

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

AN ACT to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

[Passed 10th May, 1858.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Session:—

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened:—

I.—That from and out of such monies as may from time to time remain in the hands of the Receiver General, and unappropriated, there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX POUNDS NINETEEN SHILLINGS AND TEN PENCE, to be applied towards remunerating the Officers of the Legislature for their services, and towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, during the present Session, as follows:—

The Clerk of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

The Master-in-Chancery attending the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and forty pounds.

The Usher of the Black Rod, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and twenty pounds.

The Door Keeper of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, fifty pounds.

The Assistant Door Keeper and Messenger of the Legislative Council, for his service during the present Session, thirty pounds.

The Messenger of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, twenty-five pounds.

The Reporter of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The proprietor of the "Newfoundlander," for Publishing the Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, forty-five pounds.

The Proprietor of the "Courier," for Publishing the Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, forty-five pounds.

The Proprietor of the "Ledger," for copying Debates of Legislative Council, thirty pounds.

The Proprietor of the "Express," for copying Debates of the Legislative Council, thirty pounds.

Joseph Woods, balance of account for Printing and Binding Journals of the past Session, sixty-two pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence.

John C. Withers, Printing, one hundred and sixty-five pounds eight shillings and six pence.

Joseph Woods, probable cost of Printing and Binding Journals of the present Session, two hundred pounds.

Thomas Talbot late Reporter to the Council, thirty pounds.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office, during the present Session, one hundred and sixty-eight pounds four shillings and six pence.

The Usher of the Black Rod to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office, during the present Session, forty-two pounds nineteen shillings.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, two hundred pounds.

The Clerk of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present session, and for indexing and superintending the Printing of the Journals, two hundred and fifty pounds; and twenty-five pounds for transmitting copies of Journals to the Colonial Office.

The Clerk Assistant, for his services during the present session, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The Solicitor, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

To the Door Keeper of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, forty-five pounds.

To the Messenger of the House of Assembly for his services during the present Session, forty pounds.

To the Under Door Keeper of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, thirty-five pounds.

To the Outer Door Keeper, for his services during the present Session, fifteen pounds.

To the Assistant Door Keeper, Messenger and Attendant, of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, fifteen pounds.

To the Assistant Messenger and Fireman, thirty pounds.

To Edward Morris, Reporter of the Debates of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

To Archibald Emerson, Assistant Reporter of Debates of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, one hundred pounds.

Proprietor of *Newfoundlander* sixty pounds, for Publishing Debates of the Assembly during the present Session.

To the Proprietor of the *Courier*, sixty pounds for Publishing the Debates of the Assembly during the present Session.

To Twenty-nine Members of the House of Assembly, Speaker not included, the sum of thirteen hundred and eighty-six pounds: being forty-two pounds each for Twenty-one Members resident in St. John's, and sixty-three pounds each for Eight Out-port Members not resident in St. John's, for their attendance during the present Session.

To the Proprietors of the *Patriot Press*, for Printing Bills and Miscellaneous Papers during the present Session, four hundred and seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings and four pence.

To the Proprietors of the *Newfoundlander News* paper, estimates for Printing Journals and Appendix of the House of Assembly, for the present Session, three hundred and fifty pounds; and one hundred and ninety-five pounds seven shillings and six pence, balance for Printing Journals and appendix, for the last Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his Office, for the present Session, two hundred and thirty-two pounds six shillings and three pence.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Library, eighty-seven pounds, five shillings and three pence.

To the Sergeant-at-Arms, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his Office, pursuant to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly upon the Contingencies, fifty pounds fifteen shillings and one penny.

To the Chairman of Supply, fifty pounds.

To Richard Holden Junr., for his services during the present Session, attending Select Committees and Engraving Bills, one hundred pounds.

To Thomas McConnan, Stationery, seventy-eight pounds seven shillings and six pence.

To the Telegraph Company, for Messages, seventy-one pounds four shillings and three pence.

To Joseph Woods, Binding Journals, sixty pounds and four pence.

E. D. Shea, for Newspapers and Orders of the Day, twenty-four pounds eleven shillings and ten pence.

Post Office, for Postage, twenty pounds twelve shillings and five pence.

Telegraphic News Agency, in full, for account from January to date, one hundred and thirty two pounds fifteen shillings and two pence.

To James Seaton, in full, for services as Reporter in 1854, fifty pounds.

Clement Benning, Esquire, for extra services as Chairman of Supply, twenty-five pounds.

11.—The Monies herein before granted shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrants as may from time to time be drawn by the Governor for the purposes of this Act.

The following is a copy of the Despatch concerning Lord Canning, as laid on the table of the House of Commons:

The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.

April 19, 1858.

Our letter of the 24th of March, 1858, will have put you in possession of our general views

with respect to the treatment of the people in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.

2. On the 12th inst., we received from you a copy of the letter, dated the 3rd of March, addressed by your Secretary to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter enclosed a copy of the Proclamation to be issued by the Chief Commissioner as soon as the British troops should have command of the city of Lucknow, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons, in execution of the views of the Governor-General.

3. The people of Oude will see only the Proclamation.

4. That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons who are named as having been steadfast in their allegiance, are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessments as may be imposed upon them; that others in whose favour like claims may be established will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honour; and that with these exceptions the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government.

5. We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this degree, pronouncing the dismemberment of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the re-establishment of peace.

6. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous manner in which, without regard to what the chief land-holders had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had, in a large portion of the province been carried out by your officers.

7. The land-holders of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive with respect to the rights in the soil they deem themselves to possess, as the occupiers of land in any country of which we have a knowledge.

8. Whatever may be your ultimate and undisclosed intentions, your Proclamation will appear to deprive the great body of the people of all hope upon the subject most dear to them as individuals, while the substitution of our rule for that of their native Sovereign has naturally excited against us whatever they may have of national feeling.

9. We cannot but in justice consider that those who resist our authority in Oude are under very different circumstances from those who have acted against us in provinces which have been long under our government.

10. We dethroned the King of Oude, and took possession of his kingdom by virtue of a treaty which had been subsequently modified by another treaty, under which, had it been held to be in force, the course we adopted could not have been lawfully pursued; but we held that it was not in force, altho the fact of its not having been ratified in England, as regarded the provision on which we rely for our justification had not been previously made known to the King of Oude.

11. That Sovereign and his ancestors had been uniformly faithful to their treaty engagements with us, however ill they may have governed their subjects.

12. They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any hostile disposition on their part towards our government.

13. Suddenly the people saw their King taken from amongst them, and our administration substituted for his, which, however bad, was at least native, and this sudden change of Government was immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which in a very considerable portion of the province, deprived the most influential land-holders of what they deemed to be their property—of what certainly had long given wealth, and distinction, and power to their families.

14. We must admit that under these circumstances, the hostilities which have been carried on in Oude have rather the character of a legitimate war than that of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than made the objects of a penalty exceeding in extent and in severity almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

15. Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons still deserving of punishment, but have with a generous policy extended their clemency to the great body of the people.

16. You have acted upon a different principle. You have reserved a few as deserving of special favour, and you have struck with what they feel as the severest punishment, the mass of the inhabitants of the country.

17. We cannot but think that the precedents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.

18. We desire that you will mitigate in practice the stringent severity of the decree of con-

fiscation you have issued against the landholders of Oude.

19. We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people; there cannot be contentment where there is a general confiscation.

20. Government cannot be long maintained by any force in a country where the whole people is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and, if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be consummation to be desired."

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 1.

The news from Washington this morning is important. The joint resolution authorizing the President to take such measures against Paraguay as the refusal of that republic to make reparation for firing into U. S. Steamer *Water Witch* may demand, passed the House yesterday, as it was received from the Senate, by a vote of 115 to 76. This is virtually a declaration of war against Paraguay; and doubtless the President will promptly avail himself of the power placed in his hands to obtain the redress sought, as well as full indemnity for the losses sustained by our citizens.

In the Senate yesterday the discussion on the resolutions of the Committee on foreign Relations, respecting the British outrages, was resumed, and continued until cut off by the expiration of the time allotted for debate. The pending question is a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Mallory, the President be authorised to arrest the outrages at once.

We publish to day additional details of visits of British officers to American Merchants in the Gulf. The instances now on record of this sort of interference with our commerce amount to thirty-two. It is rare that a vessel arrives from the West Indies without reporting acts of insult and aggression committed by the British squadron. It is stated that Lord Napier has despatched a messenger to the British Admiral commanding on the West India station informing him of the feeling that exists here with regard to the conduct of the British cruisers, and the measures that have been taken by our government. The despatches sent to the Admiral are not, as has been stated in the nature of instructions, but simply suggested for his guidance until the British Government can be heard from. The Admiral was at Bermuda on the 18th ult. with his flagship, the *Indus*, and the steamer *Devastation*. At last accounts no time had been fixed for his departure for Halifax.

Recent intelligence from Central America of the successful intrigues of European agents with the native politicians and speculators against American interests, has it appears, aroused the administration. Steps are speedily taken to bring these vacillating republics to terms.—*Herald*.

Experiments have recently been made with a view of increasing the rapidity of working signals through the length of the Atlantic cable. The result shows that more than one submarine cable will be required to do all the business likely to be transacted between England and America.

MAILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock, a.m., for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
W. L. SOLOMON,
General Post Office,
St. John's, 13th May, 1858.

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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NOTICE

THE BOARD notice the on Green Island harbor, Trinity was on the 13th by one of a mative range. LIG T burn high water, ext to sunrise, and seen from E. miles. Vessels this Light open until Bonavist Jean, will give berth, or who and board for A moderate by Rocks by steer Green Island long. 53.03 W

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