

# 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, JANUARY 7, 1837.

NO 19.

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

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

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

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

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

3dly.—We shall maintain a Naive Rigor above all a bar, when character and qualification are equal.

4th.—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."

When our views 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—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 geniuses 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 undersigner, 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 WERDDO

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers and Commission Agents. Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments, Sold and Repaired.

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

## LET US REASON TOGETHER.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

#### WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the tenet of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Indolent, of all times, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintended the manufacture of his medicines, and effected them to free and enlighten 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 its source.

#### 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 all other means have failed.

#### GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HAIR.

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 his medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of debilitated 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:—

Rheumatism, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fivers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Sores and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-douleur, 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 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d. 3s. 3d. and 5s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Wholesale and retail by

T. McCONNAN,  
St. John's, N.F.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE FRENCH PRESS.—There is a rumour that all the Paris papers have the intention of transferring themselves into evening papers and this report has caused deep anxiety to the existing journals. The *Patrie*, which is the semi-official organ of the Government, has reduced its price from 20 centimes to 15 centimes, in order to render its position the more secure. Now that the Parliamentary debates are of small interest, there can be no advantage in publishing a morning edition, which contains intelligence twenty-four hours old; consequently the intentions attributed to the daily morning papers may have some foundation in truth. It is said that the journal *La Verite*, which hitherto struggled for a bare existence, has been purchased for 200,000 francs, by M. Millaud, a rival on the Bourse of M. Mires, the chief proprietor of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, and will shortly appear under an able management, as an evening journal.

RELIGIOUS QUARREL IN BAVARIA.—Very great excitement prevails in Bavaria, as the High Consistory of the Lutheran Church insists on "confession and strict church discipline." The laymen are extremely indignant, and declare that they will not agree to any other than that public confession which is customary at certain stated periods. The method of confession alluded to is that the clergyman publicly asks his hearers whether they repent them of their sins, and on their replying in the affirmative tells them that God grants remission of their sins to all those persons who sincerely repent. Naturally, the High Consistory of the Lutheran Church does not mean that absolution can be given by the clergyman after confession, but it wishes to bring private confession into fashion. The members of the High Consistory are employees of the state, and consequently all measures which tend to increase their power are looked on with extreme suspicion.

BRIGANDAGE IN HUNGARY.—The great Bakony forest of Hungary is still the favourite resort of houseless vagabonds and professional robbers, and that in spite of occasional razzias of gendarmes and troops of the line. A few days ago a highly respectable family was stopped by a gang of highwaymen, as it was driving near the outskirts of the forests, and robbed of everything which it possessed. Such things occur continually in Hungary, but mention has been made of this particular case, because the malefactors evidently belonged to the aristocracy of that fraternity, which confound *meum* and *tuum*. "The robbers," say the persons who were robbed, "had very fine and well-fed carriage and saddle horses and the harness and weapons were remarkably clean and elegant." While writing, it occurred to me that M. von Nosslopy, who was executed two or three years ago for reasonable practices, was also in the habit of doing a little private business on the Emperor's highway.—*Vienna correspondent of the Times.*

MURDER OF THE GIPSY KING.—We stated that the body of an old man named Stanley, the "Gipsy King of the West," had been found in the river Dart, and that there was no doubt, from the medical evidence and other circumstances, that he had been murdered. At the inquest which has been held, some additional evidence was adduced. Rhoda Stanley, the wife of the deceased, stated that her husband left the van early on Tuesday morning to go to Totnes fair; she did not accompany him but saw him in the afternoon, when they had some drink together. He left her to go to the horse fair, and she never saw him alive again. Almost his last act was to buy a pony for his "poor old woman to ride," as he thought she was getting up in years, and needed such help in her wandering about the country. The witness seemed frantic with grief, as she said deceased "was such a good old man to her." The ostler at the inn where deceased last stopped saw him standing in the passage in company with a "strange man," who was respectably dressed. Mr. Hains, surgeon, deposed that death had been caused by strangulation. There was a dark red band round the neck of the deceased, which had evidently been produced by the neckcloth being tightly pressed against it. His hands were clinched, and were raised as if in self-defence, and there was a heavy frown on the countenance. It was suspected that the old man had met with foul play by some of the Gipsy tribe, but no evidence has been adduced

tending to support that suspicion, inasmuch as he seems to have been popular among his fraternity. Active exertions are being made by the police to endeavour to discover the murderer, and the inquest has been adjourned for that purpose.

#### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF EARL SOMERS BY HIS VALET.

Eastnor Castle, one of the most magnificent mansions in Hertfordshire, was last week the scene of what might have been a terrible tragedy. The facts are at present enveloped in mystery. It would seem that Earl Somers who is one of the Lords in waiting on her Majesty, reached Eastnor Castle one day last week with his family and suit. Amongst the domestics was his lordship's valet, a Swiss, who it is stated has been in the service of Lord Somers between fourteen and fifteen years. On the arrival of the family at Eastnor Castle, on some inquiries being made by Earl Somers respecting the luggage, a parcel was discovered to be missing. The butler was sent for by his lordship, and afterwards other servants, and a scrutiny was instituted; the missing parcel, however, was not discovered and the butler was directed to send the valet of Earl Somers, and that personage having been found, he waited upon his lordship in the library, and it was observed that he was in a state of agitation and excitement. The valet was left alone with his lordship, and after a considerable interval had elapsed, his lordship was heard to cry loudly for help, and on some of the domestics entering the apartment they found the valet with a poniard in his hand, and Earl Somers bleeding. The valet rushed out, vowing that he would still be revenged, and managed to make his escape. As we have said the matter is involved in the deepest mystery. The domestics are forbidden to give any information on the subject, and it was only by the merest accident that our correspondent happened to be near the spot on his way to another scene. On the evening of the occurrence the medical men of the noble earl's family were sent for, but with the nature of the injuries received by his lordship it was impossible to ascertain. The fashionable watering place of Malvern was in a state of great excitement on the subject, especially when it was known that the chief constable of that place had been sent for and when that official returned the most eager inquiries were made of him. He, however, maintained a mysterious silence, and refused to give any information to any one at all. All sorts of rumors were the consequence, but all seemed to concur in the fact that his lordship was stabbed more than once. What makes the matter still more mysterious is that it is said that another domestic besides the valet is out of the way, and that no active steps apparently are being taken for the apprehension of the latter.

#### THE STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

This famous vessel is undergoing further alterations of an important character. She has had a new stern-post forged at the Mersey foundry, which is said to be the most ponderous piece of wrought iron ever put together for any purpose; she is to be fitted with a new double-bladed screw of fine pitch, to be attached to a lifting apparatus; will have a new figure-head—lion and unicorn size; her masts have been moved forward, and alterations have been made in her rig to enable her to carry one-fourth more canvass than hitherto; and a full poop has been built on deck. In consequence of altering the position of her masts, she will have one instead of two funnels, and that will be oval in shape. She will be able to carry nearly 600 passengers, about 2000 tons of cargo, 1000 tons of coal, besides stores and water for a voyage to Australia. Her advertised day of sailing is the 15th of February next.

#### ANOTHER INDIAN VISITOR.

A Persian letter from the Nepal frontier mentions the intention of the mother of Maharaja Dulleep Sing, the ex-Ranee Chundra Butty, to proceed to England to lay her sad case before Queen Victoria. The ex-Ranee has taken the opinion of counsel in Calcutta, whether she can freely embark for England without danger of imprisonment by the Company's Government. This lady is so clever at evasion, that her apprehensions on that score may be thought groundless. It seems likely that all the Ranees and Princesses of India will soon assemble round her Majesty's throne demanding justice against the East India Company.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

**THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AND FRANKLIN.**—A French gentleman, Mr. de la Roquette has written a paper for insertion in the proceedings of the Geographical Society of France. This paper is a biographical notice of our Arctic hero, the lamented Franklin. As might be expected, the name of Lady Franklin often appears in connection with the noble and energetic attempts she made for the rescue of her husband. Not the least interesting document in relation to these exertions of Lady Franklin is a letter which the Empress Eugenie shortly after her marriage addressed to her, and which is now published for the first time. Indeed, we believe that this is the first private letter of the Empress that has ever seen the light. The following is the passage which M. de la Roquette has been permitted to quote:—"It is, above all, as a woman and a wife, that I should with pleasure see France associated with England in those generous expeditions, the first object of which is to rescue a man whose private virtues are surely equal to his talent and his courage since he has inspired in you such an admirable devotion. Ultimately, I hope that heaven will grant you the success that your conjugal affection merits; and then Madam, there will be a person who will most sincerely participate in the joy of Captain Franklin—the wife of the Emperor Napoleon."—*Post.*

## GREECE.

**ATHENS, NOV. 14.**—It is rumoured that the allied forces will retire soon after the king's return.

## TURKEY.

**MARSEILLES, Friday.**—A despatch from Constantinople announces that the composition of the Government has advanced a step. Ali Pacha has entered the Ministry as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## PERSIA.

**TEHERAN, Oct. 22.**—A letter in the *Moniteur*, under this date, states that Herat has not only fallen, but that Bokhara merchants asserted that there was no more than an imperfect blockade of some of the principal gates and roads. Provisions and even caravans passed in and out. The Persian troops were suffering from want of supplies.

## AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Circulars have been issued by officers to stimulate the loyalty of the Italian subjects of the Austrian Emperor, and secure a plausible reception to his Majesty on his visit to Lombardy and Venice.

## SPAIN.

A Republican movement has taken place in Spain at Malaga. On the 18th the garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming the Republic. The troops resisted, and order was soon re-established. Five of the insurgents were killed; the garrison had 7 men wounded.

**MADRID, Nov. 21.**—The force of the artillery is fixed at 12,000 men, the engineers at 3,600, and the cavalry 12,000. Tranquility is restored at Malaga. There has been some slight disturbances at Madrid; numerous arrests were made among the lower classes.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Times' Paris correspondent says that it appears that the Federal Council of Switzerland would have no objection to release the prisoners of Neu-Chatel on condition that the King of Prussia renounces all claims to the sovereignty of that canton. It is not probable, however, that his Majesty will show any disposition to make that concession.

## PRUSSIA.

The Prussian government has the intention of increasing the duty on salt to 15 thalers per ton.

## UNITED STATES.

(From the *Philadelphia Times*, Dec. 1.)  
Governor Adams of South Carolina, in his recent message to the Legislature, comes out footed in favour of re-opening the slave trade, a trade so abhorrent to the dictates of humanity and decent civilization, that it is pronounced piracy by the laws of nations. The Governor says:—"There was a time when canting philanthropists had instilled into us a belief that slavery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on this point. We see it (slavery) now in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world."

The Charleston *Mercury* heartily endorses Governor Adams' message, and longs to see the good old time revived, when ships laden with men, women and children from Africa shall crowd our ports. The *Mercury* thinks "it is the outlawry of the slave trade that has made it a system of cruelty." Just legalize it, let it be recognized by the laws of nations, and then it will become a human, as well as a profitable traffic. But does not the *Mercury* know that the slave trade cannot be prosecuted without exciting the cupidity and rapacity of petty chiefs in Africa to make war upon each other, and burn and ravage the settlements of the natives, and capture them

while they are fleeing from their burning hovels? Take from the slave trade its cruel barbarity! You may just as well undertake to humanize robbery or murder.

And this is gravely presented to Governor Adams, November 24th, 1856, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, as a part of the mission of this Christian nation.

After this, let no man be surprised that South Carolina, should raise such specimens of humanity as Preston S. Brooks, who is powerful in wielding a bludgeon over the head of a Senator, and delights in all sorts of "game" but one, that is *Burlingame*, near the Clifton House, Canada.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

WE have again been painfully reminded of the indifference and neglect of the Government on the subject of a lighthouse on Baccaloo. It is commonly reported that a light has been seen on that Island, which, if correct, must indicate that another shipwreck, with all its attendant horrors, has there taken place, and as the weather has been boisterous and sea high, the survivors cannot have been promptly rescued, so that much suffering, and perhaps death, has been the consequence to those poor mariners who on some dreadful night gained accession to that barren shore.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion upon matters which some persons would endeavour to explain away. Surely here is a subject of painful interest to all, and one which no friend (paid or prejudiced) of the Government can undervalue or treat with dignified reserve, and when it is borne in mind that there is scarcely a redeeming feature in the character of said Government, we are astonished at the apathy with which questions involving such serious consideration are entertained by men vitally interested in their proper solution. We once more, then, call upon the people, thousands of whom must shortly be again upon the ocean, to summon their representatives to a public meeting before they depart upon their Legislative duties, and exact from them a pledge to the effect that their support shall be withdrawn from the Ministry unless this life-destroying evil be promptly remedied, or the promise at least exacted that a lighthouse shall be erected on Baccaloo as early as practicable.

It is deeply to be regretted that the only steamboat in the Island was not in a state of efficiency to afford prompt relief to the shipwrecked, neither can she cross the Bay occasionally, in the absence of ice, during the winter months. This, we feel assured, is not fairly attributable to the want of energy and enterprise on the part of the proprietors; on the contrary, we know that they have submitted to considerable loss rather than have the public deprived of such a desideratum; but it would be unreasonable to expect that they can voluntarily continue to suffer loss which should have been obviated by a liberal vote of the public money, instead of having the reasonable sum afforded by the old Government reduced by our would-be economists in all that is essential to the welfare of the Colony, whilst their prodigality in everything pertaining to self and associates is so glaringly apparent.

How long will the inhabitants of Conception Bay suffer themselves to be coerced into abject submission, whilst their best interests are being neglected, and the lives of their neighbours sacrificed to the neglect or cupidity of Ministers and a few of their purchased supporters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SIR—The time is approaching when members, true to the country and to their constituencies, should come forward vigorously and unanimously and unite in one cry of indignant reprobation at the past acts of the administration of a ministry who have arrogated to themselves the title of liberal, and from whom nothing manly, direct or honest, has yet come. They say that which is not true; make promises which they do not keep; and act so that they cannot be trusted. The men who know them best, and who wish them most good, give them this certificate of character—that they are faithless and deceitful. They began their administration in cajolery, carried on their game in falsehood, and intend further fraud if permitted to hold office. These are facts so patent, so amply proved, that it seems to be labouring needlessly to repeat them; but, really, there is an excuse for gliding the refined gold of ministerial business, and heaping evidence on demonstration, because there are whisperers at present current that the Cabinet now intend to become good boys and change their former mode of action—that they intend to interest themselves for the good of the country, and not for their own private purposes, and may, therefore, for the future be trusted. The few reasoners that say so judge of this ministry as some people do of railways, who think that if an accident happened yesterday it is very improbable a second accident will happen to-day. They judge that this Ministry, having just committed one fraud of enormous magnitude, will not venture upon another for the present—or at

least quite immediately—and they bring the doctrine of chances to uphold their calculations of ministerial infirmity. There is a class of employers who think it a great advantage to have in their service a proved and known rogue, believing they have a great security in the rogue's consciousness that he is trusted only as a rogue, and must therefore be prudent for his own sake. In like manner do those reasoners judge of our Premier, flattering themselves that his past duplicity is an admirable security against future wrong. Unfortunately, whatever may be the merit of the maxim in question, where one master holds the servant in absolute control, the state of things is vastly different when the community has to deal with a Minister whom they cannot summarily eject from office. In that case, though far from denying that there is a certain degree of security in the universal notoriety of the Premier's disreputable character, yet it must be acknowledged that this security has its limits; that it puts him upon more subtle methods of deceit; and that in many instances it serves only to drive him from the broad ground of palpable and unmistakable iniquity to Machiavellian schemes of a disguised and mystified injustice, which serve the purpose of duping some of those whom it is intended to injure, and securing a triumph over all by dividing and separating them. This will be the Premier's policy if permitted to continue in power; and members who are for reforming abuses should think it the most foolish of all possible blunders—the surest pledge of future insult and injury, as it would be the greatest argument of their own incapacity as representatives—if they were to treat Mr. Little and his accomplices as any thing but men whom it is impossible to trust.

It is to be hoped, then, that those members will not let this occasion slip through their fingers and allow the Ministry to say with justice that at the very best moments they can only raise themselves to the highest of strong language, and that they collapse into insignificance when the time comes for transmitting this language into acts. Surely the warmth which the Ministerial contempt, fraud and insult, have occasioned, will not be allowed to cool into frigid indifference.

After a change has taken place in the Cabinet, the principal measure to which Ministers should resolve to consecrate their energies is the purification of the House of Assembly. Yes, they should firmly resolve to achieve the independence and freedom of the people's House. Responsible Government is incomplete so long as its natural results are obstructed and prevented by the practical maintenance of hired representatives. Family compact assuredly could not for one hour be preserved if it were not that bribery—by detaching the Representatives from their constituencies, and giving to the Ministry the assistance and support of congenial corruption—affords to the spirit of domination an element of strength, by which it would be totally destitute beneath the rule of a free and independent Legislature constructed on purified principles. Such a Legislature would not be six months in existence when the force of honest popular sentiment, operating through the natural constitutional channel, would cause a vast retrenchment of the civil expenditure. The reduction of the taxes would follow; the abolition of superfluous offices; the abolition of plurality of offices; the reduction of that most impudent and dishonest outrage upon common sense—namely, the Legislative contingencies; encouragement of the fisheries and shipbuilding—by giving employment and wages for industry, not compulsory alms for the destitute idleness created by liberal misgovernment. And here let me remark, that the demoralizing poor relief is not what is wanted for this country. There are already too many burdens on industrious fishermen. If the rights of industry were sufficiently protected and promoted by shipbuilding, &c., there would never have been occasion for such an enormous expenditure last year as fifteen thousand pounds for pauper relief, a great portion of which remains still unaccounted for by the parties entrusted with its disbursement; nor would the country be drained, as it has been last fall, of about fifty thousand pounds for the purchase of foreign built vessels. It would also constrain the appointment to offices of trust and importance of such men only as were entitled to it, and possessed of the popular confidence. How have the present Ministry dispensed their patronage? Look at the minor offices of the Executive. Behold the diminution of Liberals. On the practical result of this, at present it is unnecessary to offer any observation; but this is quite certain, if we had a Ministry established upon the broad foundation of LIBERAL PRINCIPLES, the persons appointed to these offices would not be men whose antagonism to these principles has ever been notorious and enthusiastic; men whose anti-popular politics constitute their chief qualification for the appointments.

## CENSOR.

The Testimonial below described was received here by the last packet, and will be presented to the enterprising gentleman for whom it is designed, upon his arrival here in February next. We have not yet seen it, but it is open for inspection at the house of D. J. Henderson, Esq., Monkstown road, where Mr. G. usually resides.

The description here given will convey some idea of its value.—*Ledger.*

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. F. N. GISBORNE.**—A very beautiful, valuable, and appropriate piece of plate, the work of Mr. Simmons, silversmith and jeweler, St. Ann's Square, has been prepared at that establishment, as a testimonial to Mr. Frederic Newton Gisborne, eldest son of Hartley P. Gisborne, Esq., of this city, contributed and to be presented by the inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, as marking their sense of the energy and perseverance he has displayed in traversing the previously unexplored parts of the Island, in anticipation of the introduction of the electric telegraph. The design is bold, and highly characteristic of the subject portrayed. At the summit of a rocky eminence (in frosted silver) stands a figure of science, with a wreath of immortelles in her up-raised and extended left hand, ready to crown the deserving. Enters—a figure of a Roman character—with a hatchet in one hand, evincing vigor and determination; and in the other a pair of compasses, indicative of skill and calculation—has struggled to nearly the highest point, and is hauling the compasses to Science. The rocky heights are studded here and there with North American fir trees. Upon the front of the base an oval is formed by a cable, and within the coil is the inscription; on the opposite side is represented a ship at sea, laying down the cable for the electric telegraph. A group of seals and a group of beavers occupy parts of the space between these. There are also engraved representations of American scenery, with Indian wigwams. The specific character of the testimonial is further indicated by the whole being encircled by telegraph posts and wires. Manchester may justly take some credit to itself, both on account of its relation to the gentleman whose enterprise this testimonial commemorates, and of the artistic character of the memorial itself. The following is a copy of the inscription which it bears:—

Presented to Frederic Newton Gisborne, as a testimonial of the high esteem entertained for him by the community of Newfoundland, and for the indomitable energy he displayed in traversing the hitherto unexplored regions of the Island, preparatory to the introduction of the electric telegraph, as well as to mark the universal admiration of his successful endeavors and scientific ability in carrying out that enterprise, which he himself projected. Labor omnia vincit.

We learn that a telegraphic communication has been received from Trepassy, to the effect that a ship of about 1450 tons was lost at C. Race, having on board a crew of 26 men, 23 of whom we regret to learn have met a watery grave. She was bound from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, timber laden, and was lost at C. Race about 6 p. m., on Christmas Day. Vessel's name not mentioned in Telegram despatch.—A large steamer homeward bound, passed C. Race on Saturday last, 3 p. m., supposed to be one of the Collins's Line.—*Ledger.*

**BY AUTHORITY.**—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Richard Rankin, Esq., J. P., Rev. Thomas Fox, Rev. Charles Comben, James Mews, Esq., Messrs. Jabez and William Meadows, and the Rev. Henry Lind, to be a Protestant Board of Education for the Educational District of Trinity Bay South.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint Robert Brown Esq., M.I.A., to be a Director of the General Protestant Branch of the Saint John's Academy, in the room of Thomas B. Job, Esq., who has left the Colony. Secretary's Office, 23rd Dec., 1856.

The brig "Dolphin," Stapleton, master, from Liverpool to Messrs. P. Rogerson & Son of this port, arrived on Sunday evening last. On Wednesday last she experienced the heavy gale so much felt in this harbor, and about 5 p. m., whilst lying to under a studding-sail in the main rigging, she was struck with a very heavy sea which threw her on her beam-ends, washing overboard the two masts, Edward Sinner of this place, and James Tapper of Carbonear, and clearing the deck of every article upon it. The master cut away the lanyards of the fore rigging, when the foremast went by the board, which helped to right her.—The vessel was about 15 miles to the east of Conception Bay when she was struck.—*Ledger.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Trepassy, Dec. 20, 7h 40m.  
Blew an awful hurricane on Wednesday from 5 a. m. to 6 p. m.—The Jasper, Margaret and Howlett [Neal Dow, Howley?] and schooner for Lurality [Donnelly?] here—sailed again to day. Stages, &c., blown down. Holly's boat here. The "Lord Raglan," from Boston, saw the "Merlin" hence for Halifax, off Cape Race on Thursday evening last at 8 o'clock. The new Light on Cape Race showed a brilliant flash—*Newfoundlander.*

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—An inquest was held in this town on Monday last, on view of the body of Solomon Sheppard, of this place, fisherman, who died suddenly in St. Paul's Church on Sunday. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

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Sp. 24.

**THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.**

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. S. Phinny, Mr. Josiah Parsons, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Godden, Esquire, merchant.

On New Year's day, by Rev. Bertram Jones, Mr. Charles William Ross, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles Walker, all of this place.

**DIED.**

On the 27th ult., Mr. Arthur Grubert, an old and respectable inhabitant of this place.

Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Solomon Sheppard, planter, a respectable inhabitant of this place, leaving a widow and large family to deplore their loss.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE**

**ENTERED.**

Dec. 24—Esther Ann, Fleming, Demarara, (35) molasses—Punton & Munn.

Nymph, Collier, Liverpool (43)—Ridley & Sons.

27—Queen, (barque) Munn, Pernambuco, (35) ballast—Punton & Munn.

30—Sea Bird, (barque) Burditt, Boston, (10)—Punton & Munn.

**CLEARED.**

Dec. 30—Baculian, Gordon, Portugal—Punton & Munn.

May Flower, Dugret, Boston—Punton & Munn.

Jan. 2—Baltic, Stephens, Cuba—Punton & Munn.

Belle Eliza, (Sp.) Ybanez, Cadiz—Ridley & Sons.

**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.  
Dec. 24, 1856. 1m.

**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.

**TO BE LET.**

And immediate possession given.  
**BONA VISTA GOTTAGE**, with Gardens and Outhouses,—lately in the occupancy of Louis Emerson, Esq.  
For particulars, apply to  
Nov. 12. **PUNTON & MUNN**

**ON SALE**

**RIDLEY & SONS**  
HAVE just received per "Belle," from Demarara—  
100 Puncheons very superior MOLASSES,  
20 Hogsheads bright SUGAR.  
All of new Crop, which will be sold cheap for CASH.  
Harbour Grace, Dec. 16, 1856. 1m.

**THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.**

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

BY **PUNTON & MUNN**,  
150 Puncheons Choice  
**MOLASSES**,  
Just landed, ex *Wm Punton*, from Demarara.  
Nov 5

**PUNTON & MUNN**,  
Have just received, ex Brig *Dolphin*, from Queen—  
400 Barrels Superfine Canada Flour  
200 Do. Pease  
400 Do. Prime Pork  
50 Do. Oatmeal  
20 Kegs. Barley.

Also, ex Brig *Eliza*, from Hamburg,  
1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 Bread  
235 Firkins Handers Butter  
20 M. B. Rice.  
And are now landing, ex Barque *Queen*, just arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days.  
A portion of their Fall Supply of  
**MANUFACTURED GOODS**,  
Which will be sold Cheap for Fish, Oil, &c. for Cash.

Nov. 24.

**ON SALE.**

By the Subscribers,  
*The Cargo of the Brigantine Three Sisters, from New York.*

945 Barrels Flour  
100 Do. Pork  
50 Do. BEEF  
10 Chests TEA

Also, remaining from previous importations, a large Stock of  
British Manufactured  
GOODS.  
Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.  
**PUNTON & MUNN.**  
Sept. 3

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
Ex *Boneta*, from Baltimore.  
Superfine Boston Flour, Prime Pork  
White Corn Meal, Rice:  
Ex *Acacia*, from Montreal,  
Superfine Flour, Butter, Lard, &c.  
And ex *Queen*, from Liverpool.

An Assortment of British Manufactured  
GOODS,  
Which will be sold low for Cash, Fish, or Oil.  
Dec. 15. **WM DONNELLY**

**NOTICES.**

**THE STEAMER ELLEN GIBBORNE**  
On and after this date will ply as follows:—  
On Monday from Harbor Grace, at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.  
On Tuesdays, from Carbonear, at 10 a.m. to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.  
On Wednesdays, from Harbor Grace, at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Carbonear.  
On Thursdays, from Carbonear, at 10 a.m., to Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.  
On Fridays the steamer will lie up.  
On Saturdays, from Harbor Grace, at 9 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Bizus 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 intelligibly directed to ensure their safe delivery.  
**F A R E S.**  
Cabin 7s 6d; Steerage, 4s.  
**W. DONNELLY.**  
Sept. 3.

**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 \$2  
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.  
Dec. 1 **FREDERICK R. PAGE,**  
*Land Surveyor, &c. &c.*

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 Outport promptly attended to.  
Terms reasonable; and all Work warranted to give satisfaction.  
**ALEX NEER SMITH.**  
Foot of Play House Hill,  
St. John's, Sept. 6, 1856.

**NOTICE.**

**PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Lombard Street and Churning 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 and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted by them.  
Persons Insured by this Company do not depend upon a restricted fund 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 whose Policies are issued free of charge.  
**W. & G. RENDELL,**  
Agents for Newfoundland.

A SURE AND REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE.  
**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**  
*The Grand ETERNAL 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, all kinds of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that it passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.  
**Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbatic Humours.**  
No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment, curey Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas cannot long withstand its influence. The liver has been called over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.  
**Sore Legs Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers**  
Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, venereal or 20 years standing.  
**Piles and Fistulas.**  
These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.  
*Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—*  
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cerebra, Cheigo-foot, Chlaims, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lambago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin Diseases, Scarcy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.  
Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London and 80, Maiden Lane, New York. Also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices—  
1s. 3s., 5s., 3s., 3s., and 5s. sterling, each Pot.  
Sub-Agents, John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentaforth, Brigus.  
Wholesale and Retail by  
**T. McCONNON, Agent.**  
N. B.—Directions for guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

**NOTICES**

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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

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

**LIFE BRANCH.**  
Stamps or Policies not Charged.—Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake.  
**MEDICAL FEES PAID,**  
Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855.

Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent on the premium.  
PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS.  
EXAMPLES:

Date of Birth	Age	Sum Assured	Premium	Bonus
1845	29	£ 1020	£ s. d. 242 18 4	180
1846	24	1000	194 5 0	160
1846	33	2900	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 £200,000 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 success throughout the country, and has retained it ever since. The result is shown in the annexed fact that its Fire Revenue alone rose in about five years from little more than £30,000 to about £130,000!

Another 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 earned and wholesome reversionary bonus of £0 over 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.  
**BRACKLEBANK & ANTHONY,**  
Agents for Newfoundland

**WARREN, BROTHERS,**  
ST. JOHN'S... NEWFOUNDLAND,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS.  
**C. S. WARREN,**  
Notary Public.  
Agents Canada Life Assurance Company.

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

## SELECT POETRY.

### NEW-YEAR'S DAY ODE.

Hail, infant year! Time's youngest child!  
Storm-cradled hope! we welcome thee;  
Born in the lap of winter wild,  
The tempests howl thy lullaby.  
In thy pale face we wish to see  
No dark presage, no withering frown;  
Even now, anticipation free  
Adorns thee with a garland crown.

Away a few fleet months will wing,  
And deck'd in nature's rockalay green,  
Thou, blushing goddess of the Spring,  
Shalt wanton 'mid the vernal sheen;  
Wooing o'er dewy lawn at e'en  
Unfetter'd innocence to play;  
Rousing the lark through morning's screen,  
To cheer the plough-boy's lengthening day.

Transition sweet! as Summer, now  
A full-blown beauty thou dost move,  
With rose-leaves braided round thy brow,  
The queen of flowers—the queen of love.  
'Daughter of dawn!' say, wilt thou rove  
Among the flocks at purpling morn?  
Or view, rejoiced, through whispering grove,  
Throned pride of night! thy ripening corn?

More matron-like, thou, Autumn grave,  
Rear'd in the breeze thy rustling band,  
Beckoning thy yellow treasures wane,  
'Come forth, my sprightly reaper band!  
If on thy mellow features bland  
An angry scowl may chance to rise,  
'Twill livelier industry command;  
So wins thy husbandman his prize.

Bereft of youth, of wealth, of charms,  
The roseate robes of rich perfume,  
Ling'ring and sad, with folded arms,  
Thou Winter's coat at last assume.  
Shivering in chill December's gloom  
And surly blast, benumb'd and sore,  
Thy mournful eye bent on the tomb,  
Ours forward to—A GOOD NEW-YEAR!

### THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

BY ALEXANDER SMART.

Why flies the time so fast?  
Days, months, and years glide by,  
And each looks shorter than the last,  
And swifter seems to fly;  
On wingless wing still rushing on,  
To join the flight of ages gone,  
Their silent course they ply.

It seem'd, when we were young,  
Time linger'd on the way,  
For Hope, like any syren, sung  
The live-long summer day—  
Oh! sweetly sung of promised bliss,  
Too bright for such a world as this—  
Too beautiful to stay.

And then the winter night,  
So lively and so long,  
When round the fireside, blazing bright,  
Went merriment and song,  
Long were the hours—for we were then  
Impatient to be happy men,  
And join the busy throng.

Hope's radiance in the heart,  
In youth supremely blest,  
Can transitory joys impart,  
The brightest and the best:  
The ills of life come all too soon;  
And why should clouds obscure the noon  
That warms the youthful breast?

When life's young dream is o'er,  
And fancy's fires decay,  
And hope's illusions charm no more,  
Nor chide the ling'ring day;  
Then time sweeps on with winged speed,  
Or, like a thief, with noiseless tread,  
Steals all our years away.

Fled like a dream the past,  
The joyous banquet o'er,  
Our longing looks we backward cast,  
And think on days of yore,  
Brood o'er each scene in joy or woe,  
Till we grow old—before we know  
That we are young no more.

## LITERATURE.

### ADVENTURE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

Who does not remember the exquisite idea of Byron?

'The moon is up, and yet it is not night,  
Sunset divides the sky with her.'

And it was upon such an evening, in one of the most beautifully retired spots to which Italy could venture a claim, that a young artist was reclining against the projecting portion of a hill, immediately above him. His left hand supported a portfolio, and on it lay a drawing, to which

he appeared to be giving the finishing touch; whilst a bystander might have observed, from the curl of a noble and expressive lip, that he was by no means dissatisfied with the effort of his pencil.

Having placed it in his portfolio, and drawn a cloak, which had hitherto rested on the ground, about his firm and muscular, though slight form, he prepared to leave—but a shadow which passed across his path caused him to start and look round. Seeing nothing calculated to excite his alarm, he again prepared to leave, and again did the shadow cross his path, as thrown there purposely. This induced a more cautious observation, and he discovered, immediately above him, a man dressed in a wild picturesque costume, his carbine slung carelessly on his arm, intently watching him. The young student, though startled, gave no sign or sound of fear, but walked with a firm step to the avenue that led to his own way. His purpose was stayed by the figure above hailing him in a brief and decided, though not a stern tone:—

"What would you here?"

"It is but one to one," he thought, as he answered, "I seek my own pleasure."

"Then stay for mine," retorted the other, touching his gun significantly, immediately before he leapt down the hill and faced his opponent, who asked him boldly, "What want you with me?" A brief conference told the student that it would be madness to oppose, and therefore he submitted, though it must be confessed with no very good grace, to be blindfolded and led he knew not where. A few moments carried them to their destination, and it required all his self-possession, when the bandage was removed, to prevent the appearance of alarm, as he saw by each side as ferocious and swarthy looking a being as ever figured in romance or melo-drama.

"Who are you? what are you? and how much ransom will you give?" were the short queries put.

"I am an artist, and having no friends, hope not for ransom. You have made but a sorry evening's work, if you are contented with me."

"It may be—but your name?"

"Salvator Rosa."

"What! the young student who won the prize, and beat a score of old grey-beards at their own weapons. You cannot lack ransom—a hundred friends would come forward."

"They shall not pay a crown for me. I have no claim upon them," replied Salvator, determinedly.

"No claim?" said the brigand, throwing aside his short manner; "why, you have already added to the lustre of the Roman painters! Come, sir, let me examine your designs; I am an artist—the mountains, with their free, open air, are my study."

Salvator opened his portfolio, and displayed to the admiring gaze of his companion several sketches; but one, which most attracted his attention, was the representation of a Roman villa, at the window of which, opening to a large extent of ground, sat a fair girl, her head leaning upon her hand, and her countenance expressive of some secret sorrow.

"Do you know this spot?" he asked hurriedly.

"In truth I do, and love it."

"This maiden—who—what is she?" and as he questioned his agitation increased.

Salvator, alarmed at the expression which the brow of his captor wore, and not knowing to what it might be a prelude, refused to reply.

The robber saw his doubts, and said, in a low, solemn voice, "Young man! I once knew that ground and yonder lady; and I loved them above all others: that time has passed, yet still do I bear the memory of my love so green within my heart, that if you tell me the owners of that mansion prize your welfare, by all that is most sacred, I promise you freedom."

"Alas! on the compassion of one alone can I rely; the old and proud possessor likes me not—for wealth is not mine. I know not whether your offer is jestingly or seriously made, but there is that in you which makes me trust you. Marie, the maiden whose countenance you see imperfectly represented, loves me: her father is proud and will not consent to our union, nay, has even forbidden her to see me."

The brigand listened attentively to the narrative, and said, "I thank you for your confidence: the man whom you call proud drove me from my home, and made me that which you now see me, the outlawed, the despised, but the feared brigand; yet, though he did this to me, I cannot return evil for evil to him; and least of all would I that any should fall upon Marie. The only ransom I would claim, and that I ask as a gift, is your picture; 'tis small, and perhaps of really little value—give it me and you are free. Nay, you are free without."

Salvator handed him the picture, and his singular companion taking from his finger a ring, said—

"Give this to my—, I mean to Marie; and tell her that the individual who once owned it is safe and well; tell her not what he is that gives it you, for her gentle soul would break to know I am—what I am. Come, sir, I will see you to the foot of the mountain; the moon is now up, and she will light us on our path. It is fortunate that there are no more of our band than these two here, the others might not bear our parting with so much equanimity as these gentlemen."

The brigands showed their white teeth from beneath their black and shaggy mustaches, and, as the student with their chief left, they waved an adieu.

A short time brought the two to their journey's end; the brigand gave a hearty shake of his hand to the young Salvator and departed.

The following evening saw Salvator watching the ground which enshrined the gem dearest to his heart; until the light of day had nearly faded he kept a respectful distance, but when the night had claimed the ascendance, and there was but the shadowy light of the moon to betray his movements, he was not long in drawing nearer.

Scaling walls appeared familiar to him, to judge from his agility in doing so, and the readiness with which he sought the least difficult place of access. A very short period brought him to a gate which was left open, and not apparently without cause, for, upon entering, it might easily be discovered that his was not the only form there—a girl, graceful as a young fawn bounding about its mother, was soon pressed in his arms, and kissing her fair forehead, which gleamed through a redundancy of clustering locks, he released her from his embrace, and they both sat down on a seat formed by the branching together of the arms of two trees.

The brow of Marie Gonzonelli was merrier than its wont, at least so thought her companion, for he asked "whether she was the bearer of good tidings, that her eye danced with such pleasure."

Marie's answer was a fit of most music-like laughter.

The student looked grave—the maiden smiled—and Salvator said, in a serious tone—

"I had not dreamed that our prospects were so brilliant as to cause such merriment."

"I must tell you all about it," said Marie.

"You knew my father, and what an enthusiastic favor he holds for youthful genius; he says—but you must not be vain—he says that he never gave you credit for half the power you have exhibited in the last painting of yours which won the prize; and he says also—" and here she paused.

"What says he, dear Marie?"

"Why, he says that if you can do my resemblance from memory to his satisfaction, he will—" and again she paused.

"Will—what, dear?"

"Be friends!" cried Marie, who thought she had hit on a famous plan of explaining her meaning delicately.

The student smiled, for he understood her.

"And now you must go," she continued. "A short period will bring you a message from him, and I would not that he should know of our secret meetings."

She held out her hand; Salvator pressed it to his lips; it was a round, plump, little hand; just such a one as causes the beholder to turn from it to the owner's mouth—so did our student, and imprinting one fervent kiss on her lips, he bounded away with a heart full of gladness.

Need more be said? Yes! for when the portrait of Marie was finished, every one remarked that it was almost as beautiful as the original.

Long after, when fame had brought wealth, and Salvator was the husband of the lovely Marie, he heard that a brother had left his home early in life, owing to an altercation with his father, and had never returned. Salvator said nothing—but he felt that he knew more of the fate of that brother than would be kind in him to impart to his wife.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

A correspondent of the *Placer Herald* is responsible for the following: A marriage took place on the night of the 15th ultimo, at the Nevada Hotel, of a lady, not unknown to the California public, to a gentleman from Kentucky, now a citizen of this State, he being the fifth upon whom she had conferred Hymeneal honors, and the third whose heads are yet above the sod. By a strange concatenation of circumstances her two last husbands, between whom and herself all marital duties had ceased to exist by the operation of the divorce law, had put up at the Nevada House on the same evening, ignorant of the fact that their former *cara sposa* had rested under the same roof with themselves, and also that they had both, in former years, been wedded to the same lady. Next morning they occupied seats at the breakfast table opposite the bride party. Their eyes met with mute, but expressive astonishment. The ladybride did not faint, but bravely informed her newly acquired lord of her singular situation, and who their guests were. Influenced by the nobleness of his nature and the happy impulses of his heart, he summoned his predecessors to his bridal chamber, and the warmest greetings and congratulations were interchanged between the four in the most unreserved and friendly manner. The two ex-lords frankly declared that they ever found in the lady an excellent and faithful companion, and that they were the authors of the difficulties which produced their separation, the cause being traceable to a too free indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks. The legal lord and master declared that his affection for his bride was strengthened by the coincidence, and that his happiness was increased, if possible, by what had

occurred. After a few presents of specimens from their well filled purses, the parties separated—the two ex-husbands for the Atlantic States, with the kindest regards of the lady for the future welfare of her former husbands.

Not the least singular circumstance attending the above, is that the three were all married on the 15th December.

ENGLISHMEN MADE OF GOLD.—The Beloches have a singular superstition that an Englishman is literally made of gold and by the proper kind of treatment can be resolved into his constituent elements. A story is told by M. Fernier which we would scarcely have thought credible; but, true or not, it is well worth extraction:—"A few years before the date at which I am writing Ali Khan received a visit at Sneik Nassor from an English doctor named Forbes. He had been warned of the consequences which would assuredly befall him if he ventured within the clutches of this monster, but it was of no use, he was bent upon undertaking the journey, and paid the penalty of his curiosity with his life. Ali Khan murdered him in his sleep and hung poor Forbes's body up in front of his own tent, which he ordered to be deluged with water during fifteen days consecutively. You will see, he said to his people, 'that this dog of an infidel will at last be transformed into good meats.' Finding however to his great amazement, that this proceeding did not produce the expected result, he thought he would boil the water with which the corpse had been washed, but with no better effect. It then occurred to him that the doctor to play him a trick, had before his death made the gold pass from his body into the clothes and books which filled his trunk. Instead of burning these importunities, which had been his original intention, he had them cut and torn up into little bits, and mixed with the mortar destined to plaster his house. He had not yet had occasion to use it, but he informed us, as he related the details of this disgusting tragedy, that when he did he expected to see his house covered with a layer of the precious metal. Nothing would ever have induced him to forgo this belief, and he did not disguise from me that he would have been happy if he could have added my poor corpse to the mortar in question."

INDIAN SAGACITY.—An Indian, upon his return home to his hut one day, discovered that his venison, which had been hung up to dry, had been stolen. After going a short distance, he met some persons, of whom he inquired if they had seen a little, old, white man, with a short gun, and accompanied by a small dog with a short tail. They replied in the affirmative; and, upon the Indian's assuring them that the man thus described had stolen his venison, they desired to be informed how he was able to give such a minute description of a person whom he had not seen. The Indian answered thus: "The thief, I know, is a little man, by his having made a pile of stones in order to reach the venison, from the height I hung it, standing on the ground; that he is an old man, I know by his short steps, which I have traced over the dead leaves in the woods; that he is a white man, I know by his turning out his toes when he walks, which an Indian never does; his gun I know to be short, by the mark which the muzzle made by rubbing the bark of the tree on which it leaned; that the dog is small, I know by his tracks; and that he has a short tail, I discovered by the mark of it in the dust where he was sitting at the time his master was taking down the meat."

MERCY TWICE BLESSED.—Every effort to increase the happiness and heighten the character of the poor, will tell powerfully on the condition of those by whom it is made, seeing that the contentment and good order of the peasantry of a country give value to the revenue of its nobles and merchants. For our own part, we never look on a public hospital or infirmary—we never behold the slum-houses into which old age may be received, and the asylums which have been thrown up on all sides for the widow and the orphan—without feeling that, however generously the rich come forward to the relief of the poor, they advantage themselves whilst providing for the suffering and destitute. These buildings, which are the best diadem of our country, not only bring blessings on the land by saving, it may be, as electrical conductors, which turn from us many flashes of the lightning of wrath; but, being as centres whence succours are sent through distressed portions of our community, they are fostering-places of kindly dispositions towards the wealthier ranks; and may, therefore, be so considered as structures in which a kingdom's prosperity is nursed, that the fittest inscription over their gateways would be this—'Whosoever a man soweth that also shall he reap.'

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