

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, APRIL 29 1857.

NO 33

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Its motto shall be TRUTH.
"Truth ever lovely since the world began,
The foe of tyrants and the friend of Man."

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

The greatest happiness of the greatest number.

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

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

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

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

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

We are promised considerable support from St. John's, and anticipate nothing like an appointment.

GEORGE WEBBER
J. & J. JILLARD,
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents
Quadrants, Commas, Bars, Nautical Altimeters, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments,
Sold and Repaired.

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

BIBLES and other BOOKS
Sold at the Society's Prices Tract
Gratis

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Indigent, 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 the system, 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 all other means have failed.

GENERAL REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-douloureux, Tumours Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 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
ALEXANDER T. MCCONNAN,
St. John's N.F.

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 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 ulcers, wounds, glandular swellings, stiffness or contraction of the joints, &c. &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 Greasings, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cæcody, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin Diseases, 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:—

1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot.
Sub-Agents:—John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentford Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by

ALEXANDER 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
MARBLE, SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES,
MONUMENTS, TOMBES, &c.

MARBLE, being best adapted to the climate of North America, is now in general use in the Provinces. Orders by letter from the Outposts 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,
150 Puncheons Choice
M O L A S S E S,
Just landed, ex *Wm. Purton*, from Demerara
Nov. 5.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, will shortly publish—
Dedicated by permission to
His Excellency Governor DARLING—
A Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's Newfoundland and Diary Tables
Price of the former \$4 and of the latter \$2
A List is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renou's Brick Building, Duckworth Street.

FREDERICK R. PAGE,
Land Surveyor, &c. &c.
Oct. 1

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street and Charing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of a century has manifested to the public the promptitude and liberality of its arrangements. All losses have been adjusted by them.

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

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

W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland.

Post Office Notice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

Harbour Grace, Carbonear and Brigus—on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a. m.

Trinity, Bonavista and King's Cove,—every Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bay Bulls and Ferryland,—every Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Harbor Briton, Burgeo and Greenspond—every alternate Thursday commencing on Thursday the 16th inst.

Fogo and Twillingate,—monthly, commencing on Thursday, the 16th inst.

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Newfoundland
9th April 1857.

THE LAST OF THE
ABORIGINES.
A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be had of at this Office
price 1s

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE POISONINGS AT HONG KONG.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives some details of the arrest and first interrogatory of the Chinese baker, Allum, whose execution for poisoning his bread has been already mentioned.

Allum, who is a man of large fortune, and who has extensive mills and granaries at Canton where his family usually reside, took to flight immediately after the perpetration of his crime, and embarked in the night on board a junk for Macao. An English steamer was sent in pursuit of him, and he was brought back on the 19th to Hong Kong, where he was immediately subjected to an interrogatory by Captain Adams, charged to investigate the affair. The questions and his answers, which were as follows, were made through an interpreter:—

“Q. On the 15th December all the foreigners who deal with you received bread which had been poisoned with arsenic. These who partook of it soon felt the effects of the poison, and several are still in a dangerous state. Soon after the commission of this action you took to flight. Your domestics, on being arrested and interrogated, declared that the bread had been prepared under your direction, and that you personally mixed the poison, and threw the arsenic into the dough. What have you to say to this?”

“A. I acted agreeably to the order of the Viceroy, which was brought to me by a satellite of the mandarin. That order told me that the English having declared war on my country, it was my duty to assist in their destruction; that the soldiers used fire and sword to fight them, and that I was to use poison; that it was natural to do everything to injure an enemy; and that moreover, if I disobeyed his orders my family at Canton would be thrown into prison, and all my property confiscated.

“Q. The conduct of the Viceroy is horrible, but it is no excuse for yours. The act which you have committed is contrary to the laws of war, as it is to those of humanity, and who commits such a crime is equally guilty with him who advises it. It is useless for you to attempt to excuse yourself by saying that you acted against an enemy, for you have also poisoned Germans, Russians, Italians, Americans, and French, with whom you are not at war.

“A. It was involuntarily that the poisoned bread was distributed to these foreigners.

“Q. What you now say is not the truth. Your domestics have declared that, on that day, you made two kinds of bread: one which was distributed by your orders to all foreigners indiscriminately; and another, which was good, and given only to the Chinese.

“A. My domestics are mistaken.

“Q. That we shall see hereafter. Your crime is so horrible that it is very natural that you should seek to dissemble, but when the day of your trial arrives we will furnish proof of all we charge you with.”

The first interrogatory took place at the moment when the baker was brought back and lodged in the prison of Hong Kong. It is a curious document, and shows the feelings which now animate the Chinese.

The Earl of Elgin has been sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Signor Saffi, the eminent Italian will commence a tour in Scotland for the purpose of lecturing on his country's cause the second week in April.

The two vacant garters are not yet disposed of, but it is said, likely to be conferred on Lord Granville and Lord Dalhousie. The Duke of Norfolk declined one.

The subject of discussion at the last meeting of the Union Society, in the learned town of Oxford was “That some coercion of the press is rendered necessary by late events?”

It has been resolved to repair the Royal Mail Steamer Tyné at Southampton. The expense of getting her off and fitting her out again will be nearly £20,000, when ready for sea she will be worth at least £10,000.

Her Majesty, we are happy to state remains in the enjoyment of excellent health and retains all her usual active habits. It is now pretty well understood that the accouchement may be expected in the early part of next month.

Mr. Bronner O'Brien has gone to Tiverton on behalf of the British and continental democrats, to oppose Lord Palmerston's re-election for that borough, on the ground of his “alleged anti-democratic policy at home and abroad.”

At the last general election the number of electors in Ireland on the register was 179,488. In counties 149,854, and in cities and boroughs 29,634.

At the Dublin and Kinstown Railway half-yearly meeting to be held on the 28th inst., the directors will declare a dividend of 4 per cent., free of income tax.

The execution of the two convicts, Edmund Power and Patrick Norris, who were sentenced to death at the Cork assizes has been fixed to take place on Monday, the 27th April.

The judge in chancery charged with the winding up of the Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland has made a call of 10s per share on the contributaries, payable on the 30th inst.

RUSSIAN VESSELS OF WAR.—The Russian Government, which formerly was accustomed to apply to England for the building of a great number of vessels of war, appears, of late to give the preference to France. She has now on the stocks in the building yards of M.M. Collas and Co., of Bordeaux, a screw frigate of 500-horse power, to carry 60 guns; a screw corvette of 400-horse power, for 30 guns; and a paddle-wheel steam yacht of 400-horse power intended for the Emperor of Russia.

COLONISATION IN TURKEY.—By a recent rival from Constantinople, which brings intelligence to the 12th, we learn that the Sultan published a firman, ordering that land shall be given to foreign families who may feel disposed to establish themselves in Turkey. The essential condition required for such settlers will be that they shall become subjects of the Sultan and swear fidelity to him. The colonists are to have full freedom of religion, and to have their own churches.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY APRIL 29

The Paper from which we were enabled to take the Harbor Grace address to Governor Darling, did not come to hand in time for our last week's publication, we publish the address and reply to day, together with his Excellency's opinion and advice upon the subject of French rights to our Fishery, and placed in juxtaposition will be found the opinion of Mr. Robinson upon the same subject, so that the public may judge as to the claim, which either may possess, upon the people's gratitude.

We are not of the number who desire to attack Gentlemen in exalted stations of life, and still less would we willingly censure a Governor or depreciate his public character after he had left our shore: Indeed under our present form of Government we do not understand how any Governor can be censured for the course which the Minister of the day may think it profitable to pursue, as a political character. The Governor of Newfoundland may henceforth be deemed a nullity; the most difficult question is—how any Gentleman of character and standing, can tamely submit to remain nominally at the head of a Government so degraded, and so degrading, as our present local Government, in its various ramifications, appears to be.

“Make your income equal to your responsibilities, such was the first sentence which fell from Governor Darling's lips with which we were dissatisfied, for that part of his address to the Legislature was indirect recommendation to raise by taxation, means sufficient to meet the expenses, which an extravagant Administrator might incur; and that injunction was followed to the letter in all but one solitary instance, that of the attempted duty upon fish and oil, the Tariff albeit, it was called “the Poor man's” not only produced revenue to meet the expenses, but exceeded, by, we believe some fifteen or twenty thousand Pounds; but notwithstanding all this indirect recommendation of additional taxation, and the, it may be conscientious but certainly injurious opinion upon the Fishery question, we could afford to unite in a tribute of respect to the representative of royalty, and separating the Honorable but passive overseer, from an active and designing ministry, we with others did not hesitate to sign the complimentary address.

To his Excellency CHARLES HENRY DARLING, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the District of Harbour Grace, in the Island of Newfoundland, having heard of Your Excellency's intended departure from amongst us, beg leave to convey to you the assurance of our sincere wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

We beg to express the high sense we entertain of the talent and ability with which Your Excellency has, since the commencement of your administration, conducted the Government of this Colony, and of the hearty desire you have always evinced for the welfare and advancement of all classes of its inhabitants.

We thank your Excellency for the faithful representation made by you to Her Majesty's Government of the evil and ruinous effects that would result, should the contemplated convention with France be finally confirmed; and we ardently hope that your remonstrances, in conjunction with the exertions now being made by the people of this Colony, will, in the end, frustrate the unjust attempt to alienate the rights and privileges of those who have ever been loyal and faithful subjects of the Crown of Great Britain.

We sincerely hope that your Excellency may enjoy health and prosperity in your new and more exalted position; and we now beg to bid you farewell, and to assure you that Mrs. Darling, your family, and yourself carry with you our warmest

wishes for your future happiness.

Harbour Grace,
April 8th, 1857.
Signed by above 200 inhabitants

REPLY.
To the Inhabitants of the District of Harbour Grace:

GENTLEMEN.—It has given me great pleasure to receive this Address, by which I am assured of the good opinion entertained by the Inhabitants of the District of Harbour Grace, of my conduct in the administration of this Government, and of their kind wishes for my success in the different sphere of service on which I am about to enter.

I simply discharged my duty to Her Majesty's Government, not less than to the Colony itself, in faithfully describing the reception which the Fisheries Convention met with from the Legislature and from the population at large; and I rejoice that it finally devolved upon me to make, on the part of that Government, the announcement which confirmed the belief I have always myself entertained and publicly avowed, viz. that the decisive rejection of that measure by the Local Legislature would prove to be its nullification.

I beg in the names of Mrs. Darling and other members of my family to thank you for the kindness with which you refer to them; and I request you to accept our best wishes for the future prosperity and happiness of all the inhabitants of the District of Harbour Grace,

C. H. DARLING,
Governor

Government House,
April 18, 1857.

Extract from Despatch No. 66.
From the documents (Alluded to) it can hardly fail to be concluded, that the Government and Parliament of Great Britain recognised, and enforced the exclusive right claimed by the French, whenever we were at peace with that nation, from the year 1783, to the date of the last mentioned proclamation of Governor Gambier in “1802,” and therefore that exclusion of the British was clearly acknowledged as the footing on which it (the right) stood in “1792 and upon which it was replaced by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

The strong point appears to be, that the Act of Parliament, 28 Geo. 3 cap. 35, and the subsequent proclamations of Governors Elliott and Gambier, not only direct the destruction of works erected on shore, and the removal of ships and boats; but the departure of his Majesty's subjects themselves from the prescribed French limits; and this for the avowed purpose of enforcing the notice to them, that they are not to “interfere with the French within these limits—thus presenting a marked contrast to the language of the predecessors of those Governors, already referred to, before 1792, which uniformly refer to the French right as being “common” or “concurrent.”

That the right conferred must be taken to include all kinds of Fish that could be caught upon the Coast, seems scarcely to admit of doubt, since the British Fishermen themselves are not permitted to remain on the Coast conceded to the French for fishing purposes during the temporary occupation of it for those purposes by the latter.

Such Fish, whether salmon or otherwise, as they might be able to catch during the absence of the French in the winter months, that is, according to immemorial practice, from about the 10th October to the 16th April, they would seem not to be prohibited from catching, but this remnant of a right as it may be justly described, would practically be of little importance.

Now, if either of these meanings be accepted if the declaration ran that His Britannic Majesty will prevent His subjects from interrupting in any manner the fishery of the French by their “joint right” or “common claim,” or by “seeking or endeavouring to gain” what the French are “endeavouring to gain” at the same time, no sort of doubt or degree of ambiguity would exist as to the meaning of the Declaration.—His Britannic Majesty would have promised that his subjects should not interrupt the French by the assertion of their “joint right” or “common claim,” or by seeking or endeavouring to catch fish on those coasts of Newfoundland, the temporary occupation of which was assigned to the French. The object in view being to ascertain the footing on which the French right stood in 1792, as recognised by the British Government, and to which it was restored in 1814 it is unnecessary for that purpose to pursue the enquiry further.

MR. ROBINSON'S OPINION ON THE FISHERIES.

Mr. GRIEVE convened a special meeting of the Commercial Society on Thursday the 16th inst., at which the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this meeting that after perusal of Mr. Laouchere's despatch of the 26th March, it is not considered advisable or necessary to send Mr. Robinson at present as a Delegate to England; but as occasion may

hereafter arise for the services of a Delegate to resist any encroachment on our rights, it is resolved that such portion of the amount subscribed as may be agreed on, shall be placed in the Bank, to meet such expenses.

That the Committee do wait upon Mr. Robinson with a copy of the foregoing resolution, and present him with one hundred guineas sterling for his services, connected with the intended delegation.

Accordingly, on the 17th inst., the Committee consisting of Messrs. GRIEVE, STARR, ROW, DICKENSON and HEPBURN, met Mr. ROBINSON, and presented to him the said resolutions, who in reply said:—

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to offer you my thanks for your kindness in presenting to me these resolutions, and through you, to the Commercial Society my grateful acknowledgments for the handsome fee they have given me.

I prize still more highly the generous confidence in me which led your influential Society, unsolicited, to depute me to proceed to England for the purpose of opposing the late Convention. As no class in the country has so great a stake involved, and would have been so deeply affected by the ruinous concessions to France contemplated by that Convention, as the members of that Commercial body; so none could with greater propriety have stood forward to resist the public wrong, and the invasion of their private rights.

Should the necessity to which you advert arise I shall be ready and willing to the utmost of my limited ability—but with faithful zeal—to assist in defending the just rights of the people of this Colony, in any manner in which my services may be required.

I fear that the danger to which you refer is increased in consequence of the encouragement the French will naturally derive from the new opinion recently promulgated that the subjects of France possess an exclusive right within their limits not merely to the cod fishery but to fish of all kinds.

I owe it to the Commercial Society and to the country to state my firm belief that such an opinion is as erroneous in law as it is calculated to be injurious in effect.

The grounds of that belief have been closely examined by me whilst preparing for the mission with which you honoured me—I think you are entitled to them, and I will cheerfully place them at your disposal if you desire them.

From the Times.
The opinion of Mr. ROBINSON on this vitally important point is as follows, and will no doubt be received as one of the plainest expositions of our fishing relations with French subjects that has yet appeared most conclusively fixing the property of the British subjects in Newfoundland in an undisturbed position, if adopted by the home government:—

I am of opinion that the only fishing rights the subjects of France are legally entitled to in Newfoundland are (1) the liberty to fish for Cod in common, or concurrently with British subjects on that part of the coast between Cape Ray and Cape John, in the enjoyment of which privilege they are not to be interrupted by the competition of—or, as the word is subsequently explained—by “being molested by” British subjects;—(2) the liberty of drying such fish within the limits aforesaid;—(3) the right to build scaffolds, stages and huts “necessary and usual for drying fish,” and to repair their fishing vessels.

I do not think the French are entitled to an exclusive right to the Cod fishery within those limits, nor to any right whatever to carry on, or interfere with, Salmon Herring, Seal net, Mackerel or other fishery then Cod fishery, for the following reasons:—

The language of the Treaties between England and France under which alone the rights of the latter nation are derived; does not convey, or purport to convey, any exclusive right, the term “exclusive” or any synonyme is not used. The sovereignty of the Island being in England, she concedes to France “the liberty” to fish, and dry that fish, on the shore; promising not to interrupt French subjects in the enjoyment of such permissive right but stipulating that the method of carrying on “the fishery” which had at all times been acknowledged and used, should not be deviated from by “either party,” thereby expressly providing for the presence of both parties in the prosecution of a common pursuit.

N. B.—The authorities cited by Mr. Robinson with that Gentlemen's remarks shall be given in extenso in our next publication.

CARBONAR APRIL 22nd 1857.
Mr. Editor.

Sir,
Will you please to publish the following exhibit of the disbursement of three years Grant from the Legislature, to the Carbonar Dorcas Society, and in due time, the Secretary will furnish a statement of the number and description of garments given to the poor.

Yours Respectfully
R. H. Shenstone.
Legislative Grant for }
the years 1854 55 } £. s. d.
and 56, £25 5s } 86 10 9 Cy.
per annum

Paid for Goods from Messrs Woss & Fryer
Mr. S. Pike
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Nichole
Mr. Korke
Mr. Bulger
Mr. McNeil
Secretary's B
and station
Postages &c.,
Balance in hand

R. H. Shenstone

It is appointed
DIED.—On 8
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aged 69 years.
Yesterday at
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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

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by Mr. Robinson shall be given in

nd 1857.

to publish the urement of three ure, to the Car- line time, the Se- of the number s given to the

Paid for Goods had from Messrs Pack	£	s.	d.
Woss & Fryer	11	4	6
Mr. S. Pike	23	4	0
Mr. Taylor	11	18	4
Mr. Nichole	15	5	5
Mr. Morke	1	11	0
Mr. Bulger	15	18	2
Mr. McNeil	6	1	7
Secretary's Book, and stationary	5	6	0
Postages &c.	1	1	0
Balance in hand	1	1	3
	£86	10	9

R. H. Shenstone
President and Treasurer.
Carbongar, Dorcas Society

It is appointed unto All once to die.
DIED.—On Sunday Morning last after a short illness Mary, relict of the late Mr. John Belle, aged 69 years.

Yesterday at Bears Cove, after a lingering illness, born with christian r-signation to the Divine will, Mr. William Parsons, aged 30 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
April 27.—Margaret Ridley.—Brown, — Liver- pool 25 days.
Bella.—(Sp.)—Larca, Havana 23.
Ridley & Sons.
28.—Rothsay.—Taylor, Baltimore, 13
Punton & Munu.

CLEARED.
April 25.—Spirit of the Times.—Martin, West Indies.
Ridley & Sons.
28.—Bacalieu.—Gordon, West Indies
Punton & Munu.

Choice Cienfugas Molasses.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
Are now landing ex Spanish Brigantine Bella from Cienfugas.
A Cargo of very Superior,

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
Which will be disposed of on liberal TERMS.
April 28th 1857.

For Sale,
BY
PUNTON & MUNN,
The Cargo ex Rothsay from Baltimore CONSISTING OF
1527 Barrels superfine FLOUR,
300 do MEAL,
50 do Mess BEEF,
70 do PITCH,
50 do TAR,
50 Boxes superior TOBACCO.
April 28th 1857.

Ridley & Sons.
HAVE received per Margaret Ridley An addition to their stock of
Manufactured Store
G O O D S
ALSO
BRIDPORT WARES
Of all descriptions
April 28th 1857

NOTICE.
Office of the Board of Works,
April 8th, 1857.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 4th inst:
Resolved.—That the Board of Works will not be accountable for any expenditure on Roads, Public Buildings, or any institution over which it has control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board,—such order to be verified by the written order of the Chairman and Secretary for such expenditure.

Resolved.—That no Surveyor or Inspector of Roads, or servant of the Board, shall give or have authority to give any order for Supplies, or work of any description, without first obtaining the written order of the Chairman and Secretary.

For Sale.
The fine fast sailing Schooner
ORNAMENT.
Burthen per Register 61 Tons
Substantially built, and well found in Sails Rigging and Ground Tackle, a very desirable craft for a Coaster
Apply to
CLIFT, WOOD &

SPRING GOODS.
Ridley & Sons,

HAVE just received per [Spirit of the Times] and [Haidee] from Liverpool their Spring Supply of

STORE GOODS.
Comprising everything necessary for the FISHERY OUTFITS

ALSO
100 Firkins Irish BUTTER choice for family use.
100 Tierces Irish PORTER which can be Highly recommended.

Together with their usual extensive and varied assortment of
British Manufactured GOOD
All will be sold on the most reasonable terms CASH.
April 14 1857.

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 Laire 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 breast of Mr. Mark Parsons, with a Brick Cellar beneath, and garden in front. The above property is fee simple and the terms will be made accomodating.
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.
Dec. 24, 1856. 1m.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE just received per "Belle," from Demerara—
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.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Ex Boneta, from Baltimore,
Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork
White Corn Meal, Rice,
Ex Acasius from Mont real,
Superfine Flour, Butter, Pease, & c.
And ex Queen, from Liverpool,
An Assortment of British Manufactured
G O O D S
which will be sold low for Cash, For
or Oil.
Oct. 15. **WM. DONNELLY.**

TO BE LET,
And immediate possession given,
Bona Vista **GOTTAGE,**
with Gardens and Outhouses,—lately in
net occupancy of Louis Emerson, Esq.
for particulars, apply to
PUNTON & MUNN
Dec. 2 1856.

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.

INSITUATED—1839.

Impowered 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 case 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.	Months.		Quarterly Premium.	Half Yearly Premium.	Annual Premium.
	Years.	Months.			
30	0	3	£ 0 12 4	£ 4 4 0	£ 7 3 0
40	0	3	£ 0 12 4	£ 4 4 0	£ 7 3 0
50	0	3	£ 0 12 4	£ 4 4 0	£ 7 3 0
60	0	3	£ 0 12 4	£ 4 4 0	£ 7 3 0

Age.	Months.		Whole [Annual] Premium for remainder of Life.	Half Premium during First 7 years.
	Years.	Months.		
25	0	3	£ 1 19 2	£ 0 19 9
30	0	3	£ 1 19 2	£ 0 19 9
35	0	3	£ 1 19 2	£ 0 19 9
40	0	3	£ 1 19 2	£ 0 19 9
45	0	3	£ 1 19 2	£ 0 19 9
50	0	3	£ 1 19 2	£ 0 19 9
55	0	3	£ 1 19 2	£ 0 19 9
60	0	3	£ 1 19 2	£ 0 19 9

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 Newfoundland
January 28.

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 SHARES £20 EACH. 1800.

TRUSTEES
JOHN SHAW LEIGH —
JOHN NAYL R Esq., Esa.
DIRECTORS, ETC., sq., LIVERPOOL
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.
J. BRANLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch

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

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

Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent. on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS
EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Bonus.
1845	29	£ 1 020	£ s. d. 242 18 4	18
1846	24	1 000	194 5 0	16
1846	33	2 900	480 15 0	32
1847	10	300	46 4 0	4
1848	23	100	14 5 2	1
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 unexampled fact that its Fire Revenue alone rose in about five years from little more than £30,000 to about £130,000!

"A further cause of this rapid growth lies somewhat more below the surface, but is yet of importance. From inquiry we learn that no fire office possessing half the above revenue annually deposits its accounts with the Registrar-general.

"The resources and balance-sheet of this great Company are, on the contrary, annually registered, and unmistakable evidence is thus given periodically of its capacity to meet its engagements."—*Morning Herald*, December 26, 1855.

"Indeed, the bonus of the 'Royal' may be pronounced to be larger than any yet declared by the mass of the English office. Here is an office which yields a fairly easy, neat and wholesome reversionary bonus of 81 per centum in its Life Branch, and it 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 office have been in existence for a century! Equally successful and singular in both departments. Indeed, the Life Department may be said to present results equally as worthy of mention."—*Morning Chronicle*, November 28, 1855.

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

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY.

TIME. I saw an aged man whose hair Curl'd gently on the blast...

His eye on childhood kindly gleam'd, No frown awoke its fears; Yet darker yet its tresses seem'd...

The cheek so bright, so sweetly gay, Where love and beauty shone, He kiss'd, while passing on his way...

He sat beside the man of years; Religion too was there, With sunny looks, to kiss his tears...

He pass'd where bright and rosy morn Her lovely children spied; He pass'd again, and flowers were born...

And yet he was a man of years, whose bright but wrinkled brow Spoke not so much of smiles as tears...

A LOVE-REVERIE.

BY H. S. CORNWELL.

When the silver-clouded day Fades in evening gold away, Then I lie to dream of thee...

Where the odor-burdened breeze Hints thy name among the trees, And sweet wind-wards all around...

And the peaceful stars above Are my symbols of thy love,— Pure, and radiant and high,—

And the river, at my feet, In its murmur, liquid sweet, Tells me of but thee alone...

Then the vision-land appears, Bright with rosy future years; O'er whose stormless, crystal sea...

Us no wave may overwhelm, Love sits smiling at the helm,— Steering straight for aiden, thus,

LITERATURE

AN EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER (From Punch's Pocket Book)

I don't think I am a discontented man in a general way; in fact, I believe—fondly, it may be—that I am rather the contrary...

"Torn from home and all its pleasures," I have been made to come into the country. I didn't want to leave town at all; I would much rather have stayed there...

was carried into execution without delay. I won't tell you my name, for fear my friends should hear of what I am about to tell you, and put me in a mad-house immediately; but the fact is—we had to get up at half-past four on the morning of our departure!

At last we got to our destination in "dear romantic Wales." I dare say it is very romantic, but I know that the roads are none of the best, and that our flyman—carman, I ought to say, properly, but it reminds me so of my people in the city—cheated me horribly as to the fare.

We got on pretty well for the first few days, but now comes the climax of my misery; for the last two days it has poured incessantly, and to crown all this morning, the newspaper has not come!

I can't get away from this horrid place, unless I choose to walk five miles to fetch a car, and that's no joke this weather in thin boots; besides, Angelina would not consent to go if I did.

The only event which would procure our return to town I believe, would be the death of Angelina's mamma—an event at which I should die of grief, for she is a dear old lady, and is so fond of coming to see us for a week and stopping a month.

P.S.—The rain having just stopped for a few minutes, Angelina wants me to "take her out for a nice little walk while it holds up."

P.P.S.—She has gone to put on her "things."

SHERIDEN AND THE GAME-KEEPER.

The late Richard Bunsley Sheriden was more celebrated in the senate than in the field, and enjoyed more pleasure in popping at his political antagonists than at a covey of partridges. A few years before his death he paid a visit to an old sportsman in the sister kingdom, at the commencement of the shooting season, and in order to avoid the imputation of being a down-right ignoramus, he was under the necessity of taking a gun and at the dawn of day setting

forth in pursuit of game. Unwilling to expose his want of skill, he took an opposite course to that of his friend, and was accompanied by a gamekeeper, provided with a bag to receive the birds which might fall victims to his attack, and a pair of excellent pointers. The gamekeeper was a true Pat, and possessed all those arts of blarney which are known to belong to his countrymen, and thinking it impossible on him to be particularly attentive to his master's friend, he lost no opportunity of praising his prowess. The first covey, and the birds were abundant, rose within a few yards of the statesman's nose, but the noise they made was so unexpected, that he waited until they were out of harm's way before he fired. Pat, who was on the look-out, suppressed his surprise, and immediately observed, "Faith sir I see you know what a gun is, it's well you wasn't nearer, or them chaps would be sorry you ever came into the country."

SINGULAR ADVENTURES.

The adventures of a second Robinson Crusoe, in the person of Charles Goodridge, who has family connexions in Colchester, have just been published, and present one of the most singular narratives ever recorded. The author, with his fellow ship-mates, was wrecked when on a sealing voyage in the year 1821, and cast ashore upon one of the Crozet Islands in the South Seas—uninhabited by any human being, and without a tree or shrub upon its barren soil.

A SENSATION WORTH DYING FOR.—"I am no teller of stories," says Hazlit, "yet there is one belonging to Barleigh House of which I happen to know some of the particulars. The late Earl of Exeter was divorced from his wife, a woman of fashion and of somewhat more gaiety of manners than lords who love their ladies' like. He determined to seek a second in an humble sphere, and that it should be one who, having no knowledge of his rank, should love him for himself alone.

For this purpose he went and settled incognito, under the name of Mr. Jones, at Honev, an obscure village in Shropshire. He made overtures to one or two damsels in the neighbourhood, but they were too knowing to be taken in by him. His manners were not boorish; his mode of life was retired; it was odd how he got his livelihood; and at last he began to be thought a highwayman. In this dilemma he turned to Miss Hoggins, the eldest daughter of a small farmer at whose house he lodged. Miss Hoggins the eldest daughter of a small farmer at whose house he lodged. Miss Hoggins, it would seem had not been used to romp with the village clowns; there was something in the manner of their quiet but eccentric guest which she liked. Having insured her with that kind of regard which he wished for, he made honourable proposals to her, and at the end of some months they were married, without his letting her know who he was. They set off in a postchaise from her father's house and

travelled across the country. In this manner they arrived at Stamford, and passed through the town without stopping till they came to the entrance of Barleigh Park, which is on the outside of it. The gates flew open, and the chaise drove down the long avenue of trees that led up to the front of this fine old mansion. As they drew near to it, and she seemed surprised at where they were going, her husband said, "Well my dear, this is Barleigh House; it is the house I promised to bring you to; and you are the Countess of Exeter!" It is said that the shock of this discovery was too much for the young creature, and that she never recovered from it. It was a sensation worth dying for. The world was worth making, had it only been for this. I never wish to have been a lord but when I think of this story."

ENTERPRISE OF THE DUTCH.

They have bestowed immense labour in re-claiming their soil from the sea, and have based cities on the domain of ocean itself. When they plant a house where the land is marshy they proceed as follows:—They trace the square of its dimensions, bore to the depth of seven or eight feet till they find water, pump it dry, and drive stakes round the square by means of a weight of twelve or fourteen hundred pounds, suspended from a pulley, the stakes are from forty to fifty feet in length and each requires on an average an hour and a half for driving it down. One hundred of these blocks or stakes are sufficient for a small house. The royal palace at Amsterdam took 13,695. When it is considered what immense labour the towns in Holland have required for construction what immense sums they must have cost and what industry the people must have possessed to enable them to prosper with such drawbacks to their exertions, the Pyramids of Egypt the ruins of Thebes the hanging gardens of Babylon, appears no longer as visionary dreams of gigantic enterprise but as the works of man.

CHRISTIANITY THE TRUE CIVILIZER.

Does it appear that civilization alone, with its intercourse and traffic, its arts, and useful sciences, its town-crowding industry, and its disorderly peopling of wildernesses its hurry and impatience of restraint, its intensity and individual will, its contempt of authority, its uncontrollable sway of the masses, its unlooked for upturns and reverses, its passionate pursuit of momentary advantages and its appetite for such gratifications as may be snatched in all haste—does it appear that civilization alone (Christian influence not considered) is likely enough to promote the personal and home felicity of the millions it is sum-moning into life? Judging of what we see around us, dare we look to mere civilization as worthy to be trusted with the moral or even the physical well being of the human family and with the guardianship of the generation next coming up? Dare we, if we had the infant human race in our arms—dare we turn ourselves to that careless personage, our modern civilization, sitting at her factory gate, and say to her, "Take the child and nurse it for me?"

RATHER GREEN.—A Yankee Captain or-cried out in a squall, to a leg hand newly ship-ped on board his craft, "Let go the jib, there! he go that jib?" "I ain't a touchin' it!" squalled: of the simple Down-caster in return.

It is found the women make the best clerks for the electric telegraph. Very rarely, indeed are they at fault. The only difficulty is, to prevent each young lady at either end of the line from having the last word.—Punch.

"Now, then Thomas, what are you turnin' off my writing-table?" said an author to his servant.—"Only the paper that's written all over I haven't touched the case," was the reply.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occur comparatively little pain or inconvenience if regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, exorciatic and scabious sores to which children are liable and mothers will find it the best preparation alleviating the torture of a "broken breast" as a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours and scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and other chief towns, have a reputation, for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with range of civilization.

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