

# The Conception-Bay Man.

"TRUTH—Ever lovely since the world began, The foe of Tyrants and the Friend of Man."

VOL. I. HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857. No. 46

## NOTICE. Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.  
The following resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 4th inst:  
**Resolved.**—That the Board of Works will not be accountable for any expenditure on Roads Public Buildings, or any institution over which it has control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board,—such order to be verified by the written order of the Chairman and Secretary for such expenditure.  
**Resolved.**—That no Surveyor or Inspector of Roads, or servant of the Board, shall give or have authority to give any order for Supplies, or work of any description, without first obtaining the written order of the Chairman and Secretary.

## THE UNDERSIGNED, in respectfully tendering his acknowledgements to the Subscribers to his Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, and Dairy Tables, &c.

Requests to inform them that he has received both of these works, which were lithographed in England, in a superior style of finish, and are now ready for delivery. A few extra copies will be on hand for a short time for disposal, at the publishing price, if early application be made.  
PRICE.—Charts, 20s. Tables, 10s. Frames and Fixings for Tables can be supplied for 15s. and for Charts 20s. Samples of which may be seen at Mr. McCannan's store.  
FREDERICK R. PAGE  
St. John's April 29

## For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
His Premises and Property in Catt Harbour CONSISTING OF  
**A Dwelling House Shop, two Stores,**  
Two ground Cellars, Fishing Room & Flake. Ten seal nets with moorings, and six Acres of land (well fenced) Possession to be given the last day of August next.  
JOHN BRIDE.  
May 7th, 1857.

**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 Societys Prices Tracts Grat is

**WARREN, BROTHERS.**  
T. JOHN'S.... NEWFOUNDLAND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS  
**C. S. WARREN**  
Agents Canada Life Assurances Company

## LET 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 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 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, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-douloureux, Tumours Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor **HOLLOWAY**, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 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. McCANNAN.**  
St. John's, NF

## A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR MARVELOUS AGE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.  
*Erysipelas and Rheumatism, 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. Scurvy, 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 Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cecobay, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scurvy, 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 5s. sterling, each Pot Sub-Agents,—John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentford Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by  
**T. McCANNON, Agent.**

N. B.—Directions for guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

## THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND A large Assortment of MARBLE, SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES, MONUMENTS, 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.

**AL. EXANDER SMITH.**  
Foot of Play House Hill.

St. John's, Sept. 6, 1856.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 [Sterling]

**WILL** deal LIBERALLY both by Money Payments and in awarding Paid-up Shares to any Party who may bring to the Notice of their Manager at St. John's, any Mineral Discoveries or INDICATIONS which may lead to the Discovery of any remunerative Mineral Deposits.

The Discoverer of any Specimens which may on examination at the Company's Office, prove worthy of attention, will be FAITHFULLY SECURED in his rights on account of such Discovery, before application shall be made to the Colonial Government for any Licence of occupation on the Company's account.

**F. N. GISBORNE,**  
Manager.

OFFICE at the head of Messrs. GISBORNE and HENDERSON Wharf, St. John's, Newfoundland to whom please direct all parcels of Samples Letters, &c.

## PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of 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.

## Post Office Notice.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**W. L. SOLOMON,**  
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,  
Newfoundland  
9th April 1857.

## THE LAST OF THE ABO RIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be seen at this Office.

at this Office.

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## RELIEF OF THE POOR BY WARRANT, 1855.

(From the London News, July 4.)  
**EXPECTED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND.**  
 The course taken by the Royal Yacht in her recent visit to Queenstown and Bantry Bay, and the soundings she made, have given rise to the belief that her Majesty purposes visiting Cork and Killarney this summer. The Yacht ran up Bantry Bay and in between the islands to Glen-gariff, closely examining the locality.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended by a numerous suite will leave Buckingham Palace on Monday next for Germany. His Royal Highness, as already announced, intends to make several months' sojourn on the banks of the Rhine.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.**—On Sunday in a great many of the metropolitan churches, the word "Prince Albert," where they occurred in the Liturgy, were altered by the officiating minister into "Prince Consort," in accordance with the order in council promulgated in *Fridays Gazette*.

From the Reporter.

### WARRANTS FOR MONEY.

We have shown the character of the accounts that have been kept of the money which had been voted for the Relief of the Poor in 1855. These accounts are remarkable for two things, namely, incompetency and fraud. They are steeped in fraud from beginning to end; and incompetency and incapacity on the part of the persons employed by the government, and on the part of the government itself, in connexion with these accounts, are strikingly manifest throughout the whole. One would be led to imagine, from the manner in which they have been got up, that the government had merely intended to pass them off as a joke, and that they had not meant them as containing any thing real. To be sure, jokes are out of place; but scarcely more so than many other things which are nevertheless in place. However there is one fact connected with the matter, and that is the money was taken out of the big chest, and taken into the pockets of some persons. We find that the ministry, or the chiefs of it, have had a decided finger in the pie too. Mr. Little the patriot! and Mr. Kent, and Mr. Glen, and their most scrupulous and very faithful servant, Mr. James Tobin, are commissioners of the Poor, too; whether over or under Dr. Shea we really don't know: we presume, however, that they are both under and over him that is to say, they make him do what they please, and he, in turn, makes them do what he pleases. It is a very edifying and useful establishment altogether! It is not a little curious that they (the Ministry) appointed Mr. Rogerson as one of their number in this Poor Commission business, just as if they had intended that he was really to have something to do with it. That's what they term a dodge! Now, Mr. Rogerson has had nothing good, bad, or indifferent to do with it. What power or influence could any man so placed have over the conduct and proceedings of a majority composed of cabinet ministers (we like to give them high-sounding names) whose aim and interest it was to keep all the monetary affairs of the government within their own safe and economical direction and thereby to prevent the possibility of any waste, by bribery or otherwise? None. If Mr. Rogerson and such men as he, were over this department, and other departments of the public expenditure, there would, we apprehend, be no cause of complaint; and the public would not have to ask in vain for an honest and a faithful account of the poor money, or any other money. But this would not answer the end aimed at; for the grasping propensities of the ministry would thereby be placed in abeyance.—Well, Dr. Shea now says, and very properly, that it is enough for him to answer for his own sins, and not to carry about with him the burden of other people's. He cannot account certainly for the sums he received himself; but that is bad enough without making him accountable for the sums Mr. Little the patriot! and Mr. John Kent took. As for Mr. Glen, we put him down as a cypher, poor man; he is merely the "accident of an accident," and he is enjoying his windfall, small blame to him. Nor do we attach any blame to Dr. Shea for the part of the Poor Money that Mr. Little the patriot! and Mr. Kent took. Oh, no; they are bound to give an account of that; but it is too late for that now, seeing that their handy work, the poor accounts, is already before the public. Let them fabricate as they may now, the murder is out. But, lest any one should imagine that this fifteen thousand pounds we have been talking about had not been drawn out of the big chest at all; lest any one should begin to suspect that the money, though voted, was still untouched, seeing that no account could be given of it; lest any suspicion of this sort should seize the minds of our readers, we mean to day to give them day and date for it all, so that they may be convinced that the money was actually taken out of the chest. We give the date and number of the Warrant opposite to each sum. And mark; where the word *Commissioners* occurs you are to understand that the persons there meant are Mr. Little the patriot, Mr. John Kent, Mr. Glen and Mr. James Robin, and Dr. Shea.

DATE.	NO. OF WARRANT.
July 1	20
" 14	26
August 6	26
" 6	26
" 9	57
" 29	65
" 30	67
September 7	71
" 13	72
" 21	73
" 22	74
" 28	75
" 28	75
October 5	91
" 13	97
" 17	98
" 17	98
" 22	99
" 25	101
" 25	101
" 25	101
" 31	103
November 3	104
" 3	104
" 5	105
" 9	106
" 9	106
" 9	106
" 15	107
" 17	108
" 20	109
" 20	109
" 22	110
" 22	110
" 22	110
" 22	111
" 22	111
" 27	112
" 30	113
" 30	113
December 3	114
" 6	116
" 10	118
" 13	120
" 13	121
" 19	128
" 21	134
" 21	137
" 22	142
" 22	146
" 22	151
" 22	153
" 22	155

To amount of audited Account	£	s.	d.
Commissioners	£10,195	16	7
"	323	2	2
"	250	0	0
Francis Bradshaw	301	3	7
Joseph Ryan	69	6	8
Slade & Co.	4	4	0
Thomas Hutchings	5	6	7
Commissioners	250	0	0
James H. Carter	0	13	6
Joseph Shears	35	6	6
Commissioners	86	13	4
Robert Grant	0	10	5
Slade & Co.	0	13	0
Commissioners	86	13	4
"	161	5	4
Timothy Mitchell	0	4	9
Patrick Tasker	137	13	6
Commissioners	86	13	4
"	86	13	4
"	186	6	8
"	86	13	4
Robert J. Pinsent (C. Poor)	83	10	1
Commissioners	43	6	8
"	149	6	7
Timothy Mitchell	10	0	0
George J. Hayward	38	19	1
Alexander Bremner	2	6	3
Duncan Weir	67	12	5
Commissioners	173	6	8
James Hassey	10	4	11
William Coady	11	9	8
Commissioners	173	6	8
Jeremiah Crowley	9	0	8
John Peyton	35	0	0
Patrick Nowlan	15	15	0
Rev. James Walsh	40	0	0
Doras Society	11	14	0
Joseph Shea's salary	62	10	0
John Culleton	5	17	10
Timothy Mitchell	6	15	11
Edward O'Flaherty	11	4	5
Michael Scanlan	1	5	5
P. MacPherson	8	6	4
Commissioners	472	15	4
Rev. Thomas Murphy	16	0	0
Prowse & Sons	12	1	9
Commissioners	79	12	11
"	141	10	6
John Boyd	2	7	1
Surveyor General	94	0	8
Commissioners	51	13	4
"	122	12	11
Messrs. Newman & Co.	3	11	3
Henry Supple	10	0	0
Mary Tobin	2	3	4
	£14,435	2	7

### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 5 1857

In pointing attention to the subjoined statement of Cyrus W. Field Esq., we may state candidly that our object in republishing that able article, is to show the character of Legislation and Statesmanship in the various intervening Countries of the two great States or Empires which are about to be brought into closer proximity by the cooperation and assistance of those subordinate plantations.

Of those intervening Countries, Canada is by far the most extensive, populous and important. Yet Canada with her population of millions, her almost boundless extent of Country her inexhaustible resources, and her well furnished treasury, has contributed, what? simply an Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines through the provinces.

Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the company.

Nova Scotia so far beyond Newfoundland in wealth and intelligence, in population and Legislation, in short, in all that tends to benefit, to advance and to elevate her children. Nova Scotia, with one solitary drawback in the comparison with this country, that of the closer proximity of the latter to the old world, gives "Grant of exclusive privileges for twenty-five years of landing Telegraph Cables from Europe on the shores of this Province."

The State of Maine with its immense extent of territory, its teeming population, and its uncompromised exchequer, gives "Similar grant of exclusive privileges for like period of twenty-five years."

Prince Edward Island which the inferior to this country in point of extent, and in fishing and trading facilities, still ranks far beyond us in the advantages of legislation, of agricultural pursuits, and, "owing to our liberality" of Ship building, and still further, independent in a financial point of view, accords "Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cable.

Free grant of one thousand acres of land.

A grant of £300 currency per annum for ten years.

But Newfoundland which from her natural position, might have enforced her own terms with a scanty population including a large proportion without the common necessities of life with a Government incubus, taking the appliances and exhausting the energies of about 16,000

fishermen, not alone the mainstay, but the sole support of the country, with a public debt of about £160,000, in connection with an exorbitant and increasing civil list. A country save on the Seaboard, a neglected desert, and even in her seaport towns deprived of those benevolent and fostering institutions, which characterize her neighbours. Yes the liberal Legislators of this extraordinary colony—impelled by a feeling of philanthropy toward the millionaires of the Nations; bestow, transfer, and contribute as follows:—

"Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador, and their dependencies.

Grant of FIFTY square miles of land on completion of Telegraph to Cape Breton.

Similar concession of additional FIFTY square miles when the Cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Guarantee of Interest for TWENTY years at five per cent. on FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling.

Grant of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling in money, towards building road along the line of Telegraph.

Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for use of the Company.

How our Magnanimous political masters must have despised, and laughed to scorn, the puny aids of the Legislators of Canada of Nova Scotia and of the State of Maine, they knew not how to be Liberal, they would not permit themselves to be coerced, they were not used to it, but our Solons had one significant precedent for spoliation, albeit it was furnished by themselves—without note or comment, check or remonstrance—to Wit the sum of £10,000 stg. for remuneration for a few thousand feet of ground, to open cross streets thro what was once the site of that godly square of buildings termed Tarahans Town—In the absence of bribery and corruption how much those St. John's voters cost the Country.

O, tempora! O, mores!

But there still remains one more redeeming feature in the Telegraph appropriations, and one which should not be lightly valued: The name of Newfoundland figures between those of the United States and London in the Charter, and the name of (the might if he would be Honorable) but still modest and unpresuming Ambrose Shea Esq. The Guy, not Fawkes, but Earl of Warwick, to the Ministry.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., Vice-President of the "New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company," has published a letter in a United States paper on the Atlantic Telegraph; from which the following are extracts:—

In reply to the enquiries upon this head it is right that I should mention in the first place, that the alliance formed between the Atlantic and Newfoundland Companies makes the privileges granted to either Company mutually beneficial to both. In entering upon an undertaking of this magnitude, the results of which must confer great benefits on the whole civilized world, the projectors were justified in expecting the aid of the governments of those countries more directly interested in its success. These expectations have been liberally met, and the enterprise has accordingly been aided and encouraged in various ways by seven different governments, viz: Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and the State of Maine.

It may not be amiss to enumerate here the different aids granted to one or other of the companies by these respective Governments, as follows:—

- 1.—Annual subsidy of £14,000 stg. until the net profit of the company reaches 6 per cent. per annum, on the whole capital of £350,000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to Ten Thousand Pounds sterling per annum for a period of twenty-five years.
- 2.—The aid of the two largest steamships in the English Navy to lay the cable, the "Agamemnon" and the "St. Jean D Acre."
- 3.—A Government steamship to take any further needful soundings, and verify those already taken. (Her Majesty's steamship "Cyclops" has been already detailed for this service).
- 4.—Annual subsidy of Seventy Thousand Dollars, until the net profits yield six per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to fifty thousand dollars per annum, for a period of twenty-five years, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice.
- 5.—The United States Steamship "Arctic" to take and verify soundings last year.
- 6.—Steamships "Niagara" and "Susquehanna" to assist in laying the cable.
- 7.—A Government steamer to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland this year.
- 8.—Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cables on Newfoundland Labrador and their dependencies.
- 9.—Grant of fifty square miles of land on completion of Telegraph to Cape Breton.
- 10.—Similar concession of additional fifty square miles when the Cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.
- 11.—Guarantee of interest for twenty years at five per cent. on Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling.
- 12.—Grant of Five Thousand Pounds Sterling in money, towards building road along the line of Telegraph.
- 13.—Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for use of the Company.
- 14.—Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cable.
- 15.—Free grant of one thousand acres of land.
- 16.—A grant of £300 currency per annum for ten years.
- 17.—Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines throughout the provinces.
- 18.—Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the Company.
- 19.—Grant of exclusive privileges for twenty-five years of landing Telegraph Cables from Europe on the shores of this Province.
- 20.—Similar grant of exclusive privileges for like period of twenty five years.

The exclusive right of landing submarine cables and wires which these companies possess, embraces a coast line extending from the entrance of Hudson's Straits, Southwardly and Westwardly along the coast of Labrador, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and the state of Maine and their respective dependencies.

The pecuniary aid granted by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States would of itself, return a fair Per centage on the investment; but a moderate computation of the probable amount of traffic, and a consideration of the comparatively small working expenses, must easily convince any one making the calculation, that the net receipts will yield a very large annual return.

DIED.—On Monday last Mary wife of Mr. John Smolcomb, Planter,

Yesterday, Mrs Elizabeth Brine an old and respectable inhabitant of this place

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ENTERED

July 30.—Picton,—Chadwick—Boston 12 days

August 1.—Via,—(Sph.)—Senti—Cadiz, 30 ds.

3.—Quinta,—(do.)—Paris—do 32 days

Punton & Munn

July 31.—Catherine,—Decent,—Halifax 7 days

August 1.—Margaret Ridley—Brown—Pernambuco 26 days

Casild a Gomez—Con

July 31.—Mantua,—

Fanny—Cove

August 3.—William

August 1.—Eclipse—

### NOTICE TO

### THE BOARD OF

notice that the

on Green Island, at

Harbor, Trinity Bay,

was on the 13th instan

by one of a more brill

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LIGHT, burns at an

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Board of Works Office

St. John's, 18th Ju

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July 15th 1857.

### Hambur

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June 23, 1857.

### THE NEW

MIN

### ASSOC

CAPITAL—4

### WILL deal LIBER

Payments and

Shares to any Party w

of their Manager at St.

coveries or INDICATIONS

Discovery of any remu

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The Discoverer of any

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worthy of attention, will

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application shall be mad

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### OFFICE at the bea

and HENDERSON What

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ples Letters, &c.

**THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.**

Casilda - Gomez - Corunna - 24 days.  
Ridley & Sons.  
CLEARED  
July 31 - Mantua - She - Labrador  
Fanny - Cove do  
Ridley & Sons.  
August 3 - William Puntun - Roberts - Spain  
Puntun & Munn.  
August 1 - Eclipse - Townsend - Sydney  
Rutherford & Brothers.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

THE BOARD OF WORKS hereby give notice that the temporary Light exhibited on Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina Harbor, Trinity Bay, since the 1st March last, was on the 13th instant, removed, and replaced by one of a more brilliant character and extensive range. This is a FIXED WHITE LIGHT, burns at an elevation of 92 feet above high water, exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, and in favourable weather will be seen from E. N. E. seaward, to S. W. 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catalina until Bonavista Light opens with Cape Le Jean, will give the Flowers Rocks an ample berth - or when coming from the Northward and bound for Catalina, by giving the N. Head a moderate berth, you will clear the Brandies Rocks by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in lat. 48. 30. N., long. 53.03 West.

JOHN STUART  
Acting Secretary Board of Works.  
Board of Works Office,  
St. John's, 18th July, 1857.

**NOTICE.**

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

TWO OR THREE

**JOURNEYMEN PAINTERS,**

To whom the highest wages will be given;

ALSO,  
**TWO OR THREE APPRENTICES**

To the Painting Business.

TRENEAR & MCKENZIE.  
St. John's, July 25,

**COALS!**

A cargo of prime Sydney Coal just arrived ex Issabella Sold low for CASH.

If taken from the Vessel  
WILLIAM DONNELLY.  
July 15th 1857.

**Hamburgh Mess Pork.**

A PRIME ARTICLE!  
JUST LANDED & ON SAL,  
Cheap for Cash.

BY  
RIDLEY & SONS.  
June 23, 1857.

**THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION**

CAPITAL - £50,000 Sterling

WILL deal LIBERALLY both by Money Payments and in awarding Paid-up Shares to any Party who may bring to the Notice of their Manager at St. John's, any Mineral Discoveries or INDICATIONS which may lead to the Discovery of any remunerative Mineral Deposits.

The Discoverer of any Specimens which may on examination at the Company's Office, prove worthy of attention, will be FAITHFULLY SECURED in his rights on account of such Discovery, before application shall be made to the Colonial Government for any Licence of occupation on the Company's account.

F. N. GIBBORNE,  
Manager.  
OFFICE at the head of Messrs. GIBBORNE and HENDERSON Wharf, St. John's, Newfoundland to whom please direct all parcels of Samples Letters, &c.

To be leased for a term of years as may be agreed on.

**Hampshire Cottage,**

With about Four acres of good Land under cultivation, including a large

**KITCHEN GARDEN**

Also a good cellar and pump in back house with a large Stable and Hay Loft. The above is situated in front of Capt. Stephenson's. - The whole under good fence, - for further particulars apply to the subscriber, THOMAS GODDEN.

July 8, 1857.

**LAURENCE GRUBERT, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,**

TAKES LEAVE to inform his friends and the public that he has recommenced business in his native place, having had considerable experience in Canada, he trusts by strict attention to business, to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

Harbour Grace, June 23, 1857

**REFINED SUGAR!**

**Ridley & Sons.**

Can now offer an article worth attention.

Ex Marian Ridley from Barbadoes, House-keepers will find it to their interest to avail of this opportunity as

**Sugar is daily advancing,**

ALSO VERY SUPERIOR

**MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, IN SMALL PACKAGES,**

suitable for families.

June 9th 1857.

**Baltimore Flour.**

OF Superior Quality FOR Family use

The Subscribers are now landing Ex Brig Skelton, from Baltimore, A Superior article of FLOUR, Also - especially imported for Retailers, 40 Boxes very choice 10 s. Tobacco, Parties requiring same will do well to make early application as all will be sold Cheap for Cash

RIDLEY & SONS.

June 9th 1857.

**Just Landed.**

Ex "Sarah Thorndike" from Baltimore, "Brighton" & "Joachim Henrich," from Hamburg.

500 Barrels Superfine Baltimore

**FLOUR.**

100 Firkins Randers

**BUTTER,**

10 Boxes

**TOBACCO,**

400 Bags No. 1-2 or 3 Hamburgh

**BREAD,**

**Coffee, Rice.**

WILLIAM DONNELLY,

June 2nd, 1857,

**The Subscribers.**

ARE now landing ex Barque "Arethusa" and Brig "William Puntun" from Liverpool

A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF **British Manufactured GOODS** Suitable for the fisheries.

ALSO

500 Barrels prime PORK, AND

Per. "Joachim & Hinrich" from Hamburg.

**1270 Bags Bread.**

**500 Firkins Butter.**

**3 Pn. Leatherware**

**26 Boxes Window**

**Glass.**

The whole of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

PUNTON & MUNN

May 12th 1857.

**BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.**

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED - 1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV Vict. cap. IX.

**ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION**

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM. A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other cases whereof Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only, but which may be kept up, if necessary, throughout the whole term of Life.

HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM. Credit given for half the amount of the First Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE. The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty out to the assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life.

ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH. Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the Parent's death, and to be aid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

**BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

INSITUATED - 1839.

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Annual Division of Profits - applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.

Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual Premiums according to the table of Rates selected.

Premiums charged for every three months difference of age - not, as is usually the cases for every whole year only.

Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable to the assured, the amount of half premiums for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction 30 per centum was made in the current year's premium on all participating Policies.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Reports.

Age.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
30	0	12	1	4	2	7
35	0	12	1	4	2	7
40	0	12	1	4	2	7
45	0	12	1	4	2	7
50	0	12	1	4	2	7
55	0	12	1	4	2	7
60	0	12	1	4	2	7

Age.	Whole [Annual Premium for remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	1	19	0	19
30	1	19	0	19
35	1	19	0	19
40	1	19	0	19
45	1	19	0	19
50	1	19	0	19
55	1	19	0	19
60	1	19	0	19

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to **ROBERT PROWSE,** NOTARY PUBLIC, Agent for Newfoundland

January 28.

**NOTICE.**

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Isabella Richards are requested to furnish them to the subscribers Harbour Grace } John Richards } Executors. May 23 1857. } Robert Walsh }

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

CAPITAL - £200,000,000 in 80 SHARES £20 EACH. 1000.

**TRUSTEES**  
JOHN SHAWLEIGH -  
JOHN NAYL R. Esq., Esq.

**DIRECTORS. ETC., sq., LIVERPOOL**  
C. HARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.  
J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and  
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, sq., Deputy-Ch

**FIRE BRANCH.**  
Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding at most every Office in the United Kingdom.

Losses promptly and liberally paid.  
SECURITY OF A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY PAID UP.

**LIFE BRANCH.**  
Stamps 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.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Boys
1845	29	1,020	242 18 4	18s
1846	24	1,000	194 5 0	16s
1846	33	2,900	480 15 0	32s
1847	10	300	46 4 0	4
1848	23	100	14 5 2	1
1849	27	500	46 18 4	4s

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

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

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

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

"Indeed, the bonus of the 'Royal' may be pronounced to be larger than any yet declared by the mass of the English office! Here is an office which yields a fairly earned and wholesome reversionary bonus of 8 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

**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  
**PUNTON & MUNN**

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## SELECT POETRY.

### SPEAK KINDLY TO THE POOR

Speak kindly to the poor, my friend,  
For O thou knowest not  
What balm there is *in kind words*  
To soothe their lonely lot!  
Their wasted forms too plainly show  
What sorrows they endure!  
Then add not to their cup of woe—  
Speak kindly to the poor!

And if, perchance, thou canst afford  
With something *more* to part  
Than words to help them on their way,  
Give with a cheerful heart!  
And if thou hast not gold to give,  
A blessing thou'lt insure,  
If thou dost lend thy sympathy—  
Speak kindly to the poor!

Remember, too, if thou thy bread  
Dost on the waters cast,  
It will return to thee again  
Ere many days be past!  
Thou art but lending to the Lord—  
Thy payment shall be sure.  
And God will bless thee—therefore speak  
With kindness to the poor!

W. BYRNE.

### ONCE UPON A TIME.

BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

I mind me of a pleasant time  
A season long ago;  
The pleasantest I've ever known,  
Or ever now shall know.  
Bees, birds, and little twink'ng rills,  
So merrily did chime;  
The year was in its sweet spring-tide,  
And I was in my prime.

I've never heard such music since,  
From every bending spray;  
I've never pluck'd such primroses,  
Set thick on bank and brae.  
I've never smelt such violets  
As all that pleasant time  
I found by every hawthorn-root—  
When I was in my prime.

Yor merry down, so black and bare,  
Was gorgeous then and gay  
With golden gorse—bright blossoming  
As none blooms now-a-day.  
The blackbird sings but seldom now  
Up there in the old line,  
Where hours and hours he used to sing—  
When I was in my prime.

Such cutting winds came never then  
To pierce one through and through;  
More softly fell the silent shower,  
More balmily the dew.  
The morning mist and evening haze  
(Unlike this cold grey rime),  
Seem'd woven warm of golden air—  
When I was in my prime.

And blackberries—so mawkish now—  
Were finely flavoured then;  
And nuts—such reddening clusters ripe  
I ne'er shall pull again.  
Nor blackberries, blushing bright—as rich  
As fruits of sunniest clime;  
How all is alter'd for the worse—  
Since I was in my prime!

### THE TWO PREACHERS.

There are two preachers ever preaching,  
Filled with eloquence and power;  
One is old, with locks of white,  
Skinny as an anchorite:  
And he preaches every hour,  
With a shrill fanatic voice  
And a bigot's fiery scorn,  
"BACKWARD! ye presumptuous nations;  
Man to misery is born,  
Born to drudge, and sweat and suffer—  
Born to labour and to pray;  
BACKWARD! ye presumptuous nations,  
Back!—be humble and obey!"

"ONWARD!—there are ills to conquer;  
Daily wickedness is wrought,  
Tyranny is swollen with pride,  
Bigotry is defiled;  
Ever intertwined with Thought,  
Vice and Misery rant and crawl,  
Root them out, their day is passed:  
Goodness is alone immortal;  
Evil was not made to last;  
ONWARD! all the Earth shall aid us  
Ere our peaceful flag be furled,  
And the preaching of this preacher  
Stirs the pulses of the world."

### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

From *Wilmer & Smith*, July 4  
The authorities of the province of Lower Austria have refused permission to establish matrimonial agencies at Vienna.

Letters from the Faroe Islands assert that an epidemic fever rages there to such extent that no one appeared on the preceding Sunday at the church of Thorshaven.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, states from Milan that the silk-crop in Lombardy has turned out a complete failure this year. The price of cocoons is extremely high at Milan.

According to a letter from Hague the Queen-Mother is shortly to proceed to London, a marriage, it is said, being projected between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice.

Another Circassian victory is reported, and 1000 Russians are said to have been killed. The Circassians, who assassinated General Tokonoff, had succeeded in making their escape.

The veteran Prince Metternich is at this moment enjoying the sight of the Rhine and the more agreeable view of his rich vineyards at Johannisberg, where he arrived in good health on the 22nd ult.

The blasting operations executed near the iron gates of Orsova, with the view of clearing the bed of the Danube, not having proved successful, a project has been formed for constructing a lateral canal at that spot on the Servian bank of the river.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, whose arrival at Hamburg has been already announced, proceeded to Hanover, which they reached on Saturday afternoon. Thence they go on to Kissingen, where they join the Dowager Empress, who is drinking the waters of that fashionable bathing place.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria, on arriving at Antwerp from England, preserved a strict incognito. He landed from the steamer attended by only a few persons, and dressed in plain clothes. He proceeded immediately to the railway station, by a special train to Brussels, and thence to Lachen.

The future wife of the King of Portugal is the Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, Duchess of Bavaria, born the 21st December, 1857. She is the daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph. The King of Portugal will thus become the brother-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, who married the eldest daughter of the duke.

The Count de Pourtales-Steiger, the chief of the movements at Neuchatel in September last, returned to his estate of Metten, near Berne. He was at Trieste when he heard of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Paris, and his prompt return would appear to indicate that he is anxious to preserve his nationality in Switzerland.

The section of the railway between Laybach and Trieste having been completed, a trial trip was made on it a few days ago. When opened for traffic, complete railway communication between Vienna and Trieste will be established. An immense aqueduct has been constructed on the heights of the Karst to supply the neighbouring stations with water.

### ITALY.

The Pope has granted numerous pardons. The political prisoners of Fort Palliatee are to be set at liberty. It is apparent that his Holiness prefers the liberation of individuals to a general amnesty.

The Pope has received at Bologna the visit of two crowned heads of Central Italy, Francis V., Duke of Modena, and the young Prince Robert, Duke of Parma. It is officially stated that his holiness has accepted the invitation of Duke Francis V., and will go to Modena. The Grand Duke of Tuscany also meant to have gone to Bologna, but he was prevented doing so by the unexpected loss of his sister, the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

A conspiracy, tending to provoke disorder at Genoa, has been discovered; forty persons have been arrested. The squadron of Admiral Lord Lyons, expected on the 4th at Spezzia, and the 8th at Genoa, is at present at Leghorn.

ROME, June 28th.—Cardinal Antonelli has received Montes, the Mexican minister, but not in his diplomatic capacity. His title as Mexican Envoy is not to be recognised until his Government shall have annulled the measures it has adopted against the Church.

### NAPLES.

The King of the Two Sicilies has resolved to reduce the native Neapolitan army to the extent of 15,000 men, including 3000 non-commissioned officers. This step is the result of reports made by the spies of the military, who declare that Muratism has spread very rapidly of late. The police declare that a correspondence is going on between the friends of Murat in Naples and certain parties in Paris; they watch narrowly all correspondence with France, and have entered the houses of some persons and seized letters, in the hope of discovering some Franco-Italian plot. Meanwhile the Swiss recruits are arriving daily by the steamers, and this foreign force is to be increased to 25,000 men.

### BELGIUM.

It is currently reported that in consequence of the excellent prospects of the harvest the Belgian Government has resolved to take off the export duty now levied at the French frontier upon cereals coming from Belgium. This important measure will, it is said, come into operation on July 5th.

### SWITZERLAND.

The federal council of Switzerland has just addressed a circular to the cantonal governments announcing the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty relative to Neuchatel. "Thus," says the council, "has an affair which threatened the confederation with serious complications and dangers received (with the aid of Providence) a solution as advantageous as it is honourable." The council declares that the solution "is principally due to the high wisdom and moderation of the mediating powers, and to the spirit of equity which prevailed in the appreciation of difficulties." It says that, in virtue of the treaty, the canton of Neuchatel will occupy in the eyes of the European powers the same position in the confederation as all other cantons; and though this fact was never doubtful to Switzerland, it thinks the admission of it by those powers a matter of great importance.

THE SWEDISH SUCCESSION.—The "Morning Post," Paris correspondent writes: "It is well known that if the King of Sweden (still very ill) were to die, the heir to the throne would favour the union of the Scandinavians, a policy which might be supported by England and France. According to late despatches from St. Petersburg, the Russian government is very anxious about the indisposition of the king, and is intriguing already in Denmark, in order to counteract the views of Sweden."

PERSIAN TREACHERY.—From Persia I have a piece of intelligence of reasonable interest, coming as it does, with such present significance at the very heels of the recently signed treaty of peace. According to the terms of that document, it may be remembered, the Shah bound himself to liberate all the Afghan prisoners taken at Herat. The most important of these had surrendered to the Persian Commander under express guarantee of their lives and property; but in the teeth of this engagement, two of them whilst Ferukh Khan was busy diplomatising at Paris, were murdered by official agents on their way to the Persian capital. Shahzadah Yousuf, however the legitimate chief of Herat, was permitted to escape that fate, and reached Teheran in safety. But his immunity was intended to be nothing more than a reprieve; for, on the very day on which the news of Ferukh Khan's having signed the treaty of peace in Paris reached Teheran, he was taken out into the public square of the city, and by express order of the Shah, was there beheaded, after having been all but hacked to death by more than twenty dagger wounds. So much for Persian *bona fides*, and Nourreddin Shah's regard for the spirit and letter of treaties. Such facts speak their own comment, and should be kept in memory by many of your untravelled humanitarians at home.

DIVORCE IN PRUSSIA.—The last session of the Prussian Diet having failed to bring the difficult question of a return of the Divorce Law to a settlement, and the disquiet in the church continuing to be great on the point of whether divorced persons shall be admissible or not to remarriage, the Ober-Kirchenrath or Supreme Consistory, has, on the authority of a Cabinet order, issued an intimation to the clergy of the Evangelical Church of Prussia that all such applications coming for the future before them, in which persons who have been already divorced desire again to enter into the holy bonds, are to be brought at once before the Provincial Consistory for decision, and, in case of appeal, before the Ober-Kirchenrath itself; either of these two bodies will then decide upon the special case, after taking due cognisance of its merits, and thus the individual clergy will be relieved from all further pressure either from their conscience within or the importunities of the candidates for matrimony without.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS IN SPAIN.—The Spanish journals relate a horrible and almost incredible story: Ten nights ago a man, armed with a hatchet, entered the house of a young widow of Almaguer, a village in the province of Toledo and, without saying a word, split open the skull of the servant girl; after which he dragged her dead body to the stable and covered it with straw. Then he went to the chamber of the widow, and awakening her from her sleep, commanded her to give him 16,000 reals, which, he said, he knew she had received; she being terrified, gave the money. He then ordered her to take him into the cellar, where, he said, he knew she had money buried, and when she had arrived there he tied her hands behind her back, and hanged her by the neck to a beam! When she was dead he chopped off her arms, legs and head with his hatchet! Fearing that the widows child, a girl five years of age, might make revelations, he with a hatchet murdered her also and split the body into two portions! The gendarme, on learning these atrocities went in pursuit of the assassin, and captured him; he immediately with great coolness detailed the preceding particulars.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.—The country looks beautiful, and the appearance of the crops is very fine. The accounts from the departments are

cheering, and from all we hear and see up to the present there is reason to hope that this year's crop of corn and wine will be far above a fair average, and that prices will rapidly fall when the new grain appears in the markets. The wine growers appear to have successfully encountered the oidium with sulphur in the few places where the disease has appeared, and great hopes are entertained of the forthcoming vintage.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT WARSAW.—The last Warsaw journals contain accounts of the Exhibition of Manufactures now open in that city. It occupies seven saloons in the government palace, and proves that manufactures in Poland are in an advanced state, and esteemed in Russia. It also contains beautiful objects in gold, silver, and other metals from Moscow. Music being greatly cultivated both at Warsaw and St. Petersburg, it causes no surprise to see excellent pianos exhibited. Warsaw has also contributed specimens of her leather, morrocos, and shoes, for all of which articles she is renowned. The exhibition likewise comprises numerous specimens of silk and mineralogical productions from Kiew.

TREATIES WITH JAVA.—The Governor of Java has received a copy of a very curious document being a proclamation published by the Emperor of Japan, and addressed to all the maritime Powers, making known to them that he is ready to enter into treaties of commerce with them similar to those which he executed with Great Britain, France, the United States, and Holland. This authentic document has been translated from the Japanese language into Dutch and French, and communicated to the European agents residing in the ports of China.

A special meeting of the South Australian Banking Company is called for the 10th inst. to confirm the proposals for increasing the company's capital from £300,000 to £400,000.

### CANADA.

The Governor General sailed from Quebec on Saturday by the Steamship North American for England. At the different places where the train stopped on its way from Toronto to Quebec demonstrations were made to his honor, and at several of the principal places addresses were presented.

A quorum of the Executive Council were in attendance upon His Excellency at Quebec where Lieutenant-General Eyre was sworn in Administrator of the Government during the absence of the Governor General.

Sir Edmund Head has great reason for satisfaction, at his departure, in the decay of faction and the substantial progress the Province has made since he assumed the reins of Government.

The several religious bodies in the Province have recently held their annual meetings.—Among the most noteworthy of these (on account of the new relation in which it stands to the Mother Church) is the Diocesan Synod of the English Church, now setting at Toronto, organized under permission of an Act of Parliament framed for the purpose, and which recently received the direct sanction of Her Majesty, after being reserved by the Governor General.

The country is now beautiful with the rich foliage of its trees, and verdure of its fields.—Crops are every where most promising and luxuriant. Recent heavy and needed rains are followed with bright, warm weather, most propitious to the hopes of the husbandman.

The high water in the rivers has enabled the lumbermen to get all their lumber into the St. Lawrence, and there is every prospect that the supplies of produce of the present year will furnish an export and the means of paying for our purchases from abroad heretofore unprecedented.—*Courier*.

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 the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

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 in advance;

VOL. 1.

N O  
Office of

The following Board or the 4th Resolved.—The be accountable for Public Buildings, has control, except ordered by the Board by the written order for such Resolved.—The Roads, or servant have authority to work of any description he written order of any

THE UNDERS... dering his ac... Resolved.—The Chart of Harbo John Dairy

Begs to inform the of these works, which laid, in a superior ready for delivery. on hand for a short fishing price, if early PRICE—Charts, 2 Fixings for Tables of for Charts 20s. Sa at M. C. O'Connell's St. Johns April 29

FOR BY THE His Premises and CONS A Dwel Shop, t Two ground Cellars, Ten seal nets with land (well fenced) last day of August May 7th. 1857.

M & J. Watch and Clock M Dealers, and Quadrants, Comm Almanacks, A Flutes, and Nautical Sold an Depository for the Bible Society, and Society B I B L E S a Sold at the Socie Grat is

WARREN, B Z. JOHN' S.... COMMISSION MERCU AGE C. Agents Canada Life