

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, MARCH 4 1857. No. 24

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

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

It is unnecessary for him to make a long and tedious statement of the advantages and utility of this paper as a means of conveying intelligence to the Colonists. It is admitted by every one that it is necessary to state the political principles which shall guide such a Journal.

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

2dly.—History of political rights and privileges among all foreign countries. 3dly.—We shall maintain Native Rights above all other, with character and quietude.

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.

6thly.—It shall be FRUITS.

"Truth ever lovely since the world began,"

"The foe of tyrants and the friend of Man."

We shall have no party names on our pages, and we shall concentrate our views on Constitutional Responsibility.

7thly.—We shall have no interest in the discussion of any matter which does not touch 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 generation of the colony, and a welcome in our 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, 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

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 Re-paired.

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

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

LET US REASON TOGETHER. —O— 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 times, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly compounded to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their motions, 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 these organs, however deranged, and when a further means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Bores on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Rheumatism, Tumors, 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 89 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.

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. The Grand External Remedy.

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

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

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cerebra, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contrasted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-blisters, Scourvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 89 Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—Is. 3d., 3s., 3s., and 5s. sterling, each Pot.

Sub-Agents, John McCarthy, Carbonara; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stamford Briggs.

Wholesale and Retail by
T. MCCONNAN, Agent.

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

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.

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
1160 Ponceas Choice
M O L A S S E S,
Imported, ex Wm. Pates, from Demerara
Nov. 6.

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 Dairy Tables. Price of the former \$4 and of the latter \$1. A List is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renou's Brick Building, Duckworth Street.

FREDEBICK R. PAGE,
Land Surveyor, &c. &c.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street and Charing Cross London.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1793.]

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 whose Policies are issued free of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland.

Post Office Notice.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MAILS will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places.

For Harbour Grace, Carbonara and Bigus,—on Mondays, and Thursdays, at half-past 9 o'clock, a. m.

For Trinity, Bonavista, and King's Cove,—every Thursday, at half-past 9 o'clock a. m.

Between Bay Bulls and Ferryland, every alternate Wednesday at half-past 9 a. m.

For Trepassy, St. Mary's, Place of St. Burin, Harbor Briton, and Burgess, monthly commencing on Thursday the 8th inst.

For Greenspond, Fogo and Twillingate,—every Thursday, after the arrival of the mail from Halifax.

W. L. SOLOMON, P.M.O.

Post Office Department
12th January, 1857.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

[From the Times]

The following is a copy of the Petition to the Queen, Lords and Commons. Petitions are open for signature at the shop and at other establishments in town.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE INHABITANTS OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

Humbly Sheweth—

That we have heard, with sentiments of deep dismay, of a Convention signed on the 14th January last, between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, by which it is proposed to give to the subjects of France fishing privileges on the most valuable parts of the coasts of this Colony.

That we respectfully submit that no portion of the Territorial or Fishing Rights of this Colony can be alienated without the consent of the Local Legislature, and we hopefully rely for protection, in the present emergency, on the admission of our Constitutional Privileges contained in said Convention, which makes the concurrence of the Local Government necessary to give it effect.

That we are constrained, by a solemn sense of duty to our Country, to refuse our assent to a measure that would lead to the ruin of British interests and the exodus of our population.

That such would be the inevitable result, we know by the experience of the past—where the French are permitted to fish, British subjects have been compelled to withdraw—our private enterprise being unable to cope with the operations of the French, who are sustained by large Bounties from the Imperial Treasury.

That ultimately, if the Convention were adopted, Newfoundland would cease to be a British Colony; for the present population, ruined by its operation, would flee in disgust when British protection was thus withdrawn from the oldest British North American Dependency of the Crown.

That we pray your Majesty, to sustain this Colony in its resistance to a measure which would not only prove disastrous to us, but would at no distant day, enable a Foreign Power to dismember the Empire by possessing itself of this Island—the key of the British North American Provinces.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, February 17.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. PRENDERGAST presented a petition from Owen Chapin and others, of Spaniards Bay, on the subject of roads; also, from Martin Healy, for compensation for loss by fire in Adelaide street.

Mr. TALBOT presented a petition from Patrick Strapp, and others, of Lances Cove Conception Bay, on the subject of roads.

Mr. FOX presented a petition from William Pitts, of Bell Isle, on the subject of a ferry.

Mr. F. CARTER presented a petition from William Minty, constable of Bird Island Cove, praying for a stipend.

Foregoing petitions ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the Financial Secretary's certified copies of the public accounts.

Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the financial statement for the year 1857; Estimate for the same year; assets and liabilities for the same year; statement of the accounts of Receiver General for the year 1853; statement of Receiver General's consolidated custom's accounts; statements of imports and exports of 1856.

Foregoing Documents were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice, that on tomorrow he would move for the appointment of a committee to examine the Public Accounts and report thereon.

Mr. ELLIS gave notice that on tomorrow he would move for a copy of the instructions issued to J. L. Prendergast, Esq., previously to his leaving for Labrador as Preventive Officer or otherwise; also any other instructions he may have afterwards received.

Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that on Tuesday next, he should move that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. PRENDERGAST gave notice that on tomorrow he would move for an Address to His Excellency the Governor, praying His Excellency to cause an enquiry to be made into the case of Michael Healy, St. John's dealer.

The House then adjourned to 3 o'clock tomorrow.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The public meeting upon the Fishery Convention being formally opened by the Sheriff G. C. Jaden Esq., The Hon. John Mann was unanimously called to the Chair and spoke to the following effect:—

Gentlemen—

During a period of 24 years, I have frequently had to take part in public matters which concerned your interests, but never had I the honor to stand before you for the purpose of discussing such an important and momentous question as the present; being no less than to consider whether we are to be deprived of our dearest rights and privileges as British Subjects, or whether by a firm, but respectful resistance, we are to remain in possession of the fishing privileges which have been handed down by your Fathers, for your advantage and for the advantage of your children.

The Convention which we are this day called upon to consider, involves, not only certain rights and privileges dear to every Briton, but the means of subsistence, the very bread of our wives and children, and upon our failure or success, in connection with others, must depend the destiny of the Country.

I regret that I am not competent properly to treat upon the grave and momentous subjects, which it is our duty this day to lay before you, but I may briefly state that our dearest rights and privileges are being sacrificed to the French by ministers, whose duty it should be to protect us, and we have no resource, but by appeal to our most Gracious Queen, and the Imperial Parliament, and this I trust will be done in a proper spirit of Loyalty to our Sovereign, and just appreciation of our rights as British Subjects.

The evils of which we have now to complain, are but a continuation of injustice to this country; more than 40 years ago, we were deprived of the best part of our own coasts on this Island; and our once prosperous Bank Fisheries, have been lost to us by concurrent right, Yielded to our adversaries, the French: The Property which your Fathers inherited, and hoped to transmit to you was taken; and the Fishermen were driven to prosecute the voyage at a distance from their homes, on the rugged coast of Labrador, to seek the means of living, and now you are to be deprived even of this privilege for the advantage of the children of a foreign soil, and if we are not successful in our resistance, nothing will remain but to leave the country of your birth or your adoption and seek elsewhere, employment and a new home, let us bear in mind that our families' bread depend upon our efforts.

The question may be asked, how could the rights of British Subjects be bartered by British Ministers? we reply that what has been done before may be done again, but not in ignorance, the Imperial Government knew well the advantages which were being thus secretly and summarily disposed of: Our late Excellent Governor Hamilton, with that anxious solicitude for your welfare which characterized all his acts in this country, in his despatches invariably urged the injustice of placing aliens upon an equality with you upon your own shores, and deprecated any further concessions to the French. The Hon. Mr. Crowdy also, who for twenty years devoted his best energies for the interests of the country; when administering the Government took occasion strenuously to urge the claims of the Colony upon the Home Government for protection. The late Attorney General Archibald pursued the same honorable course, whenever occasion offered for asserting the inalienable character of your privileges; and more recently Governor Darling entered largely into the question and by an admirable Despatch in which the subject was fairly discussed and your exclusive rights properly established,—gave all necessary information to the Colonial Minister. Nor should it be forgotten that the Hon. P. F. Little was delegate from this Country to England actually obtained a Promise from the Duke of Newcastle that no further concession should be made to the French without the deliberate consent of our local Parliament.

Thus then no excuse, no palliation can be urged by ministers for an act, which would prove, either their incapacity or indifference to the welfare of their fellow subjects in Newfoundland.

We resort to strong language, but it is justified by the occasion; and, it is only by way of remonstrance To the Queen and Her Government we acknowledge a firm, and trustworthy allegiance; but when our very means of existence, are in the balance, it becomes us to speak fearlessly, and boldly, that all may understand.

You have been deprived of the French Shore, and of the Bank Fishery's rights, which should have been held sacred for your benefit, and for the benefit of your children, and now, by this concession, you would be deprived of the Labrador. Concurrent rights with the French is a mockery; wherever they have been attempted to be established, they have proved a failure, and nothing like an equivalent has been or can be offered, to the people of this country.

I rejoice that the subject has been properly taken up by the Legislature, and it is our duty to

strengthen and support them in the stand which they have taken: With them we must lay our complaints at the foot of the Throne; and I do most sincerely trust, that the Imperial Government will find it necessary to retrace the wrong course which they have taken.

In Proposing the 1st Resolution Mr. W. H. Ridley spoke as follows.

Gentlemen I am unused to public speaking, but feel constrained to come forward upon the present occasion, for the purpose of uniting with you, in seeking the security of our common interests; In no other state in the world has such an attempt been made, to deprive its subjects of rights so ancient and indisputable, as those we seek to preserve. It would appear that the Imperial Government, in order to satisfy the unreasonable demands of France, would deprive us of the most valuable part of our fishing coast, of privileges long enjoyed by our Fishermen; and which, it was to be expected would never be interfered with; and shall it ever be said that such rights have been transferred, to strangers. The concessions which have heretofore been made to the French, were sufficiently extensive and injurious; they have never been over scrupulous, as to boundaries prescribed, and have taken bait, where, by treaty they were strictly prohibited. How then any thing so injurious to British subjects, so destructive of Newfoundland interests, could be contemplated by ministers, is surprising; and still more extraordinary, that knowing the consequence, they could solemnly and secretly ratify such a convention.

But how do they attempt to justify this act, they speak of aggressions complained of by the French, but the aggressions have been on their side. Claims have been put forward by France that to prevent disturbances, which may possibly lead to war, our interests should be sacrificed to their advantage. If the French have claims which cannot be otherwise adjusted let them go to war, why should Newfoundland be injured for its prevention. For the sake of Turkey armies were equipped and war waged with a mighty Empire; and some domestic dispute in Naples called forth the interference, and the Fleets of England, then why should we be forced to accept conditions which would be unjust and ruinous to this dependency of the British Crown. We would sustain more permanent injury by the measures contemplated, than any which even war would bring upon us.

Our Governors have not failed in transmitting to the Home Government, the nature of our fishing privileges, and the impossibility of a satisfactory arrangement upon concurrent principles. (Mr. Ridley here read Extracts from Governors Hamilton and Darlings despatches and continued) The interferences which the French complain of have never been proved; and in this particular we have greater cause for complaint.

Mr. Laouchere could not have availed himself of the means of information thus placed within his reach, or he would never have become a party to an arrangement, which would deprive us of advantages hitherto deemed inalienable; and it cannot be too urgently insisted on, that if those advantages are either divided, or transferred to the French; our Country must rapidly decline, and its principle means of support being withdrawn, the inhabitants will at no distant day leave the Land of their Birth, or their adoption to Strangers.

He begged to move the following Resolution Resolved.—That no Considerations of International adjustment, or Diplomatic policy, would justify an alienation of the Rights and Privileges of any portion of Her Majesty's loyal and devoted Subjects.

This Resolution was cordially seconded by Mr. W. Donnelly.

The Hon. T. H. Ridley in moving the second Resolution said:—

In a question of such importance to the vital interests of this Country, it was the duty of all to come forward, and protest in the most solemn manner against the Proposed Convention being carried into effect, are you to be driven as strangers to look for a living elsewhere, or to remain in your own land, and continue to obtain by honest industry the fruits of your labour? This is the true state of the question; and who would be silent or indifferent upon such a momentous occasion.

The French Ministers had taken advantage, of the supineness of the British; and sought to secure our privileges for their own people; having already made the Banks of Newfoundland a nursery for their Seamen, they would now obtain possession of our best shore Fisheries; and thus in a short time be enabled to dispossess British subjects of the oldest dependency of the British Crown. It was unreasonable to suppose that the Government would ever consent to this injustice; and this country should never be so appropriated without resistance.

In the reign of George the third, after a sanguinary war with England, France succeeded in obtaining certain privileges upon our Coasts which have proved deeply injurious to our interests, those advantages on the part of the French have been increased from time to time, and now additional concessions are being made, which if confirmed, must prove destructive to British interest and ruinous to our Fisheries, but we contend that our rights cannot be thus made over to strangers; and we are determined by all possible means, to maintain them to the last. Without

furt or observation he would submit the following resolution.

Resolved.—That this meeting having heard with astonishment and alarm, that the vital interests of this ancient and loyal colony are being Sacrificed by Imperial Authority for the sole advantage of a powerful Maritime Rival; feels constrained to urge its constituents, that the right of Newfoundland Fishermen are in their nature inviolable, founded as they are upon British Colonization, confirmed by Imperial Legislation, and supported by prescriptive right of the most indubitable character.

Capt. William Gorden said, that for half a century he had been engaged in the fisheries; and knew well the evils which had been sustained by the people of this Country, who never they had to do with the French; if they were allowed to fish on our grounds, it would be ruinous to us. It was an unfortunate thing for the Country, that the right was allowed the French to fish on our coasts at all; but if they are now to have the privilege of our fishing ground on Bell Isle, and the Labrador, our rooms and stages will soon be theirs; and nothing of value will be left in our possession. He trusted that this would not be allowed by those, who had the power to prevent it. He begged to second the Resolution.

Mr. Robert Walsh on moving the third Resolution said

Gentlemen

It devolves upon me to propose this Resolution, it is a very important one for your consideration, and the consideration of the Government. So much has been already said upon this subject, and by persons who understand it well, that it is not necessary I should detain you long, but there can be no question that the attempt of the British Ministry to divide our property with the French should be firmly resisted.

The rights of this country should not be thus made over; if this convention be confirmed, property in Newfoundland will not be worth 2s 6d. in the pound, it is difficult enough for many of the Inhabitants to live now, how will it be if their means are thus diminished. The French get 10s. Sterling bounty on their fish, and they find the same markets in the Mediterranean, the West Indies or in the States of America, let then the bounty be withdrawn and we may be able to compete with them, but even then; it would be unjust to make over our property to them; by so doing the Imperial Government will sacrifice the very interests they should most desire to preserve. The late Col. Secretary, Mr. Crowdy pointed out the evils which would arise, by yielding our privileges to the French; they can offer nothing like an equivalent for what they seek from us.

Resolved.—That the violation of principles which have been faithfully interpreted, and frequently urged upon the Imperial Government by successive Governors may, if persisted in, tend to alienate the affections, and shake the Loyalty of the Inhabitants of this Country, towards a Sovereign whose Representatives have invariably and strenuously recommended a widely different Course of Policy.

Mr. Thomas Green being called to second this Resolution said:—

Gentlemen

This Resolution has been so well spoken to by Mr. Walsh, that there is little for me, but to press its adoption upon you. The subject is well worth the consideration of the people of Newfoundland who are engaged in its fisheries, and not only those, but of every one no matter what his business or calling may be; from the wealthy merchant to the poorest labourer, the consequences of this convention must be injurious. The French having such facilities afforded them, in this country, will, on account of their bounty, be enabled to depreciate our Markets, so that fish will not realise more than 11 or 12s per quintal and then with the present price of provisions, what are the people to do, or what can the merchants do if the Cod Fishery is stopped, or if France takes possession and drives us from the Labrador. The Merchants now import largely and supply liberally, but how will it be then. If this great evil be persisted in, it will cause a revolution in the country.

He had much pleasure in seconding the Resolution.

[To be continued]

(To the Editor of the Conception-Bay Man.)

Sir

Your insertion in your next issue of the following report of the proceedings of an anti-Anglo-French-Fishery Convention-Meeting held yesterday in the Upper District of Harbour Grace, will much oblige

Yours respectfully C.

After the meeting was regularly constituted, an aged Englishman rose, and casting a sad look over his assembled neighbours read as follows:—

"Whereas we have heard with sorrow and dismay that a convention-conveying away from the people of this Colony, to the French some most valuable Fishing Privileges, has been signed by certain unEnglish Ministers:—"

And Whereas the effect of said Convention

will be to increase our powerful back for years past, to its merchants from this doom, ation from the Government We resolve

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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

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will be to increase and foster into rivalry the already powerful arm of France, to throw back for years perhaps for ever the rising prosperity of this British Colony, and to cause ruin to its merchants, beggary to its people or flight from this doomed land, and utter and entire alienation from the Throne and bitter enmity towards the Government of Great Britain and Ireland:—

We resolve
 1 To address our Gracious Queen praying her to unship her advisers Clarendon and Labouchere—
 2 To petition the Lords and Commons to shield us from this great and impending calamity and —
 3 To assure the Government of this Island of our unyielding determination to support it in all its Constitutional endeavours to oppose and to prevent the perpetration of this monstrous injustice."

Resolutions to the above effect were unanimously passed. The various speakers commented severely on the articles of the Convention, clearly demonstrating that the concessions made by France were far inferior in value to those made to Britain. The ruinous effects of such a treaty were ably depicted and strongly dwelt upon. The Chairman returned with great satisfaction to the able and unanswerable despatches and reports on the Fishery forwarded to the Home Government by Governor Hamilton and Messrs Cronby and Archibald. At this point the Chairman's voice was drowned in the universal burst of acclamation which rose from the assembled multitude. Symptoms of dissatisfaction with the proposed supineness of the present local Government now began to be shown, but they were promptly suppressed by the better feeling of the majority.

After one cheer for the Queen, and one for their poor unfortunate country, the people retired sorrowfully to their homes.
 21 Feb. 1857.

Whilst we write, our fine fleet of sealers are leaving port, to proceed upon their hazardous voyage, and we trust that a bound in Providence will reward their exertions with abundant success.

After all that have been said and written to the contrary, there is much need of a successful seal fishery; many a poor family are this day without the necessaries of life, and what with the high Prices of provision, the absence of employment, and the abominable French Convention, the prospects of this country, are gloomy enough.

We have not yet been furnished with a list of the sealers, but hope to be enabled to publish it in our next issue, we believe there is no material difference in the number of vessels this spring and last.

A gloom has been cast over this town by the sad occurrence which took place on Friday night last, of which the Coroners report furnishes the particulars; additional interest must be excited in the public mind, by the self sacrificing effort of the HEROIC CANTY to save the infant child: we would hope that those who depended upon him for support, will not be left destitute: Indeed the whole case calls loudly, not only for sympathy for the sufferers, but something more tangible in the shape of generous contribution.

CORONERS INQUEST.

An Inquest was held in this town on Saturday last, commencing at the Counting House of H. W. Traquell Esq. and by adjournment at the Court House on Monday last; before John Stark Esq. and a Jury of which Mr. John Keef was elected foreman; on view of four human Bodies, believed to be the remains of Mr. John Cauty, of this place Planter; M. Philip Corbett Master and Owner of the Schooner Caroline at Mr. Donnelly's; Mr. Stephen Scallan of this place, and Mr. Charles Day of Old Chop Trinity Bay, Fisherman; the deceased went to bed at the house of Mr. Edmond Foley of this place, Licensed Spirit Dealer; and at about two o'clock; Mr. John Cauty, was heard to say, men get up! and dont be stilled in your beds—The House was on fire.—Some escaped through the windows, and some came down stairs, and got out of the back door, and so it happened that all escaped with their lives, except the be ore named, whose bodies were burnt almost to a cinder. Ellen Foley, the infant child of Edmond Foley, was in the hurry left in bed by the Servant Girls, and perished. John Cauty went back, after being safe himself to save this child, and he must have got into her Bedroom, for his body was found directly under the bed room.

The Jury fully inquired into the matter, and brought in a—Verdict—of accidental death.
 Mr. Foley, and his wife deposed before the Jury that they blamed a one here we are in the House in bed on that night twenty two men, besides the family, consisting of eleven persons.
 220 Sovereigns and £100 in Bank notes were in the house, a number of the former have been picked up from the ruins.

"It is appointed unto All once to die."
DIED.
 Suddenly on Monday last at his residence in Carbonear. Mr. George Forward, for many years highly respected merchant of that place.

PUNTON & MUNN

ARE now landing [Ex *Hampden*] from Hamburg.
 600 Bags No 2 & 3 BREAD
 310 Kegs BUTTER

ALSO
 AN Assortment Of Men's Wellington Boots Lambskin Caps & Which will be sold on reasonable terms Harbour Grace, February 25. 1857.

ON SALE
 BY PUNTON & MUNN.
 (Ex Laurel from Baltimore.)

630 Barrels Superfine Flour
 400 Do., White Meal
 200 Do., Pork
 20 Bxs., Tobacco.
ALSO
 (Ex Baltic from Baltimore & Sea Bird from Boston)
 664 Barrels Superfine Flour
 200 Do., Prime Pork
 200 Do., Corn Meal.
 Jan. 14 1857.

FOR SALE

THAT comfortable and well finished Dwelling House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Cunningham, in the east of Mr. Mark Parsons, with a Brick Celler beneath, and Garden in front. The above property is for simple and the terms will be made accommodating.
 Apply to the Subscriber.
 Thomas Godden.
 Jan. 21 1857.

FOR SALE

NOW LANDING by the Subscribers, ex Brig *Greyhound*, from Baltimore—
 200 Barrels Prime PORK,
 752 " Superfine FLOUR,
 300 " White CORN MEAL,
 30 Bags COFFEE.
 RIDLEY & SONS. A
 Dec. 24, 1856. Im.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE just received per "*Belle*," from Demerara—
 100 Puncheons very superior MOLASSES,
 20 Hogsheds bright SUGAR.
 All of NEW CRY, which will be sold cheap to CASH.
 Harbour Grace, Dec. 16, 1856. Im.

By the Subscribers,
The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sister from New York.
 645 Barrels Flour
 100 Do. Pork
 50 Do. B E E F
 10 Chests TEA:
 Also, remaining from previous importations, a large Stock of British Manufactured Goods.
 Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
 PUNTON & MUNN.
 Sept. 3

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
 Ex *Boneta* from Baltimore.
 Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork White Corn Meal, Rice:
 Ex *Acacia* from Montreal.
 Superior Family Butter, Cheese, &c and ex *Queen*, from Liverpool.
 An Assortment of British Manufactured Goods, which will be sold low for Cash, Fish or Oil.
 Oct. 15. Wm DONNELLY.

TO BE LET.
 And immediate possession given, *Bona Vista GOTTAGE* with Gardens and Outhouses,—lately in the occupancy of Lewis Emerson, Esq for particulars, apply to
PUNTON & MUNN.

RELAST OF THE ABORIGINES.
 A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be disposed of at this Office price One Shilling,
 Dec. 10, 1857.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.
 1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.
 ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV Vict. cap. IX.
ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.
 INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.
 A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other cases whereof Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only, but which may be kept up, if necessary, throughout the whole term of Life.

HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM
 Credit given for half the amount of the First Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.
SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE.
 The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty out to the assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life.

ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.
 Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the Parent's death, and to be paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.
 1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.
 INSTITUTED—1839.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.
 Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual Premiums according to the table of Rates selected.

Premiums charged for every three months difference of age—not, as is usually the cases for every whole year only.
 Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable to the assured, the amount of half premiums for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits.
 At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction 30 per centum was made in the current year's premium on all participating Policies.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.
 Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Reports.

Age	Years, Months	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
		d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
25	0 0 0	1 19	7	1 11	4	3 7	6
30	0 0 0	2 0	12	2 1	8	7 10	11
35	0 0 0	2 1	12	2 2	11	8 2	14
40	0 0 0	2 2	12	2 3	14	8 3	17
45	0 0 0	2 3	12	2 4	17	8 4	20
50	0 0 0	2 4	12	2 5	20	8 5	23
55	0 0 0	2 5	12	2 6	23	8 6	26
60	0 0 0	2 6	12	2 7	26	8 7	29

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to
ROBERT PROWSE,
 NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Agent for Newfound.

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

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 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	Age	Sum Assured	Premium	Pos.
1845	29	1020	242 18 4	180
1846	24	1000	194 5 0	160
1847	33	2900	480 15 0	320
1847	10	200	46 4 0	42
1848	23	100	14 5 2	10
1849	27	500	46 18 4	4

"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 atexampled 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 25 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. LINTING Esq. M.D.,
 Medical Examiner
BROCKLEBANK & NATHONY,
 Agents for Newfoundland
WARREN, BROCKLEBANK,
 ST. JOHN'S... NEWFOUNDLAND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS.
C. S. WARREN
 Notary Pub.
 Agents Canada Life Assurance Co.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY.

SONG OF THE PAWNEE WARRIOR.

BY OSCAR.

Hurrah for my prairie home,
The prairie is wild and vast,
Where the wild steed striving roam,
And the buffalo thunders past,
Where the serpent from his bed
Forth leaps in fearful springs,
And the eyes burn red in that savage head
And the long form curls in rings.

When mounted upon my steed
I fly like the driving blast:
Hurrah! how the bisons bleed
As the troop I hurry past!
Then my eagle plumed I shake,
I utter my wild hurrahs—
"Death to the snake in bush or brake—
Death to the buffalo!"

Hurrah for the madling chase!
Up, up, each desert child;
Over the plain we'll race
Ater the couriers wild—
"Ho! quick the lasso bring;
Hem all the flock around—
Narrow your ring—strike the herd king—
Hurrah! he bites the ground."

Again, again, again,
The earth is shaken and stirred,
Dost see you dust on the plain?
It is a buffalo heard:
Now forward warriors all,
Now loose your deadly fire!
Ha, ha, they fall—the strong, the tall,
They fall and they expire.

The Blackfeet seek our blood
To fight with us they dare,
Ha! meet the fierce bear in the wood,
The hawk in his lair
Mounted on steed they throng,
Their trampling shakes the ground,
With voices strong they shout their song,
And proudly look around.

But the Pawnee never waits,
And his onset it is brief—
"On, on, my warrior mates—
Hurrah! down goes the chief,
And the Blackfeet warriors reel,
And wild in horses neigh—
Ha! now they feel the Pawnee's steel;
Ha! give me all you away!"

Ah, give me the boundless plain,
A courser strong and fleet,
Powder of finest grain,
And a rifle light and neat;
Then as the eagle free
You'll see me range along,
And I'll sing to thee, O Liberty,
A never ending song.

LITERATURE.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

There lived, in the fourteenth century, near Bologna, a widow lady of the Lamberdoi family, called Madonna Lucrezia, who in a revolution of the state, had known the bitterness of poverty, and had even begged her bread, kneeling day after day, like a statue at the gate of the cathedral, her rosary in her left hand and her right held out for charity, her long black veil concealing a face that had once adorned a court, and had received the homage of as many sonnets as Petrarch has written on Laura.

But fortune at last relented; a legacy from a distant relation had come to her relief; and she was now the mistress of a small inn at the foot of the Apennines, where she entertained as well as she could, and where those only stopped who were contented with a little. The inn was still standing when in my youth I passed that way, though the Sign of the White Cross, the Cross of the Hospitalars, was no longer to be seen over the door—a sign which she had taken, if we may believe the tradition there, in honour of a maternal uncle, a grand-master of that order, whose achievements in Palestine she would sometimes relate.

A mountain stream ran through the garden; and at no great distance, where the road turned on its way to Bologna, stood a little chapel, in which a lamp was always burning before a picture of the Virgin, a picture of great antiquity the work of a Greek artist.

Here she was dwelling, respected by all who knew her, when an event took place which threw her into the deepest affliction. It was at noon-day in September that three foreign travellers arrived, and, seating themselves on a bench under a vine-trellis, were supplied with a flagon of Aleatico by a lovely girl, her only child, the image of her former self. The eldest spoke like a Venetian, and his beard was short and pointed after the fashion of Venice; in his demeanour he affected great courtesy, but his look inspired little confidence, for when he smiled, which he did continually, it was with his

lips only, not with his eyes; and they were always turned from yours. His companions were bluff and frank in their manner, and on their tongues had many an oath. In their hats they wore a medallion, such as in that age was often distributed in war; and they were evidently subalterns in one of those free bands which were always ready to serve in any quarrel, if a service it could be called, where a battle was little more than a mockery, and the slain, as on an opera-stage, were up and fighting to-morrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their cloaks and with their gloves tucked under their belts continued for some time in earnest conversation.

At length they rose to go, and the Venetian thus addressed the hostess:—"Excellent lady, may we leave under your roof, for a day or two this bag of gold?"

"You may," she replied, gaily. "But remember, we accept only with a latch. Bars and bolts we have none in our village; and if we had, where would be your security?"

"In your word lady."
"But what if I die to-night? Where would it be then?" said she, laughing. "The money would go to the church; for none could claim it."
"Perhaps you will favour us with an acknowledgment."

"If you will write it."
An acknowledgment was written accordingly and she signed it, before Mr. Bartolo, the Village physician, who had just called by chance to learn the news of the day; the gold to be delivered when applied for, but to be delivered (these were the words) not to one—nor to two—but to the three; words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing what they knew of each other, the gold they had just released from a miser's chest in Perugia, and they were now on a scent that promised more.

They and their shadows had no sooner departed than the Venetian returned, saying, "Give me leave to set my seal on the bag, as the others have done; and she placed it on a table before him. But in that moment she was called away to receive a cavalier, who had just dismounted from his horse; and when she came back it was gone. The temptation had proved irresistible; and the man and the money had vanished together.

"Wretched woman that I am!" she cried as in an agony of grief she fell on her daughter's neck. "What will become of us! Are we again to be cast out into the wide world? Unhappy child, would that thou hadst never been born; and all day long she lamented; but her tears availed her little. The others were not slow in returning to claim their due, and there were no tidings of the thief; he had fled far away with his plunder. A process against her was instantly begun in Bologna; and what defence could she make; how release herself from the obligation of the bond? Wilfully or in negligence she had parted with it to one, when she should have kept it for all, and inevitable ruin awaited her.

"Go, Giannette," said she, to her daughter, take this veil which your mother has worn and wept under so often, and implore the Counsellor Calderon to plead for us on the day of trial. He is generous and will listen to the unfortunate. But, if he will not, go from door to door; Monaldi cannot refuse us. Make haste, my child; but remember the chapel as you pass it. Nothing prospers without a prayer."

Alas, she went, but in vain. These were retained against them; those demanded more than they had to give; and all bade them despair. What was to be done? No advocate, and the cause to come on to-morrow!

Now Giannette had a lover, and he was a student of the law, a young man of great promise—Lorenzo Martelli. He had studied long and diligently under that learned lawyer, Giovanni Andreas, who, though little of stature, was great in renown, and by his cotemporary was called the arch-doctor, the rabbi of doctors, the light of the world. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrarch, and also under his daughter Novello, who would often lecture to the scholars when her father was otherwise engaged placing herself behind a small curtain, lest her beauty should divert their thoughts—a precaution in this instance at least unnecessary, Lorenzo having given his heart to another.

To him she flies in her necessity; but of what assistance can he be? He has just taken his place at the bar, but he has never spoken; and how stand up alone, unpractised and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced?—"Were I as mighty as I am weak," said he, "my fears for you would make me as nothing. But I will be there, Giannette; and may the friend of the friendless give me strength in that hour! Even now my heart fails me; but come what will, while I have a loaf to share, you and your mother shall never want, I will beg through the world for you."

The day arrives, and the court assembles. The claim is stated and the evidence given. And now the defence is called for—but none is made; not a syllable is uttered; and, after a pause and consultation of some minutes, the judges are proceeding to give judgment,

silence having been proclaimed in the court, when Lorenzo rises and thus addresses them:—

"Reverend Signors—Young as I am, may I venture to speak before you? I would speak in behalf of one who has none else to help her; and I will not keep you long. Much has been said; much on the sacred nature of the obligation—and we acknowledge it in its full force. Let it be fulfilled, and to the last letter. It is what we solicit, what we require. But to whom is the bag of gold to be delivered? What says the bond? Not to one—not to two—but to three. Let the three stand forth and claim it."

From that day (for who can doubt the issue?) none were sought, none employed, but the subtle, the eloquent Lorenzo. Wealth followed fame; nor need I say how soon he sat at his marriage-feast, or who sat beside him.—*Note to Rogers's Italy.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE TO COUNSEL.

THERE is a well known custom prevailing in our Criminal Court, of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion the court finding a man accused of theft and without counsel, said to a lawyer who was present:—"Please to withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest. The lawyer and his client withdrew, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into court.

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the court.
"He is gone, your honor," said the legal limb. Your honor told me to give him the best advice for his interest and as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was 'to cut and run,' which he accordingly took at once."

OUR PROGRESS IN LIFE.

What a blessed order of nature it is, that the footsteps of Time are inaudible and noiseless, and that the seasons of life, like those of the year, are so indistinguishable brought on in gentle progression, and so blended the one with the other, that the human being scarcely knows, except from a faint and not unpleasant sensation, that he is growing old. The boy looks on the youth, the youth on the man, the man in his prime on his grey-headed sire, each on the other as in a separate existence—in a separate world; it seems sometimes as if they had no sympathies, no thoughts in common; that each smiled and wept on account of things for which the other cared not, and that such smiles and tears were all foolish, idle, and most vain. But as the hours, days, weeks, months, years, go by, how changes the one into the other, till, without any violence, lo! as if close together, at last, the cradle and the grave. In this, how nature and man agree, pacing on and on, to the completion of a year, or a life.—*Midsummer Day's Dream.*

INDUSTRY.

There is no art or science that is too difficult for industry to attain to; it is the gift of tongues, and makes a man understood and valued in all countries, and by all countries and by all nations; it is the philosopher's stone that turns all metals, and even stones, into gold, and suffers not want to break into its dwelling; it is the northwest passage, that brings the merchants as soon to him as he can desire—in a word, it conquers all enemies, and makes fortune itself contribution.—*Clarendon.*

A CLERICAL ERROR.

A Somersetshire couple brother and sister, went lately to church, as bridegroom and bridesmaid; and the parish clerk, supposing it to be the "happy pair" unattended, ushered them up to the person, who got "under weigh" immediately, first whispering to his colleague that he must give the little bride away. The young people, innocent of all previous knowledge of the marriage ceremony, concluded that his reverence was economically filling up the time until the bride and her friends arrived; but when the ring was demanded a light broke in upon the bridegroom—an explanation ensued—the person went off in a fume—the clerk was inclined to smile—and the brother and sister, as soon as it was prudent, laughed outright.

LOVE OF CHILDREN.

Fondness for children denotes not only a kind heart but a guileless one. A knave always detests children—their innocent looks and open brows, speak daggers to him—he sees his own villany reflected from their countenances as from a mirror, always mark the man or woman who avoids children.

ADVANTAGES OF WEDLOCK.

We transcribe the subject on account of its truth and closeness to nature, and hope that every crusty bachelor may perceive the error of his ways, and to fill the object of his creation. There is a great deal of tact and feeling in the elegant description of the discomforts of the bachelor. May the married be thereby reminded to appreciate their comforts and the averted to experience practically, how the cares of life are diminished and its joys increased, by the presence of a scouter of the former, and an enhancer of the latter:—None but the married man has a home in his old age: none has friends then but he; none but he knows and feels the solace of the domestic hearth, none but he lives and freshens in his green old age, amid the affections of his children.

There is no tear shed for the old bachelor: there is no kind hand and ready heart to cheer him in his loneliness and bereavement; there is none in whose eyes he can see himself reflected, and from whose lips he can receive the unobtrusive assurances of care and love. No, the old bachelor may be counted for his money. He may eat, drink and revel, as such things do; and he may sicken and die in a hotel or garret, with plenty of attendants about him, like so many courtiers waiting for their prey. But he will never know what it is to be loved and to live and to die amid a loving circle—he can never know the comforts of a domestic fireside.

Who can explain the phenomenon?

Why is it that when a man has made himself rich by a course of honest physical industry, his children should blush to be thought laborers in the same line? Or if he has only acquired a competence, and is respected by them, why should they feel both to confess to the necessity of the same employment? The laborer's child is never ashamed to confess that his sire once wandered through the same forest that he now roves in, and brought the bounding stag with his arrow. The son of the warrior never deems it discredit that his parent was weary with long watches and faint with forced marches. The sons of those who earned their bread by laboring with the pen, are not often ashamed that their fathers spent long nights and days in summoning into being thoughts for other men's reading, and opinions or the guidance of their generation. But brain work is no more laborable per se than hand-work.

It is no less toilsome and wearing, to labor at the desk to deal our goods at the counter, to pore over musty papers to the fees of a client, to run at the back of every sufferer, and to deal out elaborate promises and threats to the wicked and good, than to be one's own master throughout the day, and to sustain a healthy state of body and mind, and earn an easy livelihood, by physical labor.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE DAILY.

The word daily is a thousand times pronounced without advertising to the beauty of its etymology "the eye of day."

PARTING.

The moment of parting is perhaps the first moment that we feel how dear and how useful we have been to each other. The natural reserves of the heart are broken, and the moved spirit speaks as it feels.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Edited and Published every Wednesday morning, by GEORGE WEBBER, at 7 1/2 St. Michael's Street, opposite the Promenade, W. DONNELLY, Esq.
TERMS:—Fifteen shillings per annum in advance.