

# The Conception-Bay Man.

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

OL. I. HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1856. No. 9.

## 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 every one. But it is necessary to state the political principles which shall guide such a Journal.

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

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

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

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

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

Its Motto shall be TRUTH.

"Truth ever lovely since the world began,"  
"The foe of Tyrants and the friend of Man."

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

"The greatest happiness of the greatest number."

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE WEBBER.

CHRISTOPHER COYELL,  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,  
BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. N. & J. J. Hill, and opposite the premises of Messrs. P. & M. Mann, and having received thorough instructions in several of the principal cities of America, feels confident in warranting that all garments made by him will give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their patronage. All orders from the Harbours attended to with neatness and dispatch.

Harbour Grace, Sept. 17, 1856.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times,  
September 27.)

## MEMOIR OF THE LATE LORD HARDINGE.

It is with very sincere regret that we have to record the death of Field-Marshal Lord Hardinge, which took place on Wednesday the 24th inst., at his country seat near Tunbridge Wells.

Few officers have served so long and with so many opportunities of distinction, and of Lord Hardinge it must be said that in the field he was ever found equal to the occasion.

We do not claim for the gallant soldier who has just departed from amongst us the praise of military genius of the highest order. He was neither a Marlborough, a Napoleon, nor a Wellington, but the work which he had to do he always performed efficiently and well.

From the lowest grade he rose to the very highest rank in the British army by his own deserts. He was not connected by birth with any noble family, nor with any influential clique in military circles; and yet he became Commander-in-Chief. Slender indeed was the chance that Henry Hardinge, the son of a clergyman in the north of England, who entered the army as ensign in the year 1793, should have attained the dignities of Governor-General of British India and of Commander-in-Chief. It may be said that the accidents of life were on his side, but they were no more so than in case of a thousand others who have passed away, their names unknown. The very turning point of his career affords evidence that he was a man destined to conquer in the battle of life. Lord Hardinge used frequently to tell the story how after the battle of Corunna, when the English troops were hurrying on board ship, a staff officer was anxious to gain the friendly shelter of the English fleet. The keen eye of Marshal Beresford, who was superintending the embarkation, detected the vigor and capacity of a young officer who was employing himself most zealously in the discharge of his duty. That young officer was Henry Hardinge, and from that moment his fortune was made. He was required to act in the place of the expedition's staff officer, and Lord Beresford never forgot his activity and zeal. At a subsequent period, when Beresford was charged with the important duty of preparing the Portuguese forces to take an active share in the contest with the veteran troops of Napoleon, he remembered the young officer who had done such good service on the beach at Corunna, and summoned him to his aid. He gave him a brigade in the Portuguese service before he was 25, and after a time his foreign grade was commuted for British rank. But for this fortunate accident, as Lord Hardinge used to call it, his fate might have been, according to his own opinion, that of a hundred others. He might have died a colonel on half-pay, after thirty years of hard service in every corner of the British empire. We doubt if this would have been the case. For men of so energetic a stamp, so unfitted by nature for the career on which they have entered, are acci-

dents are ever occurring which they are prepared to turn to account.

To give but a suggestion of the actions in which this brave soldier was engaged is to recall the leading events of the most glorious and successful war in which the British arms have been engaged since the days of Marlborough.

During the whole of the Peninsular contest he acted as Deputy Quartermaster General of the Portuguese army. He was wounded at Vimiera; he was present at Rolei; we have already mentioned the distinction he obtained at Corunna. When Wellesley entered on the scene as acknowledged chief we find him at the passage of the Douro, at the Battle of Busaco, and actively engaged in organising the defence behind the memorable lines of Torres Vedras. He was present at the three sieges and at the final capture of Badajoz, and at the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo. It was, however, at the battle of Albuera that Lord Hardinge performed the chief feat of his military career. That battle, as is well known, was offered to Soult by Beresford with more valour than discretion. During the progress of it Beresford as ever, distinguished himself by the greatest personal courage; but the fortune of the day was turned by a happy manoeuvre, executed by young Hardinge without orders, and on his own responsibility. The battle was one of the most bloody on record in proportion to the number of the combatants. As General Napier writes:—"The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood, and 1,500 unwounded men, the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill." It is thus that the historian of the Peninsular war describes the attack made by Hardinge during that fearful day upon a French division posted upon an eminence formidable for defence:—"Myers was killed; Cole himself and Colonels Ellis, Blackeney, and Hawkshawe fell, badly wounded, and the whole brigade, struck by the iron tempest, reeled and staggered like sinking ships. Suddenly recovering, however, they closed on their terrible enemy; and then was seen with what a strength and majesty a British soldier fights. In vain did Soult by voice and gesture animate his Frenchmen; in vain did the hardiest veterans, extricating themselves from the crowded column, sacrifice their lives to gain time and space for the mass to open out on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately on friends and foes, while the horsemen, hovering on the flanks, threatened to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm weakened the stability of their order; their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in their front; their measured tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as foot by foot, and with a horrid carnage, it was driven by the incessant vigour of the attack to the furthest

edge of the hill. In vain did the French reserves, joining with the struggling multitude, endeavoring to sustain the fight; their efforts only increased the irremediable confusion; and the mighty mass, at length giving way like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the ascent." Hardinge fought at Salamanca; he was severely wounded at Vittoria; he was at Pamplona; he crossed the Pyrenees with the conquering British army; he was at Nivelle, at Nive, at Orthes. After the return of Napoleon from Elba he again entered upon active service, and was attached as Commissioner to the Prussian army. He lost a hand under Bucher at Ligny, and this was his share in the Waterloo campaign.

When peace was restored to the world he did not retire into inactivity, but continued in one important post or another in the service of his country. We do not here pretend to give a catalogue of the successive offices which he held. He was successively Secretary at War, Secretary for Ireland, Master General of the Ordnance, and, finally, in the year 1844 he was raised to the high dignity of Governor-General of India.

The four years during which he held the reins of government in that distant region were memorable even in the eventful history of British India. The events of the Sikh campaign are too fresh in the public recollection to need recapitulation here. No one has forgotten, when the storm of war suddenly broke upon the north-western frontier of our Indian possession, with what energy the brave old soldier hurried to the scene of action, with what disinterested feeling the Governor-General postponed all questions of dignity, and acted as second in command during the fiery days of Moodkee, of Ferozeshah, and of Soobraon. Independently of these great military achievements, the Indian administration of Lord Hardinge was in other respects crowned with success. It was he who originated the policy with regard to the kingdom of Oude, which Lord Dalhousie, at a subsequent period, had the nerve and intelligence to carry out to its legitimate fulfilment. In October, 1852, four years after the expiration of his Indian government, Lord Hardinge was raised to the highest post within the ambit of a military man—he was appointed Commander-in-Chief to succeed the Duke of Wellington. This important post he held until a very recent period, and throughout the eventful epoch of the Russian War. Few men have actually seen war upon so great a scale, or been concerned in directing operations of such magnitude at home. It was not Lord Hardinge's fault, nor can it be imputed as blame to him, that he inherited the traditions and practices of a glorious period in the military annals of Great Britain, which had served their turn full well, but were no longer applicable to the exigencies of modern warfare.

There must have been some extraordinary qualities in a man who could rise to such eminent employments without ever having had—save the memorable instance of Albuera—the chief direction of any great military achievement in the field. In the Peninsula Lord Hardinge was

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always under command—in India he modestly took the second place under Lord Gough—in the recent conflict with Russia his office was rather one of selection than of direct participation, and in his selections he was not very fortunate. The qualities which seem to have recommended Lord Hardinge to honour and fame were, in the first place, unflinching courage in the most terrible trials or in the most unexpected turns of war. He was distinguished, moreover, by a buoyancy of spirit, by a cheerfulness, by a geniality which made him ever acceptable to those around him. Almost to the last, when the weight of years and of lengthened service was beginning to tell upon him, he was a ready and efficient man of business. A character and habits such as these, joined to unwearied zeal and to a never-failing sense of duty, will be sufficient to account for the honours which he attained without insulting the memory of so gallant and deserving a man with fulsome and superfluous flattery.

**A PROJECTED RIVAL TO THE "TIMES."**—A meeting for the purpose of carrying out the above singular project was held at Swansea last week. The Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell, in the course of explanations, said:—"People did not read volumes, but pamphlets, and especially newspapers; so much so that the daily "Times" has been called the Bible of England—hence its influence was immense. They all knew with what ease the "Times" ignored great questions—how it blew hot or cold on several fundamental points—how it could turn round—it was not in fact, guided by the pole-star of honesty, rectitude, and human justice. Any scheme, therefore, which would improve this state of things was deserving the attention and respect of every man who loved his country. Mr. Thomas then proceeded to explain the nature of the proposed scheme. It was the establishment of a first class newspaper, to be called "The Dial," which would be formed under the liability act. The speaker then read copious extracts from the prospectus, after which he remarked that failure was almost impossible. The paid-up capital would amount to no less than £500,000, and this large amount would buy not only the best type, the best paper, the best ink, but it would buy the best talent, the best brains, and the best experience. But not only had they the advantage of this large sum of money, but this would be subscribed by about 100,000, all of whom would naturally be acquiring for the "Dial." The principles were enrolled in the deed of settlement, and, therefore, nothing could be put in the paper incompatible with the prospectus. The scheme also secured another thing—that the paper should always be of a high moral tone. They did want a paper which should be primarily swayed on public questions, not by a sordid calculation of profit and loss, but by consideration of right and wrong. The scheme would also be a national one; it would take in men of all classes. On the board were as many churchmen as dissenters. Although the paper had once been advertised they had already got £10,000, and he believed that in three months the whole of the shares would be taken. The scheme was secured from all monopoly by no one person being allowed to take more than ten shares. A resolution was carried expressing concurrence in the proposed National Newspaper League. [Carmarthen Journal.]

**BERLIN, SUNDAY, Sept. 21st.**—Yesterday evening, the nuptials of the Princess Louisa of Prussia with the Grand Duke of Baden, were solemnised in the Royal Schloss with all the prescriptive solemnities.

**THE IRISH POTATO CROP.**—As to the state of the potato crop, the *Freeman* says:—"The fever of last month has subsided, and the farmer may now compute his losses and gains. He has prematurely lost the leaves and stalks, but he has gained the root. The crop is everywhere good, and the yield unusually abundant. There are some samples of rotteness, but they are an unappreciable percentage on the whole crop. Some varieties have escaped altogether, while others have been touched which grew in the same field, treated with precisely the same culture, thus teaching the farmer, by experience, from which he is sure to profit, the value of frequent changes of seed. But, taken altogether, he had not such a crop since the old days of abundance, and now feels comparatively easy. Last year's crop on the average lasted until April, or about seven months' consumption, the remaining five months have been supplemented with the various forms of coin at no trifling expense. If this year's crop should stand the pit—of which there is little doubt—he will have enough for the whole year, or some for the market in exchange for bread."

The Milan journals state that Marshal Radetzky recently told the officers of his staff that a campaign in Piedmont was not improbable.

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HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29.

Of the various important subjects upon which a difference of opinion is known to exist, none deserve greater prominence than the causes of the decline of our inshore fishery; after many years close observation and some practical experience, we are led to believe that this decline may be justly attributed to two principal causes; first—a considerable diminution in the quantity of fish frequenting our shores; and, secondly—the absence of seasonable supplies in many of the outports. With regard to the first cause we only repeat the frequently expressed opinion of parties most competent to form a correct judgment, when we state, that it is attributable to the number of French vessels annually employed in the Bank fishery—there can be no doubt that a very material diminution in our catch is thus occasioned; but, a minute investigation would warrant the assertion that, taking one year with another, the quantity of fish upon our ground has not so considerably diminished as to justify certain injurious conclusions rather hastily arrived at; we must, therefore, glance at another cause, and one less hopeless, inasmuch as it is in the power of liberal Capitalists, aided by a fostering and energetic government to remedy the evil.

Some thirty years since, there was scarcely an Out-harbour of any consideration in which a branch of mercantile business was not profitably carried on—where the planter would find little difficulty in obtaining supplies wherewith to prosecute the voyage—even the poorest fisherman would receive Salt, Pitch, Canvas, Cordage, Hooks, Lines, &c.; Coarse Clothing, Bread, Molasses and Tea were also afforded; and as soon as the prospects of the voyage would warrant the advance, Flour, Pork, and Butter would be added; and although the charges were exorbitant, it rarely happened that supplies thus carefully issued were not paid for—more frequently something would be due the poor man at the close of the season—which with what was advanced upon winter work would generally be sufficient to sustain even the poorest families; the produce of such winter work consisted of Hoops, Staves, Heading, Clapboard, Ships Timber, Store Frames, Firewood, &c., which, with Shipbuilding in some places, and Boatbuilding in many more,

would make up the source of employment; and private charity would contribute to the support of the aged, the helpless, the sick, and the infirm. When we contrast such a state of things with the present, one of boasted enlightenment and progress, we are tempted almost to deplore the introduction of those institutions which, by a strange perversion instead of assisting and elevating the population, have rather tended to disunite, to demoralise, and to pauperise them.

But to pursue the enquiry—if the primary causes of the sad change were traced to their proper source, it would be found that many of our Outport establishments were knocked up—not because of losses necessarily sustained in the Newfoundland trade—but rather from the wild speculations or dissipated extravagance of some of the principals resident elsewhere, to which, if we add the mismanagement of business by certain unsuitable agents in this Country may be mainly attributed the decline of our Outport business, and consequent failure of the shore fishery. Far be it from us to assert that fish might have been taken in such abundance as formerly; but with the exception of a few intervening years, sufficient might have been taken for the peoples' support, if supplies could have been obtained for the early and constant prosecution of the voyage; taking a period of eighteen years of our own experience, but five were so unfortunate that the prudent supplier was not paid.

Unfortunately for this Country, old and experienced merchants were within a short period of time succeeded by less experienced men who hastily assumed that the evils which they had to combat arose from the general system of supply; and as a remedy, an extensive barter system was to be substituted by which Saint John's would become the market town and the Outports merely fishing stations, still those who were possessed of means and who could be supplied with safety were to be kept on, but the poor fisherman with aged parents, or a large family to support, was to be taught the great advantage of a liberal market if he could only manage to live on the air for a season, catch and cure the voyage, and borrow a boat sufficiently large to convey his fish and oil a distance of one or two hundred miles to the Capital.

Such was the mistaken course adopted for some years—its baneful effects were soon experienced throughout the Island—a large proportion of our best fishermen became impoverished and were robbed by what were termed bumers or free traders. Thousands of quintals of fish was spoiled in one season for the want of salt, and tens of thousands more which might have been taken, lost to the country for the want of the means of catching, and this in one Bay and under our own observation. The people sank under the change. Young men finding their efforts thus paralysed at home, left their aged parents and went to sea, and in a short period want and gaunt famine prevailed where for ages the necessities of life were wont to abound; and when to these evils was added that of the Potato failure, hundreds—nay, thousands sank into their graves without appeal to the government, and leaving no other memorial than may be presented by the mute mounds under which they had found a refuge.

Of the flagitious and shameful waste of the public money since constitutional rights were bestowed upon this country, we will not now venture to speak, but shall content ourselves with observing that, if one-half the amount had been appropriated to purposes of remedial relief, or if the government had adopted similar principles to those by which the Dutch and other fisheries were enabled

to prosper for ages, then might Newfoundland, instead of being a byword to others, have become a prosperous Colony, the contented home of thousands of hardy able and industrious fishermen, who have left her shores for ever.

(To the Editor of the Conception-Bay Man)

SIR,—The subject of the letter of a "North Shore Wesleyan," which appeared in last Wednesday's *Express*, is so closely interwoven with the welfare of the general body of the Wesleyans of the whole Island, and the benefit that would result to them if it were carried into execution, induces me to submit a few remarks which his observations have suggested.

As this is a matter of no trifling or ordinary moment, but one which essentially affects so numerous and influential a body, I heartily coincide with him in his declaration that it becomes incumbent upon the Wesleyans of the districts of BURN and HARBOUR GRACE, to exert every effort to stem the exuberant torrent of Sectarian injustice that a lying, deceitful, mercenary Ministry have so basely practiced upon their brethren of the district of Bay-de Verds.

It is true that the effect produced by the occasional warpings of a private individual, is in general unimportant and imperceptible; but he who endeavours to rouse the inactive energies of those upon whom it is incumbent to guard with the most jealous solicitude against every encroachment upon their interests, not only discharges his duty to that community of which he is a member, but, in the estimation of one whose favour is more to be valued than wealth, he does the only act in his power to curbe the generation of abuse. Let not then any man, who is sincerely anxious for the welfare of his country, lament his limited ability; but remember that the strenuous exertion of one man was the primary foundation of Magna Charta, and that in the language of Blackstone, the oppression of an obscure individual gave birth to the famous *Habeas Corpus Act*.

Arouse then, Wesleyans of this district, from your apathetic indifference; stand forward, and with enthusiastic determination form a bold front and protect your just rights; listen to the voice from the North Shore, and give utterance to your feelings which have been wounded and insulted by the contemptuous treatment your brethren of Bay-de-Verds received from an unprincipled and hypocritical cabal.

If this district, which is a Protestant district, were honestly represented, Bay-de-Verds would have been spared the degradation and insult that has been so arrogantly, and with such unparralled effrontery cast upon it by men who are now openly and unequivocally accused through the public press of embezzlement of the public funds; and notwithstanding those charges of embezzlement and misappropriation of the money voted by the Country, and with which they were entrusted for the relief of God's suffering poor, have been repeatedly made against them; yet, they stand undefended and uncontradicted, their press is quite silent, and they remain silent themselves, because they dare not furnish a detailed abstract of the expenditure, therefore they cannot refute one single iota of them.

And it is lamentable, too, that the men who represent us should basely betray their trust, destroy our independence, and barter this wealthy and intelligent district for paltry, selfish, ambitious, and perfidious bribery, for which they are compelled by those miscreants to aid and assist them in those and other execrable transactions. But it is not the first time the Wesleyans of Conception-Bay have been called on to acknowledge the *honest firmness!* and *inflexible integrity!!* of Mr. Prendergast. They do not mean to insinuate that he has ever sold or deceived them; but they promise him that, he shall be remembered at the proper season, as he heretofore has been, when called on to render an account of his stewardship. Mr. Hayward, who has not as yet been entirely "damned to universal fame," like his honourable Colleague, has publicly pledged himself to support no government that would use its power to the detriment of any party or sect; but has he supported that pledge? echo answers—has he

Now let me see the professions porting, prior which, at that posed, and w they possess justice to the or have they them? The paragraph of Wesleyan, at the following the 6th March (Premier) own of that date flourish' appe

Accurst be in i One dark stain If Freedom we For all, with Isle.

Then the the old gover government a presentative, of Executive sentative vena side by dark, The people a while their Re quiescent appr

Do you he Prendergast drawn of the supporters, a Premier. It it a perfect fir after 'prodig a protest to at the Bar again which protes and four oth paragraph fro comment as far on your ve

While w such fear of political insu those expres Brother-Bari tainted by t fully persuad ferat denom this colony, tive franchise upon the oth assume an un of another. S scales of repre ed, is at prese it would be sion of Resp a basis, that preme to the

**FIRE.**—W visitation of twelve months in ashes. It between 3 an Gower-street surrounded by west, north, 5 hours over ni part occupied people. We Insurance to a the property nevertheless t Newfoundland

### SHIPPING

Oct. 25—V Dimerata molasse  
Oct. 25—Ja Punton & Spirit of the Ridley &  
By the The Cargo of  
1621 Barrel  
144 Ditto  
150 Ditto  
Sept. 3.

**THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.**

Now let me ask Mr. Hayward what were the professions of this government he is supporting, prior to their receiving power, and which, at that time, he so strenuously opposed, and what are their actions now that they possess it? Have they rendered justice to the Wesleyans of Bay-de-Verds, or have they acted prejudicially towards them? The answer is given in the first paragraph of the letter of a North Shore Wesleyan, and to support its truthfulness the following 'clippings' from the *Pilot* of the 6th March, 1852, Mr. Little's (the now Premier) own paper. Heading the editorial of that date the following poetical patriotic flourish appears:—

"Accurst be our cause, if there linger within it,  
One dark stain of falsehood, one relic of guile—  
If Freedom we love not, and seek not to win it,  
For all, without favour, that dwell in our Isle."

Then the Editor, Mr. Little, alluding to the old government, asks:—"What is our government at the present moment? Representative, quotha! It is an organisation of Executive intrigue flanked with Representative venality, and propped upon every side by dark, deep, foul official profligacy. The people are fleeced like a flock of sheep, while their Representatives are seduced into a quiescent approval of Executive outrage."

Do you hear that, Messrs. Hayward and Prendergast? Was ever truer picture drawn of the present government and its supporters, and that too, by Mr. Little, its Premier. It requires but one word to give it a perfect finish, and that is to add perjury after 'profligacy.' The same date furnishes a protest to an address from a majority of the Bar against Responsible Government, which protest was signed by Mr. Little and four other lawyers. The following paragraph from it is given without note or comment as I have already trespassed too far on your valuable space:

"While we sincerely regret that any such fear of Sectarian ascendancy in the political insinuations of the Country, as those expressed in the address of our Brother-Banisters, should have been entertained by them; we are at the same time fully persuaded, that balanced as the different denominations of Christians are in this colony, in the exercise of their elective franchise, one must act as a check upon the other—and no one can or dare assume an unjust ascendancy to the injury of another. Such being the case, and the scales of representation, being kept equipoised, as at present, between all denominations, it would be impossible upon the concession of Responsible Government, on such a basis, that any sect could rule supreme to the injury of the rest."

**CENSOR.**  
**FIRE.**—We have to record another severe visitation of this destructive element—just twelve months since it laid Tarahan's town in ashes. It broke out yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock in a Bakery in Gower-street near Theatre Hill, and being surrounded by wooden houses, it swept east, west, north, and south, destroying in five hours over ninety tenements, for the most part occupied by industrious, comfortable people. We are glad to learn that there is insurance to about eight thousand pounds on the property destroyed; but it is certain, nevertheless that some are heavy losers.—*Newfoundlander*, Oct. 23.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**  
**ENTERED.**  
Oct. 25—William Puntun, Dooling, Demerara, 23 days, Puntun & Munn molasses.  
**CLARED.**  
Oct. 25—Jacinta, (Sp.), Dereson, Spain, Puntun & Munn.  
Spirit of the Times, Martin, Rio Janeiro, Ridley & Sons.

**By the subscribers,**  
The Cargo of the Brig, *Esther Ann*, from Baltimore,  
1621 Barrels Superfine Flour  
144 Ditto Corn Meal  
150 Ditto Mess Pork  
**PUNTON & MUNN.**  
Sept. 3.

**ON SALE.**

**NNW FALL GOODS.**  
**N. & J. JILLARD,**  
Have just received from London, Birmingham and Liverpool,  
A large and varied Assortment of  
**NEW FALL GOODS,**  
CONSISTING OF:  
Blankets, Sheets, Rugs, Counterpanes  
Broad Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Tweeds, &c.  
Mens' and Boys' ready-made Clothes  
Water-proof India Rubber Coats and Leggings, Indian Rubber Shoes  
Carpets, Rugs, and Mats  
Womens' and Girls' Polka Jackets  
Shawls and Neckerchiefs, Cloth Mantles, Silks, Satins, Velvet and Plush, &c.

**HATS & CAPS,**  
Sole Leather, Kip and Calf Skins  
Chamois Skins, Boots and Shoes:  
A well assorted Stock of  
Crocery, Spices, Perfumery, & Patent Medicines  
Bacon, Hams, Lard, and Cheese—of a very superior quality  
Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine  
Ocher, Glue, &c.  
With a General Assortment of  
**Cutlery and Hardware**  
A few Packages of Superior Souchong and Hyson **TEA**  
**Good Black TEA** at a low price by the chest.  
Oct. 15.

**RIDLEY & SONS,**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
Ex *Mariam Ridley*, from Liverpool,  
A large and well-selected Assortment of  
**British Manufactured Goods**  
which they offer for Sale cheap for Cash,  
Also, ex *Barque Spirit of the Times*, from New York.

1700 Barrels Superfine and Fine Flour  
300 Ditto Kila-dried Corn Meal  
100 Ditto City Inspection Prime Pork  
100 Ditto Mess Beef  
30 Boxes very superior Cavendish Tobacco.  
Oct. 15.

**BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
Ex *Boneta*, from Baltimore,  
Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork  
White Corn Meal, Rice:  
Ex *Acastus*, 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.**

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

A Comfortable Dwelling HOUSE, with Out-House, Cellar and Gardens, the property of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, St. John's, situate between Victoria and Noad Streets, in this town.  
Apply to  
**H. W. TRAPNELL.**  
Sept. 3.

**ON SALE.**

**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, Sept. 24. or Cash.

**NOTICE.**  
**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**  
By the Subscribers,  
An Active Industrious **YOUTH**, to serve in a General Retail Shop. None need apply but those who can be well recommended for strict honesty.  
Oct. 8. **N. & J. JILLARD.**

**A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE.**  
**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**  
*The Grand External Remedy.*  
By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, 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. Scurvey, 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 Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies, Cocks-bay, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands  
Corus, (sof:) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scurvey, Sore-heads, Tumours  
Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.  
Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—  
1s, 3d., 3s, 3d., and 6s, sterling, each Pot  
Sub-Agents,—John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbor Grace; John Stentaford Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by  
**T. McCONNON, Agent.**  
N. B.—Directions for guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

**NOTICES.**

**A CARD.**  
THE Subscriber, will shortly publish—  
Dedicated by permission to  
His Excellency Governor DARLING—  
*A Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Dairy Tables.*  
Price of the former \$4 and of the latter \$2  
A List is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renou's Brick Building, Duckworth Street.  
**FREDERICK R. PAGE,**  
Land Surveyor, &c. &c.  
Oct. 1

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 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.

**PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
*Lombard Street, and Charming 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 whom Policies are issued free of charge.  
**W. & G. RENDELL,**  
Agents for Newfoundland.

**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.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

OH, SING FOR ME OUR FAVORITE SONG.

Oh, sing to me our favorite song,  
My life is dark and sad,  
Thy gentle voice will cheer my soul,  
And make my bosom glad.  
Affection's fires again will glow,  
My pulse with feeling start,  
If but thy lips give forth the words  
Which once came from the heart!  
In other days when life was young,  
And years had shed no blight,  
When every pulse beat high with joy,  
And all of life was bright,  
Though happy in each passing hour,  
Yet happier by far  
When on my heaving bosom flashed  
One bright, particular star.  
Up from these youthfully happy hours  
Sweet memories often throng;  
But dearest to this heart, but these,  
Comes back our favorite song.  
At early morn when nature greets  
With gladdest smile the day,  
While treading fields with dew-gems set  
I've listened to that lay;  
When evening dropped her shadowy veil  
And all of nature slept,  
You're sung for me those thrilling notes  
While twilight hither we kept;  
Full oft in years Old Time has snatched,  
In cloistered hall and bower,  
Thy presence and our favorite song  
Enlivened many an hour.  
Those hours have fled! and on I've  
pressed  
With other forms to meet;  
I've listened oft to other songs,  
But ne'er to one more sweet:  
Still deeper changes sweep o'er life,  
Still other scenes engage,  
Till Time dims youth's sweet memories,  
And blots her glowing page.  
I'm altered now from what I was  
By scenes I've wandered through,  
Thy life has been a changing one,  
And thou art altered too.  
But sing, oh, sing our favorite song,  
My life seems dark and sad,  
Thy voice again will cheer my soul,  
And make my bosom glad!

MISCELLANEOUS.

OWNING THE COIN.

Simpkins was a good-hearted well-meaning sort of a man, but, somehow, he had contracted a habit of listlessness and inattention to business, which always kept him remarkably low in the pocket; and as he must live, and in order to do that, must have money to live with, he had frequent recourse to the pockets of his friends; and as a matter of course, never having much of the "kind" about him, he always forgot to repay the little favours he received from them. Being at one time particularly short and hard pressed for the "rhino," the idea occurred to him to apply to Mr. Percent, a cashier in one of the banks, for the sum of twenty dollars, which he said he wanted for a few days only, and for which he should be under great obligations.  
Mr. Percent, considering the boon perfectly safe, and that the chance of making four per cent a month, should not be lost even on so small a sum of money, willingly consented. Weeks passed, and nothing was seen of Mr. Simpkins; Mr. Percent began to feel anxious, and determined to call on him; Mr. Simpkins promised to pay in a few days; a week passed, and still nothing of Mr. Simpkins; Mr. Percent began to be alarmed; he called on Mr. Simpkins often, urging him to pay and save his credit; every time he called, Simpkins made new promises, as often, of course, to be broken.  
Mr. Percent at last thought of giving up the debt in despair, till just then a lucky idea shot through his brain. Simpkins is a cabinet maker; I want a good desk; Simpkins shall make it and I shall get my pay.  
Filled with this grand idea, he made for Mr. S's shop with rapid strides, and communicated his wishes; Simpkins was delighted to have the opportunity to see him in that manner—was sorry he had not paid that little bill before, but would try and

make this desk so satisfactory as to obliterate the remembrance of former disappointment from his memory; Simpkins dilated so long upon the beauties of the forthcoming desk that Percent was in raptures, and wondered how he had been able to get along without it so long a time.  
Every day would Percent call in, to see how it was progressing; he soon saw it grow gradually from the rough mahogany to the almost finished desk. One day he called in and inspecting it as usual remarked, that it seemed quite done, and desired to have it sent to his office. Simpkins assured him it wanted a few more finishing touches, but would be entirely finished by the next afternoon.  
Full of hope and expectation, Percent rushed into the shop at the appointed time; there stood Simpkins, but no desk.  
"Where's the desk?" were the first words of Percent.  
"I sold it this morning," replied the erratic Simpkins.  
Now, Mr. Percent was a member, in good standing, of the Orthodox Church, therefore it would not do for him to make any improper exclamations, under any circumstances; but had he not been so situated, there is no doubt but some horrid maledictions would have been showered on the head of poor Simpkins; as it was, when the words, "sold this morning," came out of the mouth of Simpkins, Percent shook with wrath, and with eyes darting vengeance, exclaimed, with the greatest vehemence:  
"Now are you not a rascal, a villain, a pitiful scoundrel?"  
"Well," replied poor Simpkins, "I believe I am, that's a fact!"  
Insolence of Prussian Officers.—Another instance as pendant to the one I lately reported of the improper use of their swords by the military upon unarmed persons occurred here (Berlin) last Saturday. A young artillery officer, followed by two dogs, was riding through the Brandenburger Thor, when some schoolboys took it into their heads to amuse themselves with his canine followers, which conduct so much displeased the military young gentleman that he drew his sword and cut one of the schoolboys over the head; the sword cut through his cap and wounded his skull; he slashed "and he rode away." A crowd of commiserating bystanders immediately assembled, and carried the poor boy to the house of the commandant of Berlin, who, doubtless, will investigate the matter, and that is the only plaster the poor boy will get from the authorities.  
LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND THEN ON THAT.—"Father is coming!" and little round faces grow long, and merry faces are hushed and hustled into the closet, and mamma glances nervously at the door, and baby is bribed with a lump of sugar to keep the peace; and father's business face relaxes not a muscle; and the little group huddle like timid sheep in a corner, and tea is despatched as silently as if speaking were prohibited by the statute book, and the children creep like culprits to bed, marveling that baby dare crow so loud, now that "FATHER HAS COME."  
"Father is coming!" and bright eyes sparkle for joy, and tiny feet dance with glee, and eager faces press against the window-pane, and a bevy of rosy lips claim kisses at the door, and picture-books lie unrebuked on the table, and tops and balls and dolls and kites are discussed, and little Susy lays her soft cheek against the paternal whiskers with the most fearless abandon, and Charley gets a love-pat for his medal, and mamma's face grows radiant, and the evening paper is read, (not silently, but aloud), and tea and toast and time vanish with equal celerity, for jubilee has arrived, and FATHER HAS COME!  
WARREN, BROTHERS,  
ST. JOHN'S.....NEWFOUNDLAND,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS.  
C. S. WARREN,  
Notary Public,  
Agents Canada Life Assurance Company.

NOTICES.

**N. & J. JILLARD,**  
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.  
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments,  
Sold and Repaired.  
Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society.  
BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
WHY ARE WE SICK?  
It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

**THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.**  
These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

**DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.**  
Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. These soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however deranged, and when all other means have failed.

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—  
Ague, Asthma, 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, Sciatica, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-doulaireux, Tumours Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.  
Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.—3s. 3d.—and 5s. each Box.  
There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.  
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Wholesale and retail by  
**T. MCCONNAN,**  
St. John's, N.F.

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-Chairman.

**FIRE BRANCH.**  
Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding almost every Office in the United Kingdom. Losses promptly and liberally paid.  
SECURITY OF A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY PAID UP.  
**LIFE BRANCH.**  
Stamps or Policies not Charged. Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake.  
**MEDICAL FEES PAID.**  
Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855.  
Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent. on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS.

Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Example.
1845 29	1 020	242 18 4	180
1846 24	1 000	194 5 0	160
1846 33	2 900	480 15 0	320
1847 10	300	46 4 0	42
1848 23	100	14 5 2	10
1849 27	500	46 15 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 as worthy of mention.—*Morning Chronicle*, November 28, 1855.  
**FREDERICK G. BUNTING, Esq., M.D.,**  
Medical Examiner.  
**BROCKLEBANK & ANTHONY,**  
Agents for Newfoundland.

**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:—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance.

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