

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

House of Commons May, 14.

Mr. HANBURY asked the Secretary of the Colonies whether any change had taken place in our position relative to France or the United States, by treaty or otherwise, with regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries; and whether the British squadron had been increased on that station?

LORD STANLEY thought the house would be best satisfied if he confined himself to a simple and brief statement of facts. He had to state that no change had taken place in the position of this country relative to France or the United States with regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries. With regard to the second part of the question he stated that the amount of force despatched for the protection of the fisheries was left to the discretion of the commander-in-chief on that station.

[FROM THE GLASGOW GUARDIAN MAY 21.

The private correspondence in anticipation of the Bombay mail does not clear the doubts that hang over the proclamation of Lord Canning. According to the *Times*' Bombay correspondent, under date 24th April, a proclamation had been issued by Lord Canning, offering terms which the Governor-General considered favourable, but which still had not produced the desired effect in consequence of containing stipulations as to the confiscation of the land. As the Indian papers up to the 24th ult. do not contain a copy of the proclamation, the *Times* considers this a fact of great import, and confirming their opinion that the Government should have paused ere launching their thunder-bolt. The *Herald*, again, holds that the proclamation has been issued, that it does confiscate the whole of Oude, and, consequently, has excited the bitterest hostility. The *Bombay Gazette* had not received a copy of the proclamation, but says it has been extensively circulated, and had failed in its object, no landholders having given in their adhesion since its issue. It was stated by Lord Derby last night in the House of Lords, that important despatches had just been received from India, including a representation from Sir James Outram as to the severity of the proclamation, and also Lord Canning's reasons for issuing it.

The details as to the relief of Azingbur and the Storming of Jhansi are brought by this mail. We also learn that the advances into Rohilcund in pursuit of the rebels had commenced, while dispositions had been made for restoring order in Lucknow and quieting the surrounding district. Lieutenant Havelock, a nephew of the lamented General, had unfortunately been shot dead in a village.

ENGLAND.

OUR INDIAN FORCE.—It is understood, says the *Times*, to be the intention of the authorities, with the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge, to send no more reinforcements for her Majesty's regiments serving in India from this country until the end of the next month or the beginning of July, unless additional troops should be required in India before that period, by which time it is calculated that about 10,000 cavalry and infantry will be ready to embark for the purpose of reinforcing the Queen's regiments now serving in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S TACTICS.—There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to pass instant judgment upon the operations of Sir Colin Campbell in Oude. Indeed, some of the correspondents from India go so far as to assert that the reputation of Sir Colin has already suffered in consequence of those operations. This judgment, however, is clearly premature. The capture of Lucknow has been reported only by telegraph, and our knowledge of the subsequent events depends upon the same obscure means of information. Whatever may be said, and whatever expectations may have been excited, it was no easy task to annihilate 200,000 men, even with our well-disciplined army of 44,000 and a numerous artillery, commanded by Englishmen. No doubt some 50,000 rebels have escaped in the direction of Rohilcund, but apparently they have lost their artillery. Sir Colin Campbell, according to the latest news, was advancing in their rear, and if the detailed account published in the *Englishman* is to be credited, his pursuing force amounted to 10,800 men, the majority being Europeans. Their general line of march seems to be northwest toward Bareilly; though a portion of them appear to have turned westward; as, according to the last telegram, Colonel Seaton had met and defeated a considerable number at Futtyghur. If these 50,000 men, instead of dispersing maintain their military organisation, there is little reason to doubt that as soon as the Commander-in-Chief comes up with their rear there must be a general action; unless indeed they throw themselves into some fortified place and stand a siege.—*Daily News.*

CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1858.

VERY extraordinary changes, if rumour speaks truly, are about to take place in our patriotic Establishment. Our wily Premier, desirous of change, and perhaps anticipating difficulties as the consequence of his acts, is modestly appropriating to himself the dignity and emoluments of Senior Puisne Judge, the very office which years since was held out as a bait to Mr. Emerson to induce him to aid in the establishment and sustentation of Responsible Government. The Premier's turn has been served, and Mr. Emerson may appeal away to the Imperial or the Celestial Government as soon and as long as he pleases.

As a makeweight both in a political and a religious point of view Mr. Robinson Q. C. is also to be elevated to the Bench, so that at the next public dinner, "Balance a straw" will be more than ever appropriate upon the Bench being toasted. But there is another cause by some assigned for the latter elevation, even upon the present unjust and unconstitutional basis there are two vacancies on the opposition side of the assembly, now if not otherwise provided for, Mr. Robinson would certainly take his seat there and then, what a scathing our mock Patriots would be subjected to, and who among them would dare play off their petty speculating tricks, whilst Robinson would be present to expose and foil them. But apart from this that Gentleman has well earned his degree and however great the loss in a political, in a judicial point of view the appointment of such a man to the Bench must be beneficial. Another little circumstance is said to have operated to induce the Premier to make the present emolumentary sacrifice. Our Excellent Chief Justice is supposed to be inclined shortly to retire from an office, which recent circumstances must have rendered disagreeable and more than usually onerous, and from a society which from Governmental causes has certainly degenerated. This to Newfoundland would be a loss indeed, but Mr. Little would care little for that, if by such a move his own selfish ambition and sordid covetousness would be gratified; as to his peculiar fitness for such an office, we may just observe, that having during his lifetime been engaged in violent party warfare—having frequently displayed, an ungovernable temper, prejudiced views, and an ungrateful and unforgiving disposition, it is for the Country, not Shea, to say whether such a man is the most suitable to sit in judgement upon the lives and liberty of all her Majesty's liege subjects in Newfoundland.

Then comes the question; who is to succeed Mr. Little as Attorney General. Who, but the veritable George—member for Placentia and St. Mary's—Ministerial Factotum, late acting Solicitor General, when he so distinguished himself by his never to be forgotten encouragement to an infuriated crowd, to annihilate a prisoner. This he had the matchless effrontery publicly to deny, ay—and his patrons being assured of his guilt, yet accepted his explanation; but he never attempted to confute the letters subsequently published, written by parties who would make oath to their contents, he was challenged to prosecute, why not do so? If thus repeatedly wronged why not consent to meet his accusers face to face, and before an impartial tribunal? But such a course would not be in accordance with George's principles or policy; the whole circumstance was too glaringly notorious; and it was easier, and much more safe to deny the whole and trust to his patrons to blink the question, self interest on their parts rendered this course successful; for what could be done in the House or out of it, without George Hogsett the embryo Attorney General.

(From the Ledger of the 19th March.)

In the adjourned debate on the Revenue Amendment Act, Last evening, the object of the Bill being in effect to tax the Labrador and which was stoutly resisted by the minority, the government consented so far as to agree that no tax should be levied on goods direct to that coast, yet maintained their determination to exact duties upon all goods in vessels that may discharge any portion of cargo in Newfoundland within their jurisdiction, the remainder being destined for the Labrador, and as this would work injuriously upon establishments having business connections upon both coasts, by preventing communication with our own ports, en route. At 10 o'clock the House divided, when there appeared 11 on each side. A question now arose as to the right of the Chairman to give the casting vote, the subject being one of impost of taxation. Mr. HOYLES having moved that the Speaker take the Chair, the Hon. Attorney General sprung to his feet, when Mr. PROWSE having called the hon. gentlemen to order (the question of privilege being undebatable) was met by this blessed leader of our blessed government with "Sit down, Sir; sit down, you hypocrite! you gigantic fraud! Sit down, you whited sepulchre!!! Who are you to dare speak to me, your superior!!!!" Mr. HOYLES maintaining that Mr PROWSE was in order, raised the hon. gentleman's ire by remind-

ing him of the danger of such passionate out-breaks, as shewn on a previous occasion in the House, when the hon. Gentleman ruptured a blood-vessel; he was immediately assailed in language following: "If you want fighting you shall have it! If I draw blood it shall not be my own blood, but other people's!! I have done so before and, I'll do it again!!!" Well, we believe he did do it once, but it is doubtful if he'll try it again. However, the long pending query propounded by Mr. E. D. Shea, of "Who killed Cock Robin," we may consider as now definitely answered.

It is but justice to the Speaker to state that his decision with respect to the right of the Chairman to vote was in favour of the opposition.

(From the *Newfoundlander*.)

We should certainly regret the retirement of our present Chief Justice from the position he so worthily fills; but should such an event take place, most decidedly with the Hon. Attorney General will lie the refusal of the office. This may be gall and wormwood to the Opposition; but it is not a whit less true on this account; while the bare fact of their hostility creates a *prima facie* cause for the favour with which the country would regard the elevation of this gentleman—if any such proof were needed of his high standing and claims in public estimation.

In our last columns will be found an account of the Contingent expenses of the last Session of the Legislature, and when we compare the enormous amount with those of many Sessions under the old government, we are at loss to find words to express our indignation at the extravagant and unprincipled appropriations made by men calling themselves liberals—pretending to act upon responsible principles, and who attained place and power by the strongest assurances of contemplated economy and public justice.

To show the gross inconsistency of such conduct on the part of our rulers, we need only repeat the fact that in the early stages of our Colonial Legislation a few hundred pounds sufficed to meet the expenses of various sessions, and when in the course of years, and by the pressure of a factious opposition, the expenses amounted to three thousand pounds; great was the public indignation, and loud were our patriots in denouncing such reckless extravagance: And now that those liberals have the power in their own hands, that every appropriation is arbitrarily made by themselves, we find that the enormous amount of six thousand three hundred pounds nearly, is lavished upon themselves principally, and their supporters, for three months spent in Legislation, much of which is of a questionable character, and much only serviceable as finding better situations for parties, already pocketing large annual salaries, & who take share of the contingencies, thus paying themselves for the time occupied in carving out retiring allowances for others in order that superior offices and salaries may be secured for themselves.

THERE is nothing of a local character just now, which would interest our readers, all our Labradormen have left for their destination, and things are looking rather dull; building going on slowly, owing we presume in most cases, to the high price of labour. Carpenters and masons are getting from 10 to 12 shillings a day. Our Police force has just turned out in uniform, this local militia numbering just 00,200 under a suitable Commandant are now doing duty, with all the grace and gravity of the Premier himself, the homespun in which they appear was doubtless recommended by that Dignitary; its quality having been tested by him in other days and its colour no doubt recalling early and tender recollections.

WE have been politely informed that Mr. Field telegrams from Plymouth, fourth of June as follows.—"Fleet (Atlantic telegraph) returned last evening, expect to sail the tenth, experiment successful, machinery perfect, all in good spirits."

CORONERS INQUEST.—An Inquest was held in this Town, on Monday, at the house of Mr. George Dillon, before John Stark, Esq., Coroner, and a Jury of which Mr. Richard Power was elected Foreman, on view of the body of Patrick Joseph Dillon, then lying dead. It appeared on evidence, that on the preceding evening [Sunday] between four and six o'clock, the deceased was missing, and upon search being made he was found in the well close by the front door, quite dead. The deceased was only eighteen months old. Verdict "Accidentally drowned."

Shipping Intelligence

ENTERED.
June 3.—Ajax, Chapman, Liverpool, Salt.
4.—Eliza, Wallace, Behea, Ballast.
9.—Cecilia, Bernier, Quebec, Lumber,
15.—Laura, LeBlanc, Portmadow, do.
Punton & Munn.

June 5.—Edward, Scott, Liverpool, 40 days.
Salt
W. Donnelly.

June 6.—Victory, Hureax, Bathurst, N. B.
7.—Annabella, Boursdort, do.
9.—Antares, McLeod, Baddeck C. B.
9.—Hvlander, Frazier, do.
10.—Charles, Hartly, do.
10.—Lady Sale, Boursdort, Bathurst.
10.—Commissary, Hennessy, Liverpool
N. S.

Rutherford Brothers.
June 12.—Henry, Boudrot, Pugwash.
H. W. Trapnell.

CLEARED.
June 3.—Anna Mary, Cockton, Quebec, Ballas
12.—Palerneo, Tinnion, Dolhouse, do.
Punton & Munn.

June 5.—Fisher, Stewart, Quebec.
6.—Kelpie, Bulley, Brazils.
7.—Earl of Aberdeen, Johnson, Miramich
12.—Mary Zabine, Boudrot, Picton.
15.—Arno, Story, St. John's N. B.
Ridley & Sons.

June 10.—Victory, Hureax, Bathurst, N. B.
10.—Annabella, Boursdort, do.
14.—Antares, McLeod, Baddeck C. B.
Rutherford Brothers.

PASTENGEES.
Per Commissary, Hy. Rutherford and Hy. McKay.

For Sale.

500 M Shingles,
Ex Victory,
600 M do.
Ex Annabella,
30 Tons Scantling,
60 Bushels Oats,
Ex Antares,
30 Tons Scantling,
20 M Hemlock Board,
Ex Hvlander,
60 m Hardwood Plank
30 Tons do. Scantling
30 m Shingles
600 Bushels Oats
5 Brls. Beef
3 Kegs Lard
Ex Charles
900 m Shingles
Ex Commissary
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
June 16, 1858.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT

HARBOR GRACE.
The Subscriber thankful for past patronage would respectfully intimate that he has still on hand, the following articles of the very best quality

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS,
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,
COCKLE'S PILLS,
HUNT'S PILLS,
BRITISH OIL,
COUGH LOZENGES,
MATHU'S PATENT BALSAM PLASTERS,
KOLUSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,
LEMON SYRUP,
ESSENCE OF LEMON,
HONEY,
ARROWROOT,
MUSHROOM CATCHUP,
MORTON'S TABLE VINEGAR,
WINDSOY SOAP,
BARK GELATINE,
ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,
SMELLING BOTTLES,
TURKEY SONGE,
WASHING SODA,
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,
BLACKING,
WHITELEAD,
FOURMAN'S FRIEND,
READY RELIEF,
TAYLOR'S PAIN KILLER,
TOOTHACHE DROPS,
DUTCH DROPS,
OIL OF CINNAMON,
TOOTH POWDER,
GINGER BEER,
OIL OF PEPPERMINT,
MARMALADE,
MIXED SPICES,
MORTON'S SALAD OIL,
COLD CREAM,
HAIR OIL,
POMATUM,
ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT,
TOILET POTS,
SALTS OF LEMON,
PEARL ASH,
CARBONATE SODA,
LIME OIL,
UMBER,

Medicine Chests supplied and refilled, at the shortest notice.
J. J. FENNFILL.
June 16, 1858.

75 M. Prime cedar SHINGLES
CARGO SCHOONER VICTOR,
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS
June 2, 1858.

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