Steamer leaves Portland every Saturday for New York.
 Sept. 3.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
 Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London.
 [ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the *Phenix Company* upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of a century has manifested to the public the promptitude

NOTICE.

and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted by them.

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

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

W. & G. RENDELL,
 Agents for Newfoundland.

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 climates, 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, Billious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-doulaireux, 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.

SELECT POETRY.

MY NATIVE BAY.

My native bay is calm and bright,
As ere it was of yore
When, in the days of hope and love,
I stood upon its shore;
The sky is glowing, soft, and blue,
As once in youth it smiled,
When summer seas and summer skies
Were always bright and mild.

The sky—how oft hath darkness dwelt
Since then upon its breast;
The sea—how oft have tempests broke
Its gentle dream of rest!
So oft hath darker wo come o'er
Calm self-enjoying thought;
And passion's storms a wilder scene
Within my bosom wrought.

Now, after years of absence, passed
In wretchedness and pain,
I come and find those seas and skies
All calm and bright again.
The darkness and the storm from both
Have trackless passed away;
And gentle as in youth, once more
Thou seem'st my native bay!

Oh that, like thee, when toil is o'er,
And all my griefs are past,
This ravaged bosom might subside
To peace and joy at last!
And while it lay all calm like thee,
In pure untroubled sleep,
Oh might a heaven as bright as this
Be mirrored in its deep!

R. C.

TO A BEREAVED MOTHER.

Weep not, though keen may be the pang
By sad bereavement to thee given;
The herald notes have loudly rang
A welcome to thy child in heaven.

Thy heart, though rent with anguish keen,
Should not a cloud of sorrow bear,
But on the 'rock of ages' lean,
The Christian's only comforter.

Why shouldst thou mourn,—or weeping,
Sigh,—
Or yield to grief thy thoughtful mind?

While thy blest child above the sky,
With Jesus sweetest pleasures find.

Nay do not mourn; thy child no more
Will feel the wave of sickness roll;
Beyond death's dark and dreary shore,
She lives a bright, immortal soul.

HOPE.

There is a spot on earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest;
Where man, Creation's tyrant, casts aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride;
While in his softened look, benignly-blend
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend,
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter,
Wife,
Sneaks with fresh flowers the narrow way of
life.

In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel guard of love and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be
found?

Art thou a man, a patriot? look around;
Oh! thou shalt find, where'er they footsteps
roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy
home.

Shakspeare tells us, that "a jest's
property lies in the ear of him who
hears it," a fact of which Dr. Johnson
was so fully persuaded that he felt
offended if any of his sayings, appeared
to tickle the tympanum of a dullard.
To a simpleton who sniggered at one
of his remarks, he rudely exclaimed,
"What are you laughing at sir? If I
have said anything that you understand,
I ask pardon of the rest of the company."

When a Pennsylvania girl gets kissed,
she backs right straight up, and says,
indignantly, "Will you DARE to do
that again, sir?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Waverly Magazine.)

OUR AIM IN LIFE.

"What art thou living for?" whispers
gently a "still small voice" in mine ear.
Silently, yet clearly its low tones come
stealing over my spirit as I mingle in the
world's busy strife, or the giddy round of
pleasure. "What art thou straining for,
mortal? the wars of the river are foaming
thy bark is frail, and beset with danger.—
Art thou buffeting the billows to win one
glittering line upon the flattering page, or to
gather the golden stores of wealth which
bind the heart more firmly to earth. Is that
all that thou seekest?" I cast aside the vol-
ume that has borne me through the hours
of night, and with a throbbing brow and a
heart sick and weary, give a sad glance
to the past a fearful one towards the future
and mournfully murmur, "What are we
living for? Is it for fame? To win the smiles
of an admiring world, that will bind a chap-
let of praise for the heart, to chill and wither
its generous emotions? Is it for that we toil?"

"There was one whose brow was the
seat of genius, whose eye was lit by inspi-
ration almost divine, and whose cheek had
been paled by chaining down the hours of
night to study. Ambition with her torch of
hope had kindled his veins, with songs of
future years of renown. He strove for the
smiles of the world's devotees, and they
were his to win. Now wild and fearless as
the blast that sweeps over the mountain, he
poured his artillery of thought upon their
ear, hushing each voice of rebellion, stilling
the tempests of wrath, and the world bowed
their hearts as with fear. Then, lightly,
gently, as the evening zephyr that wows the
leaves of the forest he touched his harp,
and its soft numbers stole to the soul of
man. When his flowers and loved ones died,
he wove his tears into a mournful song, and
all were sad with him. Happiness came not
with fame. Though millions joined his
sorrows he must weep a lone. His heart
was bound to earth; and she had given him
her boon; yet he was miserable. Dark sin
with subtle dregs lay in his cup of pleasure;
deeply he drank till his heart was robed
with chains of woe, distrust and envy, and
hatred for those whom once he loved, but
yet he sang of love, peace and purity, and
the world gave his works praise, and called
their author happy. Fame nor Wealth could
forbid Death from aiming his arrow at the
worldling's heart. He died. His life, with
all its joys and sorrows, was at an end, and
the head that held its weight of intellect was
pillowed on the same couch with the un-
known and unlearned. We cannot look be-
yond the scenes of earth. Fame's brightest
star was but a meteor of sin.

What are we living for? Is there some
bright star above us, or some fair flower
near, that cheers us on the rugged pathway?
Flowers will bloom, and the fairest die.—
The golden chain of affection may be se-
vered by the "damp clod of the valley,"
for earth hides her gems, and the brightest
are in the grave. The name we cherish may
soon meet our gaze from the marble face of
the tombstone, and the sad gloom that Na-
ture wears whisper to our earth-sick souls
that the one we loved has lain down to sleep.
We cannot light again that half closed eye,
nor bring back the crimson to that pale
cheek. Oh! were all our hopes bound in
that one frail flower, and must they now
wither and die? Is there no brighter and
firmer stay for the broken spirit? Live not
for earth, not the bright jewels she may wear,
for tears are the only reward.

"What are we living for?" Propound the
question to your hearts, gentle friends, and
let it whisper to you wherever you are. Have
we so far glided down life's stream, unheed-
ing where our bark is steering; unheeding,
what the shore we are nearing? Oh, let us
remember life is not a dream but a reality
clothing with clouds, unless the light of
Ope who cheereth all hearts, fall round
our pathway.—New York Magazine.

Would you be willing to undertake
the management of my property for
your victuals and clothes? said Girard
to a gentleman who was congratulating
him on his vast possessions.—"No,"
was the reply. "Well, that's all I
get," said the millionaire.

PULLING THE WRONG BELL.

I have heard a story of pulling, which,
as many of my readers may be ignorant
of, and as it is worthy of telling, also
being myself in a gossipping mood, I
will even out with it.

A fine Western steamer, of the larg-
est class was ploughing her way down
streams with a 'full head' on.

The time was early morning; the sun
had not yet cooled his fiery beams in the
murky waters of the Mississippi; few
of the passengers were astir; and the
boat, quiet and still, save the regular
scream from her iron throat, was mak-
ing fine headway.

Suddenly the engineer's bell rang out
a furious and alarming summons, which,
being translated into the vernacular,
—"Slow her!"

The man at the steam obeyed the
mandate, and with his hand upon the
lever, awaited anxiously the next call.

It soon came, and louder yet, "Stop
her!"

"Some trouble ahead," thought the
engineer; but hardly had the idea
passed through his mind when the busy
bell again pealed forth—

"Back her!"

Steam was let on in an instant, and
seizing the lever, the man commenced
working the engine by hand; but the
wheel had not yet completed the first
retrograde revolution, when a louder
tintinnabulation tinkled out successively—

"Go ahead!"

"Slow her!"

"Back her!"

"Go ahead!"

Having obeyed the command, and
supposing all was right at last, the man
quitted his post for a moment and stepped
out upon the guards to see what the
trouble had been, when suddenly the
over-busy bell again was heard:

"Slow her!"

Before he could put his hands upon
the screw, the bell again ordered:—

"Stop her!" immediately after, "Back
her!" and "Go ahead!"

Instead of going ahead, the engineer
scratched his own, and then applying
his mouth to the speaking tube, ad-
dressed the pilot thus—but stop, let us
turn for a moment to the pilot, and see
what was going on in his dominions.

This gentleman had been but a few
moments at his post, and was not fairly
awake when the bell commenced its
mysterious operations, but sleepily as he
was, the queer antics of the boat, and
the strange language of the steam-pipe,
excited his attention, and he had arrived
at the conclusion that something was
wrong, at the same moment that identi-
cal idea had forced itself upon the
engineer; so, applying his mouth to the
end of the tube, the following remarks
went up and down simultaneously:—

"What in thunder are you about up
there?"

"What in thunder are you about down
there?"

Having, like two vessels about com-
mencing an engagement, fired these
shots across their bows, the train went
immediately into action as follows:—

Pilot—Who told you to 'stop her'
and 'back her'?

Engineer—You did: what did you
ring the bell for twenty times?

Pilot—You must be a nice fellow to
trust Mr. 'Kettles,' to get drunk be-
fore sunrise. Call your mate and turn
in.

Engineer—Drunk! drunk yourself;
I haven't had a drop, and you're just
lying drunk; that's what it is.

Pilot—Look here 'Old Kettles,'
hold on a bit, and I'll be down on you
like a thousand o' brick.

Engineer—Don't trouble yourself to
come down. I'll be up to you in two

shakes, and then we'll see who's drunk
and who is not.

Now this backing and filling had ex-
cited the attention of officers and crew,
and as the pilot and engineer having
obtained relief, met half-way down in
the 'boiler deck,' captain and clerk,
mate and steward, bricklayer and cham-
bermaid, all hastened to the spot of
observation, and ere the two combatants
could join issue, they were seized and
held, and an investigation of the affair
was entered into.

While all this was in progress, neither
boat nor bell had been touched, but the
same singular succession of orders was
going on, and the two assistants, above
and below, were meditating a little affair
of their own, when that of their prin-
cipals had been satisfactorily concluded.

The mystery was apparently past
solution, but the captain bethought him
of a possible cause, and stepping to a
state-room, in the 'social hall,' kicked
the door open, and there stood a lanky
young Tennessean, who had embarked
at Memphis the previous night, very
actively jerking at a cord that ran
through his room in the farther corner.

Seizing him by the collar, the cap-
tain demanded, "What are you about?"

"About!" answered the Tennessean,
"why, don't you see, I'm ringing for my
boot?"

Pulling the wrong cord, that was all.

THE FIRST SPOOF.—"Never was drunk
but once in my life," said a chap in my
hearing, "never mean to be again. The
street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted
my legs at every step as if I was getting
up stairs. Several cart wheels were mak-
ing convulsions in my brain, and at one
time I fancied my head was a large car-
ving and turning establishment, the lathe of
which I was keeping in motion with my
own feet. I couldn't conceive what was
the reason that the town had turned into
such an enormous mill, and what made it
worse was that it seemed all the time grow-
ing higher, and threatened to pitch over me.
Stop, stop, though! I, and I'll head this old
hill yet, or at least it shan't head me. So I
turned round to go down and get at the
bottom—but hang me if the town didn't
turn round with me, heading me all the
time, and presenting the bluff in front of
me. Well, sure enough, the ground soon
flew up, and struck me in the forehead, and
as soon as the stars cleared away, I com-
menced climbing with my hands and knees.
The next thing I saw was a big brick house
coming full spilt around the corner, and I
believe it ran right over me, for I don't
remember any more!"

THE JUDGE AND THE CULPRIT.—
Lord Chief Justice Holt, when young,
was very extravagant, and belonged to
a club of wild fellows, most of whom
took to an infamous course of life.—
When his lordship was engaged, on a
certain occasion, at the Old Bailey, a
man was tried and convicted of a robbery
on the highway, whom the judge re-
membered to have been one of his old
companions. Moved by that curiosity
which is natural on a retrospection of
past life, and thinking the fellow did not
know him, Justice Holt asked what had
become of such and such of his old
associates. The culprit, making a low
bow, and fetching a deep sigh, said,
"Ah, my lord, they are all hanged but
yourself and I."

A lady who was very modest and
submissive before marriage, was observ-
ed by her friend to use the tongue very
freely after. "There was a time when
I almost imagined she had none."—
"Yes," said her husband, with a sigh,
"but it's very long since."

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