

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

INDIA.

From the Times, Bombay Correspondent, Dec. 24.

The Delhi column was to march to Mynpooree by way of Allypore, and if it found any obstruction it would, of course, remove it.

"In all other directions around Delhi the country appears to be tranquil. In the district of Goorgoon the revenue is being plentifully collected. In that neighbourhood the murderer, or one of the murderers, of Mrs. Wedderburne and other ladies at Haasi was lately taken and put to death. He had been a chuprassie in the Customs.

"All is quiet in Madras and in the Punjab nor in this presidency is there any further outbreak or deed of violence to relate among the Berads or the Bheels, or other hill tribes; though the Bheels, at least, are yet to be encountered and dispersed. No movements that we are aware of have taken place among the troops in Rajpootana or in Malwa. Sir Hugh Rose has joined Sir Robert Hamilton at Indore, and remains there at present with the Mhow Brigade of his field force. The other brigade, as I wrote in my last, is at Dehore, in Bhopal, and the reinforcements are beginning to move up. Captain Neville's company of the Royal Engineers left this for Asserghur two days ago, escorting a large number of baggage cattle.

"The 17th Lancers disembarked from the Great Britain in excellent order; the former are encamped on the opposite side of the fort here, the latter are on their march up to Kirkee. The 5th will have to march up to Rajpootana on foot, or at least the majority of the regiment, who will find horses at Deesa taken from dismounted squadrons of the 1st and 2d Light Cavalry.

"No more troops have arrived here since my last, but the Waterloo, with part of the 56th, is signalled on the coast, and the Assaye lately fell in with, and towed up to Kurrachee, the Castle Eden, with detachments of the 7th Fusiliers and 52d.

[FROM THE TIMES.]

The only place occupied by the rebels in open and resolute defence were Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. They swarmed over the open country in irresistible numbers, but they did not succeed in possessing themselves of any other considerable towns. Benares, Allahabad, Meerut, and Umballah were either never lost or promptly recovered, but at the three places first specified the insurgents drew desperately together. At Delhi and Cawnpore they, for the time, carried all before them; at Lucknow and Agra they were masters of the country, but besieged the garrison in vain. The Europeans at Delhi were taken by surprise and massacred on the instant; those at Cawnpore held out for three weeks and was then butchered unmercifully. Now followed our turn. Without the aid of a single soldier from England our troops on the 15th of July—that is to say, within 20 days after the massacre—recovered Cawnpore, and burnt Bithoor, NANA SAHIB'S fortress, over the heads of its occupants. In the month of September we took Delhi by storm, and drove in dismay from its walls the mass of mutineers who had defended it. At the same period we attacked the garrison of Lucknow from destruction, and a few weeks afterwards finally rescued every soul it comprised. On the 6th of December but one organized force of rebels in the open field and that force, the Gwalior Army and its allies, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL put so effectually to rout that, as our latest correspondence states, it exists no longer. Within seven months, therefore, of the explosion at Meerut, we had re-entered every lost city and defeated every regular enemy. The "mutiny" in its proper and original character was crushed at the storm of Delhi, the last peril of our countrymen was averted at Lucknow, and the last visible army bold enough to come out against us was utterly discomfited at Cawnpore. Nor have we, in accomplishing these feats, sustained anything like an ordinary proportion of disasters. After the first surprises were over, rebels could nowhere succeed against either a British force or a British garrison, however outnumbered. Lucknow held out, Agra held out, Sangor held out. The undaunted HAVELOCK never suffered a defeat, and only halts when exhausted by interminable victories. At Arrah we lost men in an ambuscade, but that accident was instantly obliterated by the brilliant success of Major VINCENT EYRE. At Cawnpore, indeed, we experienced what our Calcutta correspondent terms "almost a reverse," but the affair was lost in the decisive victory which instantaneously followed it. As to the general reputation acquired by our arms, we need say not a word on such a point. Europe and America have long since recorded their opinions.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The following Telegram was received at a late hour on Saturday night last:

Telegraph and General News Agency, and Agency of the European and

American Association.

MARCH 1st, 1858.

The Royal Mail Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax on last Sunday evening—not on the previous morning, as stated in one of the newspapers—and brings Liverpool dates to the 13th February, of the contents of which the following is a summary:

BRITAIN.—The proceedings of Parliament were interesting. Lord Palmerston brought in a Bill to transfer the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. Mr. Grey presented a Petition from the East India Company against the Bill. T. Baring moved in amendment that it is not expedient to legislate for the Government of India. The matter was then debated at some length without any definite result being arrived at. The steamship *North America*, from Portland, came in collision off Holyhead 11th February, with the barque *Leander*, of Bath, Maine—the barque sank in five minutes and the captain's wife, mate and eight seamen were drowned.

FRANCE.—It was reported that France would not act on a large scale against the Chinese. Napoleon had apologised to the British for offensive paragraphs in the *Moniteur*.

SPAIN.—The Revolutionary movements announced when the last steamer sailed to have been insignificant, the persons had been liberated. The Senate voted the address to the Queen's speech, by 91 to 36.

ITALY.—Prisoners charged with complicity in the Cagliari affair progressing slowly. The King of Naples had consented to submit the question of the ownership of Cagliari to the arbitration of a third Government.

DENMARK.—The Council passed a motion for the instant fortification of Copenhagen.

RUSSIA.—There had been a violent shock of Earthquake at Siberia. The alleged submission of Schamyl had not been confirmed.

INDIA.—The latest news is not very important, but is of a character highly satisfactory. Dates received are from Calcutta to the 9th of January, Bombay to the 19th. Sir Colin Campbell occupied Furruckabad on the 3th, was in communication with Colonel Seaton's column on the 2nd. The Rebels attacked the troops under the Commander-in-Chief, but were repulsed after a severe skirmish, the enemy lost all their guns. Guroopore was captured on the 6th by Ghook, had seven guns taken, and two hundred rebels killed. General Outram's forces, our thousand strong, continued safely posted at Alumbag. The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp. The direct road between Delhi and Calcutta were open. The Chittagong mutineers were attacked near Lipporah; the mutineers fled, but were pursued and put to death.

CHINA.—Hong Kong dates are to the 30th December. The Bombardment of Canton commenced on the 28th and continued the whole day and night. Gough's Fort taken and blown up. The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from fourth page.)

Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Several Petitions principally on the subject of roads were presented and ordered to lie on the table.

The hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Quarantine Act Amendment Bill. The object was to dispense with the necessity of a Proclamation, the publishing of which had a bad effect upon the Trade.—Parties had refused to pay Quarantine Fees on a former occasion, because the Proclamation had not been published although it had been omitted for their own benefit.

Mr. Prowse supported the section. Mr. Hoyle regarded it as unconstitutional and unfair, persons would by its operation, be the subject to penalties without being aware of existence of the law, it would be unjust to conceal the existence of disease from foreign ports.

The hon. Colonial Secretary and Mr. Prowse desired the section to apply in cases where there was an apprehension of disease only, or where the object was to prevent its introduction from foreign places. After some further discussion it was agreed that the Committee rise for the purpose of giving time to hon. members to consider the measure.

The Coins Act Amendment Bill to legalise the American Eagle &c. as a legal tender was passed.

The House adjourned until

Thursday, Feb. 18.

Petitions presented by Mr. Kavanagh from inhabitants of Belle Isle on subject of Public Wharf.

Mr. Prowse—from inhabitants of Garis on Education.

Mr. Hogsett—from inhabitants of S. E. arm of Great Pleasantia, on subject of widening and deepening Gut, which if permitted to fill up would be the cause of driving away the inhabitants.

The Commercial Bank Bill was re-committed and amended by increasing the Directory to five.

Mr. Prowse—asked for return of Registrars Fees since 1847.

Mr. Ellis—put his question to Colonial Secretary as to the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the mutual protection of Masters and Servant.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—answered in the negative but believed a member of the Legislative Council was about to introduce such a measure, which, when it came down would doubtless receive the best consideration of the House.

This question gave rise to considerable discussion as to the necessity of the measure, the duty and promise of the Government to bring it in &c.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—replied to a question as to the subject of immigration, that there had been correspondence with the Board of Trade and Secretary of State on the subject, which would be laid on the table.

Some trifling matters then ensued and the house adjourned until

Friday, Feb. 19

After presentation of Petitions &c. a discussion arose on the subject of Education.

Mr. Pendergast—considered the present system in the Outposts bad. Teachers incompetent and stipends inadequate, a want of responsibility in the system.

Several hon. members followed and all concurred in hoping that when the Bill came before the house there would be a union of effort and aid feeling in endeavouring to perfect a measure on improved principles.

Dr. Winter—gave notice that he would ask for detailed statements of receipts and expenditure for 1857 for each particular service.

The house adjourned until Monday.

THE CONCEPTION BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

We observe that Mr. Carter has introduced and ably advocated his measure for the removal of placemen from the Assembly. The report as yet received here concludes with Mr. Prowse's observations on the same subject; and as it is impossible to anticipate the manner in which it will be received by the Government Party, it would be premature to make lengthy observation upon the occasion: we may however express a hope that some portion at least of the majority side of the House will in this matter, break the trammels of self interest, and demonstrate that where plain constitutional principles are sought to be sustained, both sides of the Assembly will furnish a contingent sufficiently strong to overrule the avowed advocates of Injustice, Venality, and Despotism.

The *Maria*, a fine vessel the property of Mr. C. Newel planter of this place, was launched yesterday morning from the Dock of Messrs Panton and Moon. She is expected to be ready for the sea in a few days. The sailing fleet generally are now ready for sea, awaiting a favourable change of wind to proceed on the voyage. We hope the desired change will shortly take place, and that this may be a prosperous season to all who embark in the adventurous and spirit-stirring speculation.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man.)

Salvage February 27th 1858

Sir,—I wonder what would satisfy some people, and you for one—you and numbers beside you, are continually grumbling at the way things go with our excellent Government and with the manner our worthy Representatives have worked for us. For shame! Can you not sit down and glance back a little, and then you will see that in place of the District losing it has increased in value at least 500 per cent—you may go on this, but as facts are stubborn things I will give you a few for the present.

Some years ago the whole of Conception Bay was represented by four members—one of those representing—the now Harbor Grace District—a great Patriot he—was quenched actually snuffed out with a cool hundred in the Customs, one fourth of Conception Bay knocked down for £100 I think I hear you say shame—

ful—mark the contrast—two sevenths of Conception Bay is now valued at—how much—a stranger may say £200—you Sir with all your outcry know better—was there not the auditorship which gave £100 then three times an admiral there is £600 more beside the honor, then our young member—auditor—Solicitor General—Attorney General Acting Judge and the promise of the reality—what more can be expected in three years—unless your unsatisfied minds think our District should produce a governor—even before elective governors come in—and you must know the main arrangement; increase of salary is not yet spoken of.

Now Sir is it reasonable to expect that water tanks steam grants and other trifles ought to interfere with the honour and respectability of the second best town and District in the Island—The people have more sense than to expect it—and they will show you and the other grumblers that they prefer Political honour to a few paltry grants when the time comes—make a note of that, or else never believe.

PETER SIMPLE

SONGS OF THE SESSION.

ALARM, ROLL CALL, AND APPEAL.

No. 4.

Oh dear! what can the matter be?
Oh dear! what will they do?
Force us to fall back on flumy and flattery
To dove-tail an indigent crew.
Bribery's the hold-fast, the warp, the sheet-
anchor,
By which we complacently rule,
And those who for justice and liberty hanker
Would deprive us of every paid tool.

They admit it is right to allow pay to members,
An advantage in which all must share,
But will not allow *pari passu* defenders
To pocket five hundred a-year;
And for us to depend upon acts would be
madness
Whilst the Iron chest ope's at command
A change in our system would bring want
and sadness
To members comprising our band.

Stand fast then ye advocates of the brits
system
Spout well against government old-
To views constitutional the you may flout
Independently vote as you're told:
How little they know of the danger of guid-
ing
The State-ship without what the taxes
afford,
Being liberally dealt to the crew so confiding
Who depend on their masters for wages
and hoard.

Arouse ye J. K. for the time is approaching
When instead of your wine and your
brandy rose steam,
Your brain will be addled by speech-meat
poaching
Inspired as of yore, but by humble potheen
Awake Mr. Speaker, for those who upbraid you
Are striving to turn off your source of
supplies
Call loud on your brother & cousin to aid you
And fight for the loaves and the fishes you
prize

Ascend valiant H— from D—'s cellar
And boldly strike out for five hundred a
year,
'Tho' you are no bull dog, a cur in a collar
May bark when intruders unwelcome
appear.
Spout out soft D—, your all is depending
On stern opposition to those who oppose
Aid H—, K—, and all in defending
The ministry bold by whose efforts you
rose:

No fear of the Harbor Grace members, they
feel all
The claim which is urged by their master
in town,
The same silver token still serves as a seal all
Which made one a watch-man and gave
one a gawn.
Still still shall the gilt chain of slavery en-
cumber.
Each spirited native who barter for coin
The hope of his country, will at honor may
slumber.
And lovers of freedom still hopelessly pine

It is vain for opponents to raise expectation
On points which the Englishmen charter
provides,
Before we will yield to the stern obligation
We will increase the taxes and double the
bribe.]
Museum and Menagerie Building No. 3
Kent Street St. John's Feb. 23rd 1858.

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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

MARINER'S HYMN.

BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

Launch thy bark, mariner!
Christian, God speed thee;
Let loose the rudder bands,
Good angels lead thee!
Set thy sails warily,
Tempests will come;
Steer thy course steadily,
Christian, steer home!

Look to the weather bow,
Breakers are round thee;
Let fall the plummet now,
Shallows may ground thee;
Reef in the foresail, there!
Hold the helm fast!
So, let the vessel wear,
There swept the blast.

What of the night, watchman?
What of the night?
"Cloudy, all quiet,
No land yet, — all's right."
Be wakeful, be vigilant,
Danger may be
At an hour when all seemeth
Securest to thee.

How! gains the leak so fast?
Clear out the hold,
Hoist up thy merchandise,
Heave out thy gold;
There, let the ingots go,
Now the ship rights;
Hurra! the harbor's near,
Lo! the red lights.

Slacken not sail yet
At inlet or island;
Straight for the beacon steer,
Straight for the high land;
Crowd all thy canvass on,
Cut through the foam;
Christian! cast anchor now,
Heaven is thy home!

CORONACH.

BY SIR W. SCOTT.

He is gone on the mountain,
He is lost to the forest,
Like a summer-dried fountain,
When our need was the sorest.
The fount, reappearing,
From the rain-drops shall borrow,
But to us comes no cheering,
To Duncan no morrow!

The hand of the reaper
Takes the ears that are hoary,
But the voice of the weeper
Wails manhood in glory;
The autumn winds, rushing,
Waft the leaves that are sere;
But our flower was in flushing
When blighting was nearest.

Fleet foot on the coreil,
Sage counsel in cumber,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!
Like the dew on the mountain,
Like the foam on the river,
Like the bubble on the fountain,
Thou art gone, and forever!

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The morning papers contain from 15 to 16 columns respecting the event. The "Times," describing the bride's approach to the altar, says:—The gorgeous veil she wore hanging from her head dress was thrown off, and hanging in massive folds behind, left the expression of her face completely visible; as she walked slowly, with head stooped in bashfulness, and her eyes cast down upon the ground, all could see the mild and amiable expression of her face, so replete with kindness and feeling, and with a peculiarly touching aspect of sensitiveness. The bright bloom of colour had completely left her and even when compared with the snowy dress, her cheeks seemed pale, and her appearance denoted tremulousness and agitation. As the bride passed up to the altar, she stopped and made a deep reverence to her mother, although with agitation, and her face flushed crimson; then again returning, she rendered the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she did so, the bridegroom advanced, and kneeling on one knee, pressed her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the audience. The next and last interesting incident was all the close of the ceremony. The "Times" says:—Hardly had the last words of the chorus died

away in solemn echoes, and the ceremonial by the Chamberlains and Heralds ended, then the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother's bosom with a depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart again and again. Her Majesty strained her to her heart, kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We will not mention how the bridegroom embraced her, and how she quitted him with the tears now plainly streaming down her cheeks. She threw herself into the arms of her father, while her royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that a mother's love can show. The recognition took place between the bridegroom and his royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered by emotion, and the former eagerly clasping him to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent's hands. The Queen then rose and hurrying across the Haut Pas with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after a long parting, and turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which he strove to kiss; she stopped him and declined the condescension by offering him her cheek instead. The "Court" newspaper describes the Bride Cake, which was between six and seven feet in height:—It was divided into a certain number of portions or slices and each portion was decorated with a medallion of the bride and bridegroom.

(From the Calcutta Englishman, December 24)

The last fortnight has been fruitful in important news, but we send home official reports from various parts of the country, which show that our forces are taking the ascendancy, and that the only formidable resistance now to be expected is in Oude. For the present the subjugation of that little kingdom is postponed. The Commander-in-Chief, it is understood, proceeds to Futtyghur to put down the revolted Nawab and his adherents, open the communication with the upper provinces, and trample out the smouldering fires of insurrection in Rohilkund. The country will then be clear for operations against Lucknow, in which he will be aided by Jung Bahadour, at the head of 10,000 Nepauese soldiers. The mutineers and rebels have concentrated at Lucknow; they are preparing for a resolute defence, and having no favour to expect from their enemy, will probably hold out as long as possible. It is not anticipated by those who know the country that any serious resistance will be made in any other parts of Oude, but the forts in which the chiefs and chieftains have been accustomed to ensconce themselves to resist their own King must be destroyed, and the possession of cannon or any arms, except for sporting must be strictly prohibited. Whether this can be accomplished during the present cold weather is very doubtful; and it will not be safe or prudent to keep the British soldier in the field during another hot and rainy season, and it is therefore by no means improbable that another year will elapse before the British flag flies triumphantly over every town and city in our Indian territories.

At present, though not, as some of our English papers suppose, besieged in Calcutta, we are cut off from all regular communication with the western provinces. Occasionally a stray letter or a newspaper reaches us, but no more, and until the post is restored to its former condition, the natives will not recover their confidence in the stability of the British rule.

Cawnpore letters state that Sir Colin Campbell arrived only in time to prevent a massacre, and they confirm previous statements that General Wm. Ham took up a bad position, and was completely surprised and out-generated. The rout of his force was complete, and the confusion indescribable. 11,000 rounds of Enfield cartridges were amongst the things taken by the rebels. It is believed that Captain McKinnon, who was wounded, was hanged upon a gallows used for hanging rebels, and Lieutenant Gordon was bound hands and feet, and stabbed with bayonets. Most gloomy forebodings prevailed until the Commander-in-Chief was seen to be advancing. Our men suffered fearfully, and the wounded abandoned. All the other details have been fully anticipated.

When the perfect of Police went into the Emperor's box, and with officious particularity detailed the discoveries, the captures, the weapons, the slaughter, and all the rest of it, the Emperor, after listening long, motionless, and silent, replied, "Very well, M. Perfect, you have proved very satisfactory what I knew before, that the French police is the very worst in all Europe."—Times.

General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., has been removed from the 67th to be Colonel of the 93rd Highlanders.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. HAVELOCK.—As the suggestions of many gentlemen, shipowners, and others, the flags of the vessels in Boston, were hoisted at half-mast on Wednesday last, from 9 o'clock A. M. until sunset, in commemoration of the death of Gen. Havelock.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

PETITIONS:

Mr. E. D. Shea asked leave to present a petition from the inhabitants of Caplin Bay on the subject of a bridge; also one from the inhabitants of Fermuse and Renewa for a grant for a road between these settlements:

Mr. Hayward—from Charles But and others of Spaniard's Bay, on the subject of roads; also, from Wm. and John Goss of Mint Cove, Spaniard's Bay, on the same subject; and also from Nathaniel Goss and others of Spaniard's Bay, on the same subject:

Mr. Delany—from the inhabitants of St. Mary's and its vicinity, on the subject of roads and bridges; also from the inhabitants of Holyrood and St. Mary's, on the same subject.

All of which, upon motion, were ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. Colonial Secretary by order of His Excellency the Governor, handed to the Clerk the following documents, which, upon his motion, were ordered to lie on the table, viz.:

1. Report of J. L. Prendergast, Esq., on the protection of the fisheries, &c., on the Coast of Labrador and the French Shore.

2. Report of Michael J. Kelly, Esq., on the protection of the fisheries, &c., in the Straits of Belle Isle and on the French Shore.

3. Report of Caleb Young on the protection of the fisheries at and around the Island of Belle Isle.

4. Report of Thomas R. Crockwell, Esq., on the protection of the fisheries, from York Point to Blanc Sablon.

5. Despatch from Admiral Sir Houston Stewart to Sir Alexander Bannerman on the crimping system practiced at St. John's.

6. A letter from late Acting Assistant Judge Hayward, on the overland circuit to the southward and westward.

7. Annual Statement of Newfoundland Marine Insurance Company.

Mining reports at English ridge and Turk's Head, from F. N. Gisborne Esq.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of the hon. Colonial Secretary, the House went into a committee of the whole on the Commercial Bank Incorporation Bill—Mr. Prendergast in the chair.—The sections of which were passed with a few amendments, and the Bill was reported as amended, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Wednesday next.

The House then resolved into a committee of the whole on the Act to amend an Act for establishing the legal value of certain British and other coin in the colony—Captain Carter in the Chair,—which went through with amendments, and was reported accordingly, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Ellis asked leave to bring in a Bill to increase the representation of Twilligate and Fogo, which was received and read first time second reading that day fortnight.

Hon. Receiver General asked leave to bring in a Bill for the management of the Customs, which was received and read, second reading that day week.

NOTICES:

Mr. Hoyle gave notice that on Monday he would ask the hon. Colonial Secretary the reason of the detention of the mails on the western postal route.

Mr. Ellis gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask the hon. Surveyor for a detailed account of all monies expended under the St. John's Street Act, or any other Act since the fire of 1846, the amounts expended, to whom paid and for what interest the same was paid, the locality of the ground, and such grounds as are now in the hands of the government.

Mr. Hogsett gave notice that on to-morrow he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire and report upon the necessity of a Light-house on Cape St. Mary's.

Hon. Receiver General gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of Surveyors of Shipping in the island and for the other purposes connected therewith.

The House then adjourned to Monday at 3 o'clock.

Monday, Feb. 15.

Several petitions on the subject of roads were presented.

Mr. Prowse presented a Petition from P. W. Nicolle, Esq. of La Poile for indemnification for the expense of erection of Beacons off the mouth of La Poile and Harbor some years ago, which Beacons he had maintained ever since petitioner prayed for a grant of £60.

Mr. Hogsett did not approve of the principle of parties asking for votes of money for having done that for which they had no authority. Mr. Prendergast supported the Petition.

All Petitions ordered to lie on the table. Hon. Colonial Secretary laid on the Table the opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown on disputed Fishery Rights with the French; also Reply and Report of Post Master General.

Mr. Prowse expressed his dissatisfaction at the mode of carrying out Postal arrangements in his district.

Mr. Hoyle did the same on behalf of his district, Fortune Bay.

Mr. Hogsett complained that the Mail service was unsatisfactory as regarded Placentia and St. Mary's, and considered it arose from the system of tender which was bad.

Mr. Kelley and Mr. Delaney followed.

Mr. Casey knew of no really satisfactory arrangements that could be made except by the establishment of Steam Communication with the Outports.

Mr. Ellis had serious complaints to make as to the inefficiency of Postal arrangements with his district.

Mr. Hayward supported the view of establishment of Steam Communication with the Outport.

Hon. Attorney General and Colonial Secretary accounted for the inefficiency of Mail service from the default of Contractors.

M. Prendergast was a strong advocate for Steam and did not understand why we should pay £7000 for Foreign service and refuse it for Local.

This matter then dropped.

Mr. E. D. Shea moved an address to his Excellency on behalf of Capt. Percy and his crew, relative to their heroic conduct and charitable assistance &c. with regard to the Northumberland. He ably supported the motion and was followed by the seconder Mr. March, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Warren, Mr. Parsons Attorney General, Receiver General, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Prowse, Mr. Hogsett, Dr. Winter, &c.

The Address passed unanimously, leaving it to the Governor to fix the amount and if he saw fit to indemnify the owners of the *Jessie*. See 2nd Page.

THE DEATH OF HAVELOCK.—The *Englishman* gives the following account of General Havelock's death:—

"He first suffered from an attack of indigestion, which was speedily got under, and no apprehensions were entertained before midnight on the 20th November, when unmistakable signs of dysentery made their appearance. On the day following, the general, however, felt so far better as to be removed to the Dilkosha where the change of air seemed to have produced some further improvement. Early on the morning of the 22nd, unhappily, a change for the worse set in, and symptoms of malignant dysentery appeared in rapid succession. It is some consolation to know that the attack throughout continued free from bodily suffering. In full possession of his faculties, about nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th November, the good illustrious Havelock closed, in his 63rd year, his career, at the very goal which, once attained, was destined to become his mausoleum by the side of a Lawrence, and of so many others of the best and bravest of our country men.

"I wish," said a fellow, "I could find a place where men don't die, that I might go and end my days there!"

A negro on Staten Island who pretends to have discovered a cure for hydrophobia sports D. D. to his name. Upon being asked why he added these letters, he said because daylight—dat's my name in full Samule Poplar D. D., dog doctor.

HOLLOWAYS 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 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; in truth, as extensive with the range of civilization.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

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