

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. I.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1856.

NO 15.

LET US REANNOY 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 Indolent, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. They cure a host of ailments to these organs, however deranged, and when a better means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

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. This 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, Ashes, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Consumption of the Lungs, Consumption, Deafness, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation of the Lungs, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scalds, Sore-throats, Sore and Galled, Secondary symptoms, Tic-douloureux, Pains of the Uterus, 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 50 Mulder 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 B. N.

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.

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

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

It is unnecessary for him to make any observations upon the convenience and usefulness of a Local Journal in so populous and wealthy a district as that of Conception Bay. That is admitted by 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 Native Rights above all other, when character and qualification are equal.

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

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

Its Motto shall be TRUTH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WEBBER.

W. & J. JILLARD,

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers and Commission Agents, Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, 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.

B. B. L. E. S. and other BOOKS sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts gratis.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times," writing on the 28th ult., says—"The king of Naples has positively refused to follow the advice of Austria. A few days ago Prince Petrucci read to Count Buol a despatch from his government, in which it was said that the king was necessitated to refuse to make the concessions recommended by Austria, as it would be equivalent to a voluntary renunciation of his sovereign rights should he yield to England and France. Yesterday Prince Petrucci had another interview with Count Buol, and there is good reason for believing that he confirmed the statement which he had made a few days previously. In a private letter from Naples it is stated that when king Ferdinand II. declined to grant the amnesty demanded by the French minister, he remarked that when he did grant an amnesty it would not be to please foreign powers, but to please himself."

Baron Riemer and Mr. Petre arrived at Marseilles on the 1st instant. Naples was tranquil, but the government had taken extraordinary measures of precaution on the day of the departure of the ambassadors.

The "Gazette de Midi," a Marseilles journal, says "The steam packet the Mongibello has brought news to Naples to the evening of the 27th ult. The news of the departure of the two legations caused a great movement, and the members of them received and paid a great many visits. The English, who are greatly irritated, seemed to expect a demonstration, but none took place. Tranquility is maintained owing to the pacific attitude of the population, and to the measures of precaution adopted by M. Bianchini, director of the ministries of the interior and of the police. The King was still at Gaeta, but the works of defence being terminated, he was preparing to leave for Caserta, which is only an hour's distance from Naples by railway; he, however, had announced that his intention was to take up his residence at Naples in order to direct everything, should there be the least sign of disturbance. Several cabinet councils have been held to prepare for eventualities. General Lanza, who has lately been named to the chief command of Naples, in place of old Gaetan, is a much younger and more energetic man, who served with distinction in the expedition of 1849, against the Roman republic, and in the campaign of Sicily under the orders of the brave Filangieri, Prince of Satriano. The King of Naples will spare no means of honourable conciliation, after having proved by his firmness in maintaining order, that he acts in full liberty from the dictates of his intelligence and his will; and accordingly it is expected that, in a reply to the "Moniteur" he will give an account of what he has done and what he proposes to do, as the manifestation best calculated to satisfy and to re-assure Europe."

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," in a letter dated Tuesday evening, says—"Baron Bremer, whose arrival I announced yesterday, had his first interview with the minister of foreign affairs to-day, and he and Count Walewski have proceeded to Compiègne. Under all circumstances, it is not difficult to guess the sort of report which Baron Bremer will have to make about the King of Naples. Notwithstanding the hopes and expectations of some change coming over that amiable specimen of the Bourbons, I have learnt nothing in any respectable quarter which would justify them. I do not believe that at this moment Ferdinand II. has the slightest intention to listen to reason or humanity, or that he will not continue hardened, false, insane, or hypocritical to the last. It is his destiny, and he must fulfil it. He declared, up to the last moment, that he would concede nothing, and change nothing, in his system of government. The allies might bombard his capital, cut down his people, depose or even kill him, but yield he will not. He admits his weakness in presence of the force that can be brought against him—he will endeavour to defend himself as best he may against his enemies—but change he will not, neither now nor hereafter. Such are the latest declarations known to emanate from his Majesty; how he will abide by them time only can tell. The individual who will feel not the least sorry at so stern a resolve is the Marquis Antonini, the Neapolitan ambassador here. The poor gentleman hoped to remain in his beloved Paris, in spite of the withdrawal of Baron Bremer, or at all events not to be compelled to go further than Brussels, which in his opinion is Paris in miniature. Reports reached him that the French government would send him his passport. To his great delight he learnt that the government had no such intention, and that his stay or departure depended entirely on the will of his royal master. But his joy was of short duration. He has acquired the certitude that will soon receive (if it has not already done so) a peremptory order to return to Naples—at all events to quit Paris; and, once leaving, he will most probably return no more. The movements of the Austrian troops in the legations, as announced in the papers, are not considered by some persons as a withdrawal, but rather as a concentration, to prevent surprise in case of an insurrection in Italy. Those that have retired behind the Po may very speedily re-cross it, and that Austria apprehended a movement is gathered from this, and from the increase of her army in her Italian provinces."

ITALY.

The Austrians have evacuated Forlì, Faenza, and Imola. The Austrian occupation of the Papal States is now confined to the towns of Bologna and Ancona.

Austria is fortifying Piacenza. This town and Ferrara are the two fortified places she holds on the south bank of the Po; from these localities she can enter the duchies and the legations whenever she thinks proper to advance upon southern Italy. At Piacenza the Austrian Government has purchased,

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

through the engineering department, the lands and buildings of the two ports; and, in fact, the works have been commenced already. The tenth subscription list for 10,000 muskets, and which are to be given to the first Italian province that rises in insurrection, has been published. The city of Messina has sent about 400 francs and Constantinople about 230. The whole sum subscribed does not yet amount to 4000 francs. The subscription for the 100 guns of Alessandria has reached 70,000 francs and upwards.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" writing on the 2nd inst. says:—"In my letter of the 25th of Oct. it was said that a violent attack made by one of your morning contemporaries, on the policy of this Government in the Neapolitan question, had produced a very disagreeable impression here and it is necessary to return to the subject. As soon as the Austrian and British Government observed that the French cabinet was coquetting with Russia, they felt that it was necessary 'to let bygones be bygones,' and by degrees a good understanding was established between them. Just as the important question of the evacuation or non-evacuation of the Black Sea and Danubian Principalities was being settled at Constantinople the above mentioned leader appeared, and the Austrians (erroneously supposing the paper in question to be the organ of the First Lord of the Treasury) asked each other how it was possible to work well with an ally who chooses such a critical moment for making such a desperate onslaught. Information has now reached me that the Austrian Government has recently received the assurance that Lord Palmerston is in no connection with the 'Morning Post' and it is well that such is the case, for the treaty of peace would assuredly be mere waste paper if any misunderstanding should arise between England and Austria. A person who is on intimate terms with many Russian families of rank assure me that the flower of the nation is now travelling in different parts of Europe for the express purpose of making political proselytes, and he is of opinion that Russian agents are not strangers to the alarming ferment which there now is in France. The Russians already boast that the Emperor of the French is in their toils and unable to escape; and in this country it is not doubted that the star of Napoleon is on the decline, though naturally the opinions differ as to the time at which it will set."

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.—Private letters received in this city from the Hon. George M. Dallas, U. S. Minister of the Court of St. James, by his confidential friends, convey the important intelligence that he has succeeded in negotiating a treaty between the United States and England, which covers and settles all the points in dispute between the two countries. It has been the earnest desire of President Pierce and Secretary Marcy to accomplish this difficult task before retiring from office, so that all possible troubles might be smoothed away for the incoming administration. The instructions given to Mr. Dallas when he entered upon his mission, have been zealously acted up to by him, and the result has been most happy, as above noted. [Philadelphia North American.]

A terrible accident occurred in the American waters on the 2nd Nov.—the French steamer "Lyonnais," from

New York for Havre, having been run into about 60 miles E. of Nantucket Light, by the ship "Adriatic," from Belfast to Savannah, and so much injured by the collision that she was abandoned by as many of the passengers and crew as could get into the boats and upon a raft. One of the boats had been picked up several on board her having died from exposure to severe weather and exhaustion. Nothing had been heard of the other boats or raft, and it was much feared that they had been swamped and all on board of them—about 130 or 140 souls—had perished. The "Lyonnais" was an iron ship of 2200 tons. A steamer had been despatched from New York in search of the wreck and missing boats.

A western paper mentions, as an indication of the growing prosperity of that quarter of the kingdom, that the across sea traffic of Sligo has induced a second company to place on a steamer for the trade between that port and the great commercial emporiums of Liverpool and Glasgow.

CANADA.

A late number of the State of Maine says:—"The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company commence to run their ship to Portland on the 26th of November next, as will be seen by their advertisement found in another column, at which time the first steamer for this port sails from Liverpool, returning on the 27th of December. Will not the merchant and business men of Maine find it to their advantage to import direct by this line? With a line of first class ocean steamers between this port and Liverpool permanently established, and the chance of a second one by way of Newfoundland and Halifax, connecting with lines of railway meeting throughout New England, Canada, and the United States, Portland begins to attract a trade that hitherto has gone to Boston—Our Boston friends already complain of falling off in the trade with Maine. We hope the present indications are but a prelude to a still more prosperous future for our city. The supply of flour and Western produce this year, for the first time, comes to us over the Grand Trunk Railway.

The celebration of the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway took place at Montreal on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of November, with great rejoicings and splendour. A letter in the "Boston Traveler" of 18th Nov. says:—"Scores of thousands were brought to the City to attend the celebration, from all the surrounding country, within 500, yes, even 1000 miles, and well have the Montreal authorities and the Grand Trunk Corporation, catered for the amusement of their visitors.

Judge Crampton, addressing the city of Dublin grand jury on the 3rd, in the Court of Queen's Bench, at the opening of the term, animadverted in strong terms on the vast increase of taxation in the city under the present corporation.

The Judge of the Prerogative Court has given notice that he will, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, give judgment in the important will case of the Attorney-General v. Wilson which involves a property of several hundred thousand pounds.

Late accounts from Nicaragua state that the American General Walker, had fought two battles with the Guatemalians and their allies, the latter after hard fighting, were defeated with great slaughter. It was thought that these battles would end the contest in Nicaragua, and that Walker had at last gained the object of his ambition.

From Buenos Ayres it is stated that the Indians had made a successful irruption having routed the Government forces and captured and driven off 10,000 head of cattle; and that owing to heavy rains and floods, 150,000 sheep had been drowned.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

At the commencement of our editorial career we confidently avowed that we entertained a never springing hope in the power of intelligence in the people, and though we have occasionally felt depressed at the apparent apathy and indifference with which communications the most startling and important, have been received, yet was our confidence in public opinion never shaken, and we have now the nearest satisfaction of knowing that we did not over estimate that latent but never dying principle.

From the "Patriot" editorial of the 1st inst. we make the succeeding extracts, which, we are proud to say, fully bear out our frequently expressed views of the incompetency or the depravity of our present Ministry. "When a man holding such a prominent position in our political corporation, and maintaining for so many years the honorable character of a liberal metropolitan representative—when such men enter the arena on the side of liberty, justice and humanity, egotistic pluralists and corruptionists may well tremble for their deceitfully acquired positions, for the permanency of their official profit and emoluments; and if any amongst us have been sceptical as to the truth of the extraordinary charges of embezzlement and delinquency made against the Ministry and some of their supporters, they must now feel convinced that those charges were grounded upon indubitable evidence, otherwise the man 'himself a true liberal, and who most effectually contributed to the triumph of Liberalism in Newfoundland, would never endorse such sentiments—would never ignore the acts of a party with whom his interests were identified, and by which alone he could reasonably expect to be personally benefited.

A corrupt government is a great, an incalculable injury to any country; in this, its demoralizing effects have been experienced throughout the various grades of society, from the wealthiest merchant to the humblest labourer, from the Stipendiary Magistrate to the lowest menial. Men of trade have generally one principle in view, which must be carried out if possible. Gain is their object—profit their ultimatum; and satisfied if not themselves dishonourable, they do not wish to make sacrifices for the purpose of coercing others.

Our planters and fishermen are generally too much occupied by their avocations to give political subjects much consideration. Mechanics look to Government or Government men for occasional employment. Old political staggers and men who have been unfortunate in business look for stipendiary offices. Doctors for an allowance for attending the poor. Lawyers for the chance of promotion, acting Judgeships, Attorney and Solicitor Generalships, &c. Schoolmasters are seeking an increase to their starving salaries. Publicans desire to have smuggling winked at in the Colonial Office. Shopkeepers desire the custom of all parties. Pilots, tide-waiters, constables, policemen, and every other official, find it to their interest to be silent, however enormous the amount of venality. The Grand Jury Bill cajoles some; the Free Trade question deceives others; the amended License Act purchases not a few; and even the honorary appointments have a sedative effect: the term Esquire is flattering, no matter whether it is given as a bribe or a special mark of favour, it will be still Esquire. Editors are moderate, hoping to get a small picking, and if they do not approve, will not strike heavily. Judges, Sheriffs and Jailors must be loyal to a man.

All, all are either bribed or flattered, or find it to their interest not to be officious—not to be finding fault with the powers that be—and the duty devolves upon a few to watch the landmarks of the Constitution, to warn the unwary when danger threatens our free institutions, and to bear the oppressor in his den when the liberty of the people and the calls of humanity require it to be done. Fortunately for the country, for the indifferent, for the subservient themselves, such characters have not been found wanting, and prominent among them appears the well tried public servant whose spirited editorial gives interest to our columns to-day.

[From the "Patriot," Dec. 1.]

"On whichever side of the Body Politic we direct our gaze, everything is disjointed and out of order. Why, then, should men who owe the administration nothing of gratitude, suffer themselves to be dragged along through the mire and corruption that the Ministry's own cupidity have created? The bait must, indeed, be sweet and enticing which could at any time make a man forget the abiding interests of his native land, and seduce him to assist in ignoring the happiness and welfare of his countrymen for no other earthly object than to act the degrading and disgusting part of jackal to fill the voracious maws of a pack of fortunate and impudent adventurers, with nothing under heaven to commend them but their assurance and effrontery! A majority of the men now in power care not a fig for the country they rule, but in so far as it comports with their personal gain; and having filled their coffers, would laugh in their sleeves at us as the dupes upon whose ruin they amassed their riches, whilst enjoying them beyond earshot of the curses of their victims.

"We shall not to-day go into a detail of the mal-administration of our political affairs by the men now at the head of them; we shall hide our time for that; but it would not require much research nor labour to show, not their incapacity, for perhaps they are as capable, some of them, as any others; but the absence of a desire to accomplish anything that does not pay them well! And to this end they would feel no compunction in taxing the people till they had leached them of the last stiver. This is evinced in all their acts—they all tend, no matter how obliquely the lines, to this result. Be it then the object henceforth of the advocates of Responsible Government to save the everlasting principle from a connection with men whose proceedings show that it could have no greater enemies—who place themselves upon the pedestal of the Constitution instead of the GOLIATH of SELF-RULE—and call upon us to recognize their assumptions instead of her edicts. With these, in future, we shall have no affinity—

"Our country's glory is our chief concern, For this we struggle, and for this we burn,— For this we smile, for this alone we sigh,— For this we live, for this would freely die."

We have just been favoured by the compiler, Mr. Joseph Woods, with a copy of his Newfoundland Almanack for 1857. It is, in our opinion, a much improved and carefully compiled edition, containing much valuable information not hitherto included in such works. We happen to know something of the care and labour necessary to the completion of such a work, and believe the author justly entitled to public consideration and patronage. We think further that the Legislature should encourage such undertakings by a liberal gratuity, as the sale profits by no means amount to fair remuneration for the labour and study necessarily bestowed upon such publications.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of 'Shavings' is not admissible, our columns are open to animadversion of a public nature, but private character must not be meddled with at least in the "Conception Bay-Man," perhaps the writer will favour us with a call and we shall endeavour to satisfy him of the propriety of our determination in this respect.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay-Man.)
SIR,—The attention of the Grand Inquest was some time since called to the subject of annoyance and loss caused to individuals by packs of dogs being allowed to go at large, it was stated that several sheep, goats, calves, and even cows had been destroyed this season by those dogs, and this statement was confirmed by one of the Grand Jurors who had been himself a sufferer. The magistrate made reference to a statute in such cases provided, which would imply that great neglect was chargeable somewhere.

The fact is, the magistrates may have the power to kill these voracious brutes, but the consequence would be, perhaps, more serious than persons are aware of. All do not see things in the same light. Dogs have long been with us a necessary evil, and like many other things of the sort, must be dealt with judiciously by the wise and prudent. The poor man has long found a faithful and good assistance in his dogs, and it would be cruel to destroy such when many a poor family depend upon them for fuel to keep them from winter's piercing cold. Before the authorities can think of doing away with dogs by wholesale in Newfoundland they must convince a large class of people that they may do better by keeping sheep, goats, &c., or that a substitute may be found more in consonance with the advanced state of civilization at the present day, and for the advantage of the people generally. I hope the matter will be taken up by those who are the most competent to deal with it, being a subject worthy the consideration of the legislator and the philanthropist. Depend upon it Mr. Editor, this is no trifling subject, and whatever may be done in the matter should be for the public interest and for the general good, and this to be permanent must be based upon the consent of the people, which can only be obtained by convincing the poor man that his energies may be better employed than in hauling wood, and that keeping sheep would be more profitable than keeping dogs.
A JUROR.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay-Man.)
SIR,—Whilst the magistrates show a scrupulous exactness in causing the removal of an iron bake-pot or a box of soap from before a shopkeepers door; under a plea that it is on the public highway. I am not a little surprised to observe the ease that they enjoy in looking every day at a horde of hungry pigs roving about at large, devouring up every cock and hen that comes within their reach. I suppose that when some unhappy child is torn in pieces by these hungry and voracious animals, the same exactness will be observed as is observed by the removal of goods from the shopkeepers' doors.
"7."

The accompanying extract is taken from the "Anglo Saxon" of the 15th November, the correctness of which may be well questioned, as it is not probable that the Imperial Government would make concessions such as are referred to

without the Authority of the Government. We recently received a letter from the right Hon. Fisheries, "These are probably up to the Treaty."

On Wednesday, Godden, Esq., of a

On Tuesday, Messrs. Mary (planter),

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Dec. 6—Queen

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FOR the Salary of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

without the knowledge or consent of our Local Authorities, and we understand that no information whatever on the subject has been received by our Government:—
 "We give the following from a private letter recently received by us from London:
 "Our Ministers have conceded to France all the rights and privileges of our Newfoundland Fisheries."
 "These privileges thus given up to the French are probably of the same nature as those given up to the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty."—[Courier.]

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday last, the wife of Mr. James Golden, of a son.
 On the 6th inst., the wife of W. H. Ridley, Esq., of a son.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, after a short illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Patrick Doyle, (planter), of this place, aged 27 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED.

Dec. 6—Margaret Ridley, Brown, Bahia, Queen Esther, Wakeman, Queenstown.

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.

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.

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

THE SCHOONER Favorite, (Now lying at Capt. Drysdale's wharf.) Birtchen per Register, 55 Tons, N.M., well found in Sails, Rigging, &c. Terms made known on application to the Master on Board.
 N.B.—Unless application be made in a few days the above vessel will proceed to sea.
 Nov. 26. **LEVI MONARD**

BY PUNTON & MUNN,

150 Puncheons Choice **MOLASSES**, Just landed, ex *Wm. Purton*, from Demerara Nov 5

PUNTON & MUNN.

Have just received, ex *Brig Dolphin*, from Quebec,
 500 Barrels Superfine Canada Flour
 200 Do. Pease
 100 Do. Prime Pork
 50 Do. Oatmeal
 20 Kegs Barley:

Also, ex *Brig Eliza*, from Hamburg,
 1500 Bags No. 2 & 3 Bread
 285 Firkins Randers Butter
 20 M. Brick:
 And are now landing, ex *Barque Queen*, just arrived from Liverpool, in 18 days,
 A portion of their Fall Supply of **MANUFACTURED GOODS**, Which will be Sold Cheap for Fish, Oil, or Cash.
 Sept. 24.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Is Edited and Published every Wednesday morning, by **GEORGE WEBBER**, at his office, Water-street, opposite the Premises of **W. DONNELLY, Esq.**
 Terms:—Five shillings per annum half in advance.

ON SALE.

By the Subscribers,
 The Cargo of the *Frigantine 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 SUBSCRIBER,

Ex *Boneta*, from Baltimore,
 Superfine Baltimore Flour, Crime Pork
 White Corn Meal, Rice:
 Ex *Acadius* from Montreal,
 Superfine Flour, Butter, Pease, &c.
 And ex *Queen*, from Liverpool,
 An Assortment of British Manufactured Goods which will be Sold low for Cash, Fish, or Oil.
 Oct. 15. **WM DONNELLY**

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 8 a.m. to Brigus and Portugal Cove, thence to Brigus and Harbor Grace.
 Goods from Harbor Grace, Carbonear and Brigus for St. John's, cannot be received unless prepaid to Portugal Cove.
 All Goods must be legibly directed to ensure their safe delivery.
F A R E S.
 Cabin 7s 6d.; Steerage, 4s.
W. DONNELLY.
 Sept. 3.

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

NOTICE

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street and Charning 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 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 whose Policies are issued free of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,
 Agents for Newfoundland.

A MARVELOUS 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, 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, Scorbutic Humours.*

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scoury, 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 sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

Bad Legs, Bad Glands, Burns, Eruptions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cocks-bay, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (so-called) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Erysipelas, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scoury, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot. Sub-Agents,—John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentford, Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by **T. MCCONNOR**, 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 BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch.

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

LIFE BRANCH.
 Stamps on Policies not Charged.—Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake.

MEDICAL FEES PAID,
 Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855.
 Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent. on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS.

EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Bonus.
1845 29	1020	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	110	14 5 2	10
1849 27	500	46 18 4	40

This Company added about £90,000 to its permanent capital, for the increased protection of its Insurers. This step distinctly shows that the Company has always acted upon the principle enunciated by one of the directors at the last Annual Meeting of the proprietors—that the interests of the assured have a paramount claim on the directors—a claim superior even to that of the shareholders themselves.

From that moment, as might be expected, the Company attained the highest consideration throughout the country, and has retained it ever since. The result is shown in the annexed fact that its Fire Revenue alone rose in about five years from little more than £30,000 to about £130,000!

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

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

Indeed, the bonus of the 'Royal' may be pronounced to be larger than any yet declared by the mass of the English offices. Here is an office which yields a fairly earnest and wholesome reversionary bonus of 80 per centum in its Life Branch, and in regard to fire operations, can make this very enviable boast, that it has exceeded the Fire business of all but two of the London Fire offices—viz.: the receipt of nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premiums alone—some of which ancient offices have been in existence for a century! Equally successful and singular in both departments. Indeed, the Life Department may be said to present results equally worthy of mention.—*Morning Chronicle*, November 28, 1855.

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

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

VERSES

WRITTEN SOON AFTER ATTENDING THE DEATH-BED OF A BELOVED DAUGHTER.

THE SENTIMENTS AND MANY OF THE WORDS BEING THOSE THAT WERE UTTERED BY THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN IN HER DYING HOUR.

Oh! 'tis a lonely thing to die,
To leave the verdant smiling earth—
The blue, the spangled vault of heaven,
And those we've loved even from our birth.

No more to view the glorious orb
Shed his bright rays o'er land and wave;
Soon shall those rays unheeded beam,
Nor cheer my cold and silent grave.

More poignant for the bitter pang
That rends this faint and feeble heart;
Ah! fondest parent, long beloved,
Fruit nature bleeds from thee to part.

Farewell awhile, my hour is come—
One fond, one other parting kiss—
Bright hopes of glory raise my soul,
And tell me we shall meet in bliss.

In peace and love I leave the world,
No passion e'er perturbed my mind,
From me none can forgiveness need,
For all were good and all were kind.

Long have I felt the sure approach,
And silent mused on this dread hour;
'Tis sad to part from those we love—
Death hath no other pang nor power.

While faith, like sweetest melody,
Exalts with joy the fainting heart,
And thoughts too high for mortal tongue
A peace ineffable impart.

And now the vital spark of heaven
Is languishing to leave this clay;
And soon 'twill sink—to rise again—
In beams of brighter, purer ray.

Come, dear Redeemer of my soul!
Oh! shield me in the tempest high;
I give my soul to thy command;
Jesus, with outstretched arms, is nigh.

To welcome her who loved His word;
Her sole delight its sweet control,
Sufficient is his precious blood,
To free from sin the guilty soul.

Home! home! sweet Jesus, call me home!
Now let me to Thy bosom fly;
Parents, farewell a little while—
'Tis peace, 'tis joy in Christ to die.

OUR BROTHER.

BY MARY.

We laid him where the Northwind sweepeth
Through the dark and shadowy pine,
Where the lamps that night-time keepeth
Softly o'er his earth-bed shine,
Oh, our hearts were sad and lonely,
When we laid him to his rest;
Dearest treasure! and our only,
Sadly were our souls oppress'd.

Blooming as a rose in summer,
Eyes as bright as dew-drops are;
Ah, he seemed a cherub comer
From the athen-land afar,
Joyous as the birds that warbled
Sweetest bird-hymns in his ear,
Or the little brook that gurgled
O'er its pebbly pathway near.

Never more will find him sleeping,
Softly pressing 'neath his cheek
Violets, that once were peeping
Forth so timidly and meek,
On the banks where now they're growing,
All unvisited and lone,
Save by sunbeams, downward glowing,
Or the shadows o'er them thrown.

Glimpses bright, perchance of heaven,
Where he was so soon to be,
To his soul-lit eyes were given,
Visions of the best, the free!
Ever seemed his bright eyes beaming
With the hues of paradise:
Trustingly we closed them, deeming
They were opened in the skies.

Now his little form is resting,
Where the Northland breezes sigh
Low sad requiems o'er the grave-mound,
Where the starlight loves to lie.
Summer comes, with bird and blossom,
Sweetly o'er his grave they bloom—
One thought brings joy: there'll be a summer
To the winter of the tomb!

A young man being cured of a martial predilection, by being in a skirmish, it was said of him that he had an itch for military distinction, but the smell of sulphur cured it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUNISHMENT OF MAD. MADERSPATZCH.

Among the other victims of the Austrian Government there still lives in Pesth the lady who was scourged by Austrian soldiers—Madam Maderspatzch. I have met several who have seen her, and the account they give of the affair is as follows: She is a lady of fortune and rank, residing in Siebenbergen, in the south-eastern part of Hungary. Her husband was an officer in the Hungarian army, and she herself naturally sympathized with his party, and, it is said, frequently entertained him and the officers under him in a very hospitable manner. This had exasperated the Austrians, and when, at length, they occupied that part of Hungary, they were quite ready for severities against her. Unfortunately for her, her tenantry made some celebration at the time, and burned (she stated, without her knowledge), the Emperor Francis in effigy. She was at once seized, and at the command of the Austrian officer, made "to run the gauntlet," or the "Gassenlauf," as they call it. I gained some acquaintance with this Austrian punishment while in the Gros Warden prison, as it was applied on all the thieves and deserters every Saturday afternoon. The custom is usually to call out three hundred men, who form two rows, one hundred and fifty on a side. Each man is to be provided with a tough limber stick. The criminal, a hardy, strong man, commonly is stripped to the waist, and made to walk leisurely through at the beat of the drum. If any one in the line neglects to lay on as hard as he can, he gets five and twenty himself. It is generally calculated that a strong man sent through the line four times, if he has strength enough to get to the end, will die within a few hours.

This was Madame Maderspatzch's punishment, though with generous consideration for her sex, the "run" was probably limited to once through! The effect upon the proud, high-born lady, was to drive her into insanity. The news of such a public brutal indignity on his wife, so affected the husband, that he shot himself through the brain. And, to entirely hush up the matter, the only survivor, a young son, was drafted into the Austrian army in Italy as a common soldier, where he is still. The whole deed seems to have come, if not directly from Hayman, at least from his general orders. The poor lady is still in Pesth, in a half crazed condition. It is said, after Hayman's tremendous flagellation by the London brewers, some one sent her a paper containing an account of it, and that she kept it in her bosom, wet with her tears! Somehow or other, she obtained, too, a piece of one of the brooms with which she was beaten, and manicule-like she made a bracelet of it, which she now wears.—[Hungary in 1851.]

MORNING CALLS IN TUNIS.

Lady E. S. Wortley, in her description of Tunis, says:—

"People pay visits at Tunis in rather a curious way generally. On ordinary occasions you go, not exactly down your friends' chimneys, but something very like it. You walk from roof to roof, and make a descent where you will down a steep little staircase, communicating with a small door in the terrace-roof; as there is neither knocker nor bell provided, the visiter has no chance of saying "Not at home," and occasionally this must be tiresome and inconvenient; indeed, one of my Tunis friends told me she often found it unpleasant when engaged in the various indispensable avocations connected with a well-managed household. As for us, we had a very agreeable walk on the roofs, which are beautifully paved with broad stones, and often decorated with little avenues of orange trees, beds, and parterres of flowers, and clusters of all kinds of sweet flowering plants—the orange trees affording a delightful shade in the heat of the day, and the flower-beds the most odoriferous breathings. After we had thus promenaded for some time, we met the daughter of the American consul, who, like ourselves, was taking an agreeable little stroll. She invited us to come down the chimney, or through the trap-door, and see her father and mother, which we had much pleasure in doing. The American consul's lady told me it was so long since she had been in the United States, that she had almost forgotten her own native place. After spending some time with Dr. Heav's amiable family, we ascended once more to the roof, and again proceeded to pay a visit to Mrs. Farrier. One could not help, however, feeling a little Paul Fry-ish, thus continually and almost literally dropping in; but we were soon quite reconciled to these slight peculiarities of Tunisian custom."

TIME.—The hand of time is visible in all the works of Nature. Ask the man whose locks are white with the dew of age, over whose head the sun has performed his innumerable revolutions, whose form is tottering on the verge of the grave, and mark the answer:—"Time was, when I was young, and vigorous with hope animated with future prospects and the expectations of long life; but where are they now? Alas! my days have passed away like a dream, and scarcely a trace of them is left to say that they have been!"

Let us call to mind the pleasing recollections of childhood, when, with our early associates, we mingled in the pleasing recreations of childish sports, or, seated around the fireside of our sacred homes, with a tender father and a fond mother to watch over and protect us in the crooked paths of infancy and youth. But where, now, are the associates of our early years? By the hand of time they are scattered here and there on the earth, and many of them have long since sunk in the silent tomb.

Where now is the fond brother, or the kind and affectionate sister, whose society we once enjoyed? Perchance they have long since been removed by the hand of Time, and the gentle breezes of the evening now softly wave the tender grass over their lonely habitations.

This will time continue to work his ravages until the Seventh Angel with one foot upon the land, shall swear by Him that liveth forever that time shall be no longer.

WOMEN IN CHINA.—Woman is in a more degraded position in China than in any other part of the globe, and her humiliation is rendered more conspicuous by the extent to which civilization and education have been carried in the empire. In no rank is she regarded as the companion of man, but is treated solely as the slave of his caprice and passions. Even amongst the females of the highest ranks few are found who can read or write; their education is confined to the art of embroidery, playing on a horrid three-stringed guitar, and singing; but the obligation of obedience to man is early inculcated, and the greater portion of their time is spent in smoking and playing at cards. The women of the poorer classes have no education, and can be considered little better than beasts of burden. A man of that rank will walk deliberately by his wife's side, while she totters yoked to a plough, while he guides it! Those of the lower classes who are good looking, are purchased by the rich at about twelve or fourteen years, and are then instructed according to their master's ideas.

The Chinese cannot at all comprehend the European mode of treating ladies with respect and deference, and being naturally superstitious attribute to devilish arts practised by the fair sex, the just appreciation we entertain of their value; in short, they consider European ladies have an influence somewhat similar to that ascribed to an evil eye by Italian superstition.

Chinese domestics have a very great objection to reside in an European family over which a lady presides; and a tradition of theirs coincides with their superstition about our females, "That China should not be conquered until a woman ruled in the far West!" Some say that this prophecy was never heard of until they were conquered by the army of Queen Victoria. Be this as it may, they all contend that it is to be found in some of their oldest works.—[Travels in China.]

A NEW AMUSEMENT.—We have sometimes thought it might prove a most useful thing for the pale, feeble and sickly young women of the present day, if some competent person should get up a series of amusements for them, of a kind fitted to develop and strengthen their physical powers. Suppose, for example, we should get up an amusement called "Taking off our Grandmothers," in which one or several of these feeble young women should appear in short gown and petticoat, with pails, soap and scrubbing brush, and play scrubbing the floor—mind only play it, though, of course, to be effectively played it should be done as vigorously, and as nearly like our grandmothers who did it in earnest, as possible. The brush should be laid on as hard and the floor be made as clean, as if done in earnest instead of fun, but you are to remember that it is only as fashionable fun, and you know that a great many fashionable amusements are as fattening as scrubbing floors, for instance, dancing all night. Only let some ingenious body contrive to make it a fashionable amusement to take off our grandmother's floor-scrubbing, and our word for it, many of our fashionable young women who don't seem to have strength enough to pick up a fan or handkerchief, would go through the whole process of scrubbing a floor and do it well. It is only as work that they can't do it. Fun is altogether another thing.

As few of our fashionable friends would know how to get up this amusement, on account of never having seen it done, we supply the recipe from our collection of hints to housewives.

For this purpose have a small tub or bucket of warm water, an old saucer to hold a piece of brown soap, a large, thick tow-linen floor-cloth, and a long-handled scrubbing-brush. Dip the whole of the floor-cloth into the water, and with it wet a portion of the floor. Next, rub some soap on the bristles of the brush, and scrub hard all over the wet place. Then dip your cloth into the water, and with it wash the suds off the floor. Wring the cloth, wet it again, and wipe the floor with it again a second time. Lastly, wash the cloth about in the water, wring it as dry as possible, and give the floor a last and hard wiping with it. Afterwards go on to the next part of the floor, wet it, scrub it, wipe it three times, and proceed in the same manner, a piece at a time, till you have gone over the whole, changing the dirty water for clean whenever you find it necessary. When the floor has been scrubbed, leave the sashes up while it is drying. For

scouring common floors that are very dirty, have by you an old tin pan with some gray sand in it; and after soaping the brush, rub it on some sand also.

We believe the above are the necessary directions, and strictly followed, they will constitute an amusement of the most taking character, and many a gentleman who wouldn't give a straw for all the polkas that were ever invented, would give his eyes and his heart for a sight of the young ladies "Taking off their Grandmothers."—[N. Y. Organ.]

TREES IN OREGON.—In the March number of Barry's Horticulturist, published at Rochester, is a communication from N. Coe, of Portland, Oregon, furnishing accounts of the dimensions of several trees of remarkable size which he measured in that Territory; one of these trees, near Astoria, being ten feet in diameter, five feet above the ground, 112 feet to the first limb, and its total height 242 feet. Another one, in a forest of spruce, cedar and fir, of about the same size, measured thirty-nine feet in circumference. Mr. Coe says:—"Gen. John Adair, of Astoria, informs me that about three years ago he bought a hundred thousand shingles, all made from one cedar tree, for which he gave fifteen hundred dollars in gold." The tremendous size of timber in Oregon appears to be well attested.

SENTIMENTALITIES.—By a SENTIMENTAL YOUNG LADY.—THE heart is a nursery of the tenderest plants to which the least chill often proves most destructive.

White hair is the chalk with which Time keeps its score—two, three, or fourscore, as the case may be—on a man's head.

Two's a secret, but three's none. The heart-strings will snap, just like harp-strings from excess of cold and neglect.

Good nature is a glow-worm that sheds light even in the dirtiest places.

Man has generally the best of everything in this world—for instance, in the morning he has nothing but the newspaper to trouble his head with, whereas poor Woman has her curl-papers.

Kindnesses are stowed away in the heart, like bags of lavender in a drawer, and sweeten every object around them.

SEVEN FOOLS.—1. The Envious Man—The man who sends away his mutton because the person next to him is eating venison.

2. The Jealous Man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it.

3. The Proud Man—who gets wet through, sooner than ride in the carriage of an inferior.

4. The Litigious Man—who goes to law, in the hopes of ruining his opponent and gets ruined himself.

5. The Extravagant Man—who buys a herring, and takes a cab to carry it home.

6. The Angry Man—who learns the ophicleide, because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piano.

7. The Ostentatious Man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.—[Punch.]

An affray happened in Macao a few years ago, in which a Chinese was killed by the Portuguese. A peremptory demand was made for one of the latter to expiate the death of the former. The government of this place, either unable or unwilling to fix on the delinquent, proposed terms of compromise, which were rejected, and force was threatened to be used. Then happened to be a merchant from Manila then residing at Macao, a man of excellent character, who had long carried on a commerce between the two ports. This unfortunate man was selected to be the innocent victim to appease the rigor of Chinese justice, and he was immediately strangled.

A lady at the St. Louis Hotel remarked in our presence recently that she always watched with much interest the ingress and egress of husbands and wives to and from the dining and drawing rooms of fashionable hotels. "If," said she "the wives enter and depart little in advance of their husbands, be sure they wear the—Oh! no, we never mention 'ems.' If, on the contrary, the husbands take the lead, you may rest assured they take the lead in everything else." This idea, to us, is perfectly original, and we shall be somewhat particular, hereafter, in satisfying ourselves of the truth of such significant signs.

IMPUDENT QUESTIONS.—To ask an unmarried lady how old she is.

To ask a lawyer if he ever told a lie.

To ask a doctor how many persons he ever killed.

To ask a minister if he ever did anything wrong.

To ask a merchant whether he ever cheated a customer.

ANGER.—In contentions be always passive never active on the defensive, not the assaulting party; and then also give a gentle answer, receiving the furies and indiscretions of the other like a stone in a bed of moss and soft compliance; and you shall find it sit down quietly; whereas anger and violence make the contention loud and long, and injurious to both parties.

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