

The Conception-Bay Mail.

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

VOL. 3

HARBOR GRACE NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1859

NO. 14

Post Office notice—Registration of Letters.

On and after the 1st April next, Letters may be registered in Newfoundland by the payment by a fee of 6d. currency on Local Letters and 6d. sterling on Letters for the United Kingdom and for British Colonies not passing through the United Kingdom, a further fee will be charged on Letters forwarded through the United Kingdom.

The safe delivery of those Letters, will not be guaranteed by the Post Office; yet their inland transmission will be comparatively secure, from the means that will be adopted to trace them to their destination.

The postage on registered Letters must be paid in advance.

Full information respecting the Registration of Letters may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, or Post Offices in the same district.

W. L. SOLOMON P.M.

Post Office Department, 1st March, 1858

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 or 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 of 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.

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 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. heads a moderate berth, you will clear the Brandies Rocks by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in lat. 48. 30 N.

Eng. 53,03 east. JOHN STUART
Acting Secretary Board of Works
Board of Works Office
St. John's July 8th

Warren, brothers.

ST. JOHN'S... NEWFOUNDLAND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS

C. S. WARREN

NOTARY PUBLIC

Agent Canada, Life Assurance Company.

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 specifically 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 these 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. McCONNAN.

John N.F.

N & J JILLARD

WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.

Quadrant-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 Societies. Prices Tract Gratis.

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, Scrofulic Humors.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scourvy, 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, Cerebra, 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, Scourvy, 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, Carbon near N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentford, Brigus.

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

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

Office at the head of Messrs. GIBBORNE and HENDERSON'S Wharf, St. John's, Newfoundland, and to whom please direct all parcels of samples Letters, &c.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Channing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHOENIX 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 PHOENIX 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

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE RATE OF INTEREST allowed by this Bank on Special Deposits made after this date, will be three per cent per annum, and all deposit receipts now outstanding will be reduced to the same rate of interest as they respectively fall due.

(By order of the Board.)

J. R. BROWN

Manager.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on deposit receipts of this Bank will be reduced to three per cent per annum, from and after the 1st day of July next.

(By order of the Board.)

JOHN SMITH

Manager.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

CARRIVAL OF THE CIRCASSIAN.—The railway Company's Steamer "Circassian" arrived at a very early hour yesterday morning, in 18 days from Galway. She encountered very heavy weather, got short of coal, and burned all her spars.

The following extracts from one of the latest papers by this conveyance, appear to comprise all the important news she brings:— "N.B.R."

A few words spoken the other day by an adventurer who, ten years ago, could not command credit for his dinner at a tavern, have shaken all Europe to its centre. The public stocks have fallen in price in every market. Government couriers are flying about from embassy to embassy with urgent despatches, and to the imaginations of all publicists the horrid form of war is present arrayed in its most voluminous terrors. Of course, the impertinence of M. Louis Napoleon did not, of itself, suffice to produce those large effects; but men know that a mine of discontent and irritation underlies the surface of European society and as they momentarily expect it to explode, they watch every chance spark with nervous anxiety. The offensive manner and Imperial words addressed by M. Louis Napoleon to the Austrian Minister on New Year's Day were, in truth, but a flash; but that was sufficient to show how gloomy is the war cloud that now darkens the horizon, and to indicate the point where it is likely to burst. It is in Italy now, as it was in the days of "Mon Oncle," that the struggle between France and the rest of Europe will probably begin, and to all appearance the time is close at hand. It is said as we learn from this morning's telegraph, that every thing is ready to start a grand army across the Alps. The Commander-in-Chief, the General, the Aide-de-Camp, the regiments, and the engineers are all fixed upon, and in half an hour the telegraph could communicate the order to advance. On the other hand the international attitude of the Italian Government is such as warrants the world to expect an explosion that will give an excuse for French intervention. The Lombards are in a ferment of hatred to the German stranger, so that the youths in the University of Pavia cannot be allowed to reassemble without strengthening the Austrian garrison by the addition of four guns and a battalion of infantry. The King of Naples dare not allow Madame Ristori to recite a line of three words from which a national idea might be extorted. On the other hand, the House of Savoia is preparing, as the "Times" phrases it, to cast the die once more and strike boldly for the Crown of Italy. The Mazzinian faction, having lost its blighting influence, and the noble example of Sardinia has drawn the better Italian men towards a national standard, by proving to their minds the possibility of a national constitutional government. Garibaldi again appears upon the scene; but it is now in the service of a legitimate yet popular King that he is to marshal his general band. What combinations these movements will lead to is yet but matter of conjecture. The "Times" exhausts the category of hypotheses, and concludes that Austria will at first, at least, be placed in an isolated position; and that it is not improbable that France and Russia may come to an understanding for a concerted attack upon her. In that case, the Czar might again be expected to join in a new partition of Austrian provinces, while the French empire would again extend its despotism, under the same mode of operation, over the Italian States. The end would, in all human likelihood, be not different from what it was in 1815, and who can say what the experience of the beginning of the century will exert any influence upon the event of its middle close? If Great Britain could be supposed to have learned any wisdom from the past, we might hope that she might scrupulously hold aloof from any participation in the coming conflict. Such is unquestionably the only fitting policy for this country, but it will no be possible to follow it out if there be any climatic meddling in the "im-broglio" under the notion of maintaining close political relations with France; or if any aid be given to her ambitious despot in advancing his designs, as though they were compatible with popular freedom and good Government abroad, being what they are at home. Britain cannot without discredit and danger, join with any of the contending parties.

Her proper position is one of armed neutrality; her duty to preserve the police of the ocean.

The fire at Valparaiso causes a claim of 284,000 pounds on English insurance offices including Liverpool and London 132,400, Royal of Liverpool 54,000 pounds.

Mr. George Dundas, M.P., has been appointed lieutenant governor of Prince Edward's Island.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1859.

WE regret that the St. John's papers did not come to hand in time to enable us to copy His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Legislature. The address was an admirable one, the prominent point being, very properly, the Fishery question, upon the false interpretation of which by His Excellency's predecessor, much difficulty and positive loss to the Country has arisen. It must be a source of great satisfaction to our Fishermen to be thus convinced of the correct view taken by the Governor upon that important subject, and to be assured that the full weight of his experience and mature judgement, will be brought to bear upon the Imperial Government with such effect, that British Subjects may never again be dispossessed of their homesteads by Foreigners, even tho it should unfortunately happen, that the same would be countenanced by an unjust Governor, supported by an indifferent and truckling Colonial Ministry.

The subject referred to next in importance, is that of the reduction of duty on Fish in the Brazils, and we believe that no effort will be spared by His Excellency to induce the Home Government to exercise its dearly-bought influence with those of Spain and Portugal to induce them to follow in the same course.

We learn also from the Speech that Harbor Grace is debited with 4000 Pounds for improvements since the fire, we should like to see published a proper statement of names of recipients and of amounts awarded to each, dissatisfaction has been expressed by some, and it is right that the public should be informed of the particulars.

We cannot at first view, enter particularly upon the various subjects embraced in the Speech. The suggestion as to local assessment for water supply and other improvements, is a step in the right direction. If His Excellency had thought proper to recommend to the last Session of the term, the necessity for readjusting the basis of Representation so that all parties may have justice done them, and hinted the propriety of purging the Assembly of placemen, the opening Speech might, we think be pronounced perfect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

Sir.—It cannot be denied that we are much indebted to the freedom of the Press, for the advantages we enjoy. Through it, those in power, have been made to hear the public voice, and feel the pressure of public opinion;—and where is the power that can long sustain itself against the voice of public opinion? Much good has been effected in Newfoundland through the influence of an independent Press; but, although much has been done, much remains to be done. It must be admitted that the public at large are much indebted to the present Government for the many wholesome improvements which have been lately accomplished. All will admit that "Free Trade" is a great benefit to the people of Newfoundland the many Light-Houses which have been erected for the safety of the fishermen of the Country, as well as for the mercantile interest, large sums of money which have been voted for education of the youth of all classes of the country. Then if we look to the Capital

great improvements are observable, and still greater are in contemplation. Harbour Grace is next in importance. Here also some improvements have been made. A large sum of money has been granted for widening our street, and in remunerating those whose property was taken to accomplish a public good. The Government has also granted to this town a Police establishment, this also is an improvement, which notwithstanding all the efforts used under the old system could not be obtained. But, Mr. Editor, I wish to show through the medium of your Independent Journal, that we in Conception Bay have not had our full amount of justice done. Passing over many other matters I would refer to the Police. In the first place they are too few, and badly paid. In St. John's I find a police-man gets fifty-five pounds stg. yearly, with many other advantages. In Harbour Grace, the same class of respectable men get only forty-five pounds stg., with scarcely any, or no advantages. The chief Constable of St. John's receives 100 pounds stg. yearly, the chief Constable of Harbour Grace, equally respectable, and whose duties are equally important receive 70 pounds stg. per year. Now Sir, you cannot but acknowledge that this is not doing justice to the Police of Conception Bay. This will appear when you take into account the high prices of provisions in this place, compared with the prices in St. John's. Forty pounds in St. John's would be equal to fifty pounds in Harbour Grace.

Similar remarks would apply to other offices. The Sheriff of the central District gets £300 stg. yearly and £50 for his Bailiff, which I conceive is a limited sum for so important an office. While the Sheriff of the Northern District, whose duties extend from Cape John to Holyrood, gets £300 out of which he has to pay £50 to a permanent Bailiff. Now Sir, when you take into account the extensive district of the Northern Sheriff, with the large amount of responsible duties which he has to discharge, you will see that he labours under disadvantages to which the Central Sheriff is not subject.

The Gaoler at St. John's, receives £150 stg. yearly, while the Gaoler at Harbor Grace with duties equally important gets only 90 pound stg. making a vast contrast betwixt the salaries of the two principal Gaolers, equally responsible.

Now Sir, I think that these matters only require to be brought fairly before our Government, in order to obtain justice. We wish to see our officers as independent and as well supported as the officers of the Central District. And why not? All must admit that the members who have represented this district have laboured hard for its welfare, and I have no doubt they will not cease their exertions until they have obtained for the district of Conception Bay all we are entitled to.

A LIBERAL

The above communication having come to hand anonymously, it should, according to rule, have been rejected, but considering the subject of much importance, and that it was fairly treated, we were induced to overlook the irregularity.

As partiality is ever the index of despotism, equal rights can only result from the proper exercise of responsible principles. Our Ministers would do well to remember their pledges when seeking to secure the rems of Government.

From the Express.

BURNS' CENTENARY DINNER.

On Tuesday evening, being the Hundredth Anniversary of the birthday of Scotland's national bard, the auspicious event was celebrated by a Public Dinner in the Masonic Hall. Shortly after six o'clock, about 140, consisting of natives of Scotland and gentlemen of Scottish descent, with their guests, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, furnished by Messrs. Lash. The chair was ably filled by William Boyd, Esq., supported on his right by J. S. Cull, Esq.,

W. M. of St. John's Lodge of Free Masons the Rev. D. MacRae and the Rev. Charles Pedley, and on the left by F. B. T. Carter, Esq., the Rev. M. Harvey and Adam Scott, Esq. The Vice-President's chair was occupied by G. G. Geddes, Esq. By permission of Colonel Law, the band of the Royal Newfoundland Companies was in attendance and played appropriate airs during the evening. The whole proceedings were conducted with much harmony; and the memory of the gifted bard, and the warm admiration of his works seemed to influence all alike—his countrymen and guests of other nationalities. All appeared to feel that they were bearing part in a celebration co-extensive with the settlement of Scotia's sons in almost every country on the globe.

The following is a list of the toasts, which were ably, and in several instances eloquently responded to by the Revs. M. Harvey; D. MacRae and C. Pedley, by J. S. Cull, F. B. T. Carter, R. J. Piment and W. V. Whiteway, Esqrs., Dr. Dearin, Dr. McKen and several others. Several songs were sung, adding the hilarity of the evening, and the whole proceedings terminated shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning, when those who remained until then all left together. Not the least interesting part of the proceedings was the narrating by Mr. J. Johnston, who had seen and conversed with Burns, of some incidents of the poet's life. We are under the necessity of omitting a report of the speeches, owing to the length and several of them not admitting of abridgement.

The following were the toasts:—

- 1 The Queen.
- 2 The Immortal Memory of Burns.
- 3 His Excellency the Governor.
- 4 The Army and Navy.
- 5 The Legislature.
- 6 The Bench and the Bar.
- 7 The Clergy of the Island.
- 8 The Land of Cakes.
- 9 The Land we live in.
- 10 Lady Bannerman and the Ladies.
- 11 The Deputy Principal Grand Master.
- The Worthy Masters of St. John's Avalon Lodges, and the Brethren of the Mystic tie.
- 12 Our Guests.
- 13 The Poets of Great Britain and Ireland.
- 14 The Poets of Terra Nova.
- 15 The Press.
- 16 The admirers of Burns all over the World.
- 17 The Sprising Memory of Wallace and Bruce.

DIED.—On the 28th ult. James Monohan, a native of Goffs Town, County of Wick, Ireland. Aged 86 years, and a resident of this Country 43 years.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

A DIVIDEND on the paid up Capital of this Company, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1858, will be payable at the Banking House in this City, on and after the 10th instant, during the usual hours of business.

(By order of the Board.)

R. BROWN, Manager.

1000 Tons. Sydney COAL, Cheap. BUTTERFORD BROTHERS.

ASSURANCE

Lombard Street
Decimus J. Esq.
Octavius J. Esq.
William C. Esq.
John Davis Esq.
George H. Esq.
George A. Esq.
Charles E. Esq.
James A. Esq.
Henry G. Esq.
Thomas H. Esq.
Benjamin Esq.
Mathew W. Esq.

WITNESSES

The Public confidence the public PROMPTITUDE it are adjusted ALMOST unfords, com invested C fortunes of posed of men and Me The PH on an exte upwards of paid by it to Great Brita (00) 3 REPT Annual a un taken NY on alm Newfoundland am which m the agents, a policies are

January 1

DA

RATE OF in and out of a-mile outside wharf; or from half a mile out 50 Tons From 50 to 1 additional; From 100 to additional; From 200 to additional; From 250 to additional; From 300 to additional; From 450 to " 500 " " 600 " " 700 " " 800 " " 900 "

Vessels required the above rates addition any vessel re Cape to the Northward, v agreement. The above circumstances, otherwise disal contracts for Vessels emp will be taken of thirds of the a Vessels usin pay ten per ce same. The owner eels towed, eith January 3, 1859

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

NOTICES.

PHENIX FIRE Assurance Comdany.

Lombard Street and Charing Cross, London
ESTABLISHED - 1783
TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS
 Decimus Burton, Esq.
 Octavius E. Roope, Esq.
 William Calton Esq.
 John Davis,
 George H. Foser,
 George A. Fuller,
 Charles E. Goodhar,
 James A. Gordon,
 Henry Grace,
 Thomas Hodgson,
 Benjamin Shaw,
 Mathew Whiting,
 Kirkman D. Hodgmen, Esq.
 James Horne Esq.
 William J. Lancaster, Esq.
 John D. Magen, Esq.
 John Maserman,
 M. P.
 John Timothy Oxely, Esq.
 Geo. Stanley Repton Esq.
 Francis Wilson Esq.

SECRETARIES.
 WILLIAM HARRIS Esq.
 GEORGE WILLIAM LOVELL Esq.
 The PHENIX FIRE OFFICE is confidently recommended to the notice of the public—for the LIBERALITY and PROMPTITUDE with which all claims upon it are adjusted and paid—as well as for the ALMOST UNLIMITED SECURITY which it affords, 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. The PHENIX OFFICE has carried on an extensive and successful business for upwards of seventy-five years. The duty paid by it to Government for Insurances in Great Britain and Ireland Exceeds £120,000 STERLING PER ANNUM.

Annual and short term Insurances are undertaken by the PHENIX COMPANY on almost every description of risk, in Newfoundland, at moderate rates of premium which may be known on application to the agents, at their office in St. John's, where policies are issued free of charge.

W & G RENDELL.
 Agents for Newfoundland.
 January 14.

STEAM-TUG

DAUNTLESS.

RATE OF TOWAGE of VESSELS in and out of St. John's Harbour, from half a mile outside the Heads to the Consignee's wharf; or from the Consignee's wharf to a half a mile outside the Heads.

50 Tons	£1 10 0
From 50 to 100 Tons 6d per Ton additional; 100 Tons	2 15 0
From 100 to 200 Tons 5d per Ton additional; 200 Tons	4 16 8
From 200 to 250 Tons 4d per Ton additional; 250 Tons	5 13 4
From 250 to 300 Tons 3d per Ton additional; 300	6 5 10
From 300 to 450 Tons 2d per Ton additional; 450 Tons	7 10 10
From 450 to 500 Tons	9 0 0
" 500 " 600 "	10 5 0
" 600 " 700 "	11 10 0
" 700 " 800 "	13 0 0
" 800 " 900 "	14 10 0
" 900 " 1000 "	16 0 0

Vessels requiring the Steamer to go beyond the above limits, to pay half the above rates additional as far as Cape Spear; and any vessel requiring Towing beyond the Cape to the South, or an equal distance Northward, will be charged by special agreement.

The above rates apply only to ordinary circumstances. Vessels in distress, or otherwise disabled, will have to make special contracts for assistance.

Vessels employing the Steamer inwards will be taken on their next voyage at two-thirds of the above rates.

Vessels using the Steamer's hawer to pay ten per cent on the towage rates for the same.

The owner is not responsible for the vessels towed, either to themselves or others.
C. F. BENNETT & CO.
 January 5, 1853.

NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE WINTER ARRANGEMENTS

MAILS

Will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places,—
 Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, every Monday, and Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock a.m.
 Trinity, Bonavista, and King's Cove, every Thursdays at half-past nine o'clock a.m.
 Bay Bulls and Ferryland, every alternate Wednesday at half-past nine o'clock a.m.
 Trepassay, St. Mary's, Placentia, Little Placentia, Red Island, Harbor Bufile, Merasheen, Isle of Valen, St. Kyran's, Olerin, Burin, Harbor Briton, Burgeo and La Poile, Monthly, commencing on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at half-past nine o'clock a.m.
 Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate, every Thursday after the arrival of the Mail from Halifax.

W. L. SOLOMON,
 Post Master General

Post Office Department,
 St. John's, Newfoundland,
 6th January, 1853.

MAILS will, from this date, be regularly dispatched from this Office for GALWAY, the UNITED STATES and CANADA by the Galway Line of Mail Steamers. The Postage on Letters for the United States by this conveyance must be prepaid.

W. L. SOLOMON, P.M.G.
 General Post Office,
 St. John's Nov. 12th 1852.

MR. PAGE begs respectfully to acquaint the Subscribers to his Chart of Harbor Grace, that it is now with Mr. H. W. Trapnell or delivery, either with or without Frame, and feels assured that it will give every satisfaction.
 Price Chart 10s.; Frame 20s.

The Subscriber

Respectfully announce the arrival of his Fall Supply of British Manufactured GOODS & GROCERIES, per "Abeona," from Liverpool.
 All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash.
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS,
 Harbor Grace.

Notice to Mariners.

BACCALIEU ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE

THE BOARD OF WORKS hereby give notice, that on the night of MONDAY the 20th day of December next, and every evening thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening to the return of daylight in the morning, a Light will be exhibited on BACCALIEU ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE, the position and characteristics of which are as follows.—Baccalieu Light House is situated on the Northern end of that Island—Latitude 48.09, North, Longitude 52.50, West.—the Tower is of brick, the Keeper's Dwelling, a Square Building, detached from the tower-painted White, with the roof red.
 The Light will be a Catadioptric first class heliophotal Revolving White Light, showing flash every twenty seconds. It is elevated 380 feet above high water, and will be seen in clear weather forty nautical miles, and a lesser distance according to the state of the atmosphere.
 When the Southern end of the Island bears N.N.E. the Light will not be visible when nearer the Island than eight miles.
EDMUND HANRAHAN

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up Capital of the Company; at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 30th November, 1852, will be payable at the Banking House in Water Street, on and after the 15th instant.
 (By order of the Board.)
J. W. SMITH,
 Dec. 9.

NOTICES.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Established 1836
INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.
 The premiums received on Fire Insurances in the year 1857 amounted to upwards of £283,000 Insurances are effected, at home and abroad, on Property of every description—the Premiums are moderate, the settlement of claims liberal and prompt. The Losses in 1857 were £165,000 and the sums paid in settlement of Losses exceeded One Million Sterling.

BOWRING, BROTHERS.
 Sept. 28

ALTERATION OF THE STEAMER.

ELLEN GIBBORNE.
 Will ply in this Bay, as follows:—

Mondays and Wednesdays, leave Harbor Grace at 9 o'clock, A.M., for Carbonear and Portugal Cove, returning to Brigus and Bay Roberts.
 Tuesdays and Thursdays, leave Bay Roberts at 7.45, calling at Brigus, for Cove, returning to Carbonear, and Harbor Grace.
 Saturdays, leave Harbor Grace at 8 A.M., for Brigus and Cove, returning to Brigus, Bay Roberts, Carbonear and Harbor Grace.
 When not more than four passengers for Carbonear, they will be sent by land carriage from HARBOR GRACE.
 Weather permitting, will call at PORT-DE-GRAVE on TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.
 Fare:—Cabin, 6s.; Steerage, 4s.
G. MAKINSON.
 Harbor Grace, }
 Sept. 27th 1852 }

WANTED FOR THE BOARD SCHOOL
 At New Harbour Schoolmaster. A competent teacher would be informed of the particulars on sending his recommendation to the Board.

Apply to the Chairman
 Rev H. PETLEY,
 Hearts Content.
 July 23.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

A DIVIDEND on the paid up Capital of this Company at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June 1852 will be payable at the Banking House, in this city, on and after the 15th instant, during the usual hours of business.
 (By Order of the Board.)
R. BROWN Manager
 July 13.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return thanks to his many Friends in Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and the Bay generally, for the liberal support they have hitherto given him, and respectfully solicits a continuation of their patronage.
CHRONOMETERS DUPLEX LEVER, and all kinds of WATCHES & CLOCKS repaired and cleaned—QUADRANTS & COMPASSES repaired and adjusted.
 Some Superior Lever, Horizontal, & Vertical WATCHES together with a general assortment of HARDWARE now on hand.
 Harbor Grace, }
JOSEPH GODDEN
 14th July }

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LETTERS cannot be received for registration at this Office unless they be posted one hour before the closing of the Mail by which they are intended to be despatched.
W. L. SOLOMON
 General Post Office,
 2nd May, 1852

POST OFFICE NOTICE

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,

NOTICE.

BUILDING!! BUILDING!!

BRICK-WORK SLATING & PLASTERING, done by the Subscriber at the very shortest notice. None employed but the very best workmen.
 Any commands left at the late Mr. Thomas Lynche's or at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

F. McCARTHY.
 Harbor Grace,
 July 14th, 1852.

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!!

W. C. MOORE begs to inform his Friends and the Public of Harbour Grace, that he is ready to Execute all orders in HOUSE, SHIP, & SIGN PAINTING, PAPER HANGING & GLAZING done in the very best style, at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.
 Harbor Grace,
 July 24th, 1852.

ON SALE.

FAIRBANKS' CELEBRATED SCALES,
 Of every variety

34 Kilby Street, Boston,

GREENLEAF & BROWN Agents.
 A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates, Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
 Agent

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

At his Shop, opposite the new Store of Walker and Ross—PAINTS of all description, mixed and unmixed. GLASS, PUTTY, OIL, TURPENTINE &c. &c.
W. C. MOORE.
 August 4th.

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

MEDICINES.

- Holloway's PILLS
- Holloway's OINTMENT
- Lockie's PILLS
- Scott's PILLS
- COITISH OIL
- Cough LIXENES
- Watu's Patent BALSAM PLASTERS
- Kohlstock's WINDROGERS
- Lemon SYRUP
- ESSENCE OF LEMON
- HONEY
- ARROW-ROOT
- MUSTARD CATCHUP
- Morton's Table VINEGAR
- Windsor SOAP
- Hair GREASE
- Essence of AVENDER
- SMELLING BOTTLES
- TURKEY SPONGE
- Washing SODA
- Spirits of TURPENTINE
- BLACKING
- WHITELEAD
- Medicine Chests supplied and refitted on the shortest notice.
- FOUR MAN'S FRIEND
- READY RELIEF
- Taylor's PAINKILLER
- TOOTHACHE DROPS
- DUTCH DROPS
- Oil of CINNAMO
- TOOTH POWDER
- Ginger BEER
- Oil of PEPPERMINT
- MARMALADE
- Mixed SPICES
- Morton's SALAD OIL
- COLD CREAM
- HAIR OIL
- POMATUM
- ESSENCE OF BERGAMOT
- TOBACCO POTS
- Salts of LEMON
- PEARLASH
- Carbonate SODA
- Lined OIL
- UMBER
- J. FENNEL**

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

Albert of Hapsburg, Emperor of Germany, who was assassinated by his nephew, was left to die by the way-side, and was supported in his last moments by a peasant-girl, who happened to be passing.

A MONARCH'S DEATH-BED.

BY MRS HEMANS.

A Monarch on his death-bed lay,— Did censors wait perfume, And soft lamps, from their silvery ray, Through his proud chambers gloom?

Had he then fallen as warriors fall, Where spear strikes fire from spear? Was there a banner for his pall, A buckler for his bier?

Were there not friends, with words of cheer And friendly vassals, nigh? And priests, the crucifix to rear Before the fading eye?

Alone she sat,—from hill and wood Red sank the mournful sun; Fast gushed the fount of noble blood, Treason its worst had done!

HOME-SICKNESS.

BY JOHN BANIM.

Oh! here are not the smiling eyes, The earnest word and hand, That sooth the stranger's home-sick sighs In our own native land—my dear, In our own native land!

Friends we have found, and they have done Kind service in our need; But oh, not with the word and tone That grace a gracious deed—my dear, That grace a gracious deed!

Oh, no! not in the blessed way That saves the stranger's blush, And smiles, and wiles the tears to stay That in his heart will gush—my dear, That in his heart will gush!

And at their gay and gorgeous boards, And at their winter hearth, We have sat down, and heard their words Of welcome and of mirth—my dear, Of welcome and of mirth!

Lut, oh! they echoed not the sound Of those same words of old, Or in our hearts no echo found, Or they were cold, cold, cold—my dear, Or they were cold, cold, cold!

LIFE PEERAGES.

We clip from a speech made by Lord Bury the other day in Toronto, the following remarks:—

"We have heard the theory advanced that the provinces should be represented in the Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) The other day I was reading a pamphlet by Mr. Hincks, in which he says that before the American colonies separated from the Mother Country, the cry was, that taxation without representation was tyranny. Now, perhaps, I am bold in speaking out so plainly what I think, but I confess I do not at the moment see the way in which the colonies can be represented in that form in the British Parliament. But there is another way; and that is—it has been stated in England that in any Reform bill brought forward, the question of life peerages takes a prominent place. (Applause.) The English House of Lords, enjoying as it does a large share of the confidence and reverence of the country,—is a time-honored institution; and would be, perhaps, the best place in which our colonial senators should be placed.—(Loud cheers.) It would be a very good plan, it seems to me, if gentlemen from the colonies who had rendered themselves conspicuous amongst their fellow-subjects, either in politics or otherwise, should have conferred on them life-peerages, by rendering them members of the British

Parliament though not in that branch of the legislature having control of the taxes. (Cheers.) One of the advantages of this scheme would be, that the people of Canada and the other colonies would have resident in London, gentlemen, who, like ambassadors from foreign states, would be able to fix and certify to the position and standing of gentlemen visiting England from those colonies.—(Cheers.) Where that the case, the colonists coming to England would be placed in a far superior position to that which has always been the cause of so much complaint, and would have the 'entree' of English society to which his birth and position entitled him.—(Loud cheers.)"

We are glad that this subject has commanded the attention of, so distinguished a person as Lord Bury.—We know that it has long engaged the attention of eminent Colonists, and it is probable that on no one topic would there be more unanimity in all the Provinces, than upon the desirableness of having in London such a Representative that public men and Colonists might at least be put upon the same footing as distinguished Foreigners are, through means of Ambassadors and Consular Dignities.

But we are unable to endorse Lord Bury's views.—We cannot comprehend how a system of life Peerages, giving Representation in the House of Lords could secure a Representation in Parliament, that could be expected to be beneficial or acceptable to the Colonies. As in the Colonies themselves, but in a far greater ratio, the Commons House is the arena where the great business of the country is disposed of. There, Governments are made and unmade. There, in the peoples' House, the people look for the initiation and grand discussion of all great measures that effect the people's interests. If the Colonies are to have Parliamentary Representation, there and there ONLY can they have it in fact.

Representation in the House of Lords, by life Peerages would be a "fogism" of the most marked type—a myth, and nothing more.

If the recipient of such a dignity, were to be personally at the expense of maintaining his position among the old hereditary nobility of England, none but a "millionaire" could hope to attain the position, or afford to become the titled Representative of a Crown Appendage.

If, on the other hand, the Revenues of the Colonies were to be put under contribution to sustain the rank of its representative, then the people must select their own delegate or minister. He must not be placed beyond their control—at least he must be amenable to them directly or indirectly.

A life Peerage once conferred, would place the party so entirely out of the reach of popular influence, that the very object for which it was instituted would almost surely be defeated at the threshold. The sympathy between the Representative abroad, and the great mass of the people at home, ought to be reciprocal and continuous. Their interests must be identical. To make a party three thousand miles away perfectly independent of the people he is to represent, would certainly be to fix a great gulf between them that neither could ever pass.

No, no. We want that every Colony should have a Representative in the Capital of the Empire—a kind of Consular Diplomatic agent, ever ready to forward Colonial interests, to notice his countrymen abroad and promote their interest—and pay them suitable attention—but he must nevertheless be subject to popular influence and control.

Whether it would be wise to accept Representation in the House of Commons if it were conceded to-morrow, is a question upon which there is, and there is room for, a great variety of opinion. It would indeed deserve grave consideration, and ought not to be too hastily decided. But as for life Peerages, ninety nine out of every hundred Colonists, would probably reject such a proposition, at almost a moments consideration.—"Nova Scotian."

DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.—"How does it happen, neighbour B., that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the same school and, for aught I know, joy equal advantages."

"Do you take the newspapers, neighbour A.?"

"No, sir, I do not take them; but I now and then 'borrow' one, just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?"

"Why, sir, they have a great deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspaper; it is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised, that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family."

"In truth, neighbour B., I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot well afford the expense."

"Can't afford the expense! What, let me ask, is the value of five or six dollars a year, in comparison with the pleasure and advantages to be derived from a well-conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society. Oh, don't mention the expense!—Pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.—"Printer's Letter."

DIFFICULTIES OF A FRENCH INVASION.

It has been broadly announced in letter and pamphlet, vehemently declaimed on hustings and at banquet, that an army of 100,000 men could be transported in twelve hours from Paris to Cherbourg. Those who know the facilities of French railways might have some doubts as to the conveyance of such a body in such time with the means at their disposal. But supposing these 100,000 men, with all the material of war, guns, horses, &c., fairly deposited in the Camp de Gare, or at the gates of the dock-yard, the question arises—how are they to reach the shores of England? The Zouaviers and Chasseurs de Vincennes are depicted by French writers as leaping and charging on board ships, and carrying them by a grand charge of the bayonets; but we are not called upon to believe that, like the saints of old, they can make a marvellous passage of the channel on their greatcoats. They must be transported, and how? A 100,000 men would require 100 ships of first-class power for themselves alone, besides those for the guns and horses. Calculating the difference of burden and the impossibility of collecting so many large vessels it may be assumed that 200 of one class and the other would be required; and this we believe to be a supply which the naval and maritime resources of France would not be equal to at one effort. Even if they could be furnished, where could they be disposed of at Cherbourg. The Rade and the basins would compel the embarkation of such a body to be a piecemeal affair, even supposing the necessary means to be available.—"Blackwood."

By Consent of the Post-Master General.

M. SHEA, Newspaper Agent.

ALL Newspapers dropped into the Agent's box for British North America, will be forwarded free by Mail Packet to Mr. Graham's Bookstore, Halifax, whence they will be forwarded to their destination.

Newspapers addressed to Newfoundland, sent to British North American Colonies under cover to Mr. Graham, will be forwarded free of charge.

Newspapers, if sent by Post from Newfoundland to these Colonies, or VICE VERSA, will be liable to a charge of 1d. each. Oct. 21

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

Notice.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company

1, PRINCESS STREET, BAN K, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

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

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.

A Table especially adapted to the securing 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 even 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 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 paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

1, PRINCESS STREET BANK, LONDON.

INSITUATED—1839.

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letter 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 even Annum Premiums according to the table of Rates selected.

Premiums charged for every three month difference of age—not, as is usually the case for every whole year only.

Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually avourable 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 a participating Policies.

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

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Deport

Table with columns for Age, Premium, and Profit participation details. Includes rows for Quarterly, Half Yearly, Annual, and Full Premiums, and a section for Age and Months.

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

VOL.

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Post Office

Office

The following Board of the Resolved—be accountable public building has control, ordered by the ed by the writ etary of such Resolved.—Roads, or ser have authority work of any de the written or tary

NOTICE

THE BOA notice on Green 1st Harbor, Truair was on the 13 by one of a n sive range. LIGHT burns high water, ex to sunrise, and seen from E. miles. Vesse this Light open until Bonavist Jean, will give berth—or wh ar I found for a moderate Rook by steer Green Islan ong. 53,03 e

Board of Wor St. John's J

War ST. JHN COMMISSION

Agent, Canada