

The Conception-Bay Atlas.

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

VOL. I

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 01 1857

NO. 38

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.

Begs 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.
1. 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. McConnan's Book-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, Accordians, 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
Gratis

WARREN, BROTHERS
St. John's.... NEWFOUNDLAND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS
C. S. WARREN
Agents 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 specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climates, 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, Billious Complaints, Blotches 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-doulaireux, 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.
St. John's, N.F.

AMARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A 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 Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scourvey, 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 Moschetoes and Sand Flies, Cæcody, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contrasted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scourvey, 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 Stentafoord Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by

T. McCONNON, 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.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

Foot of Play House Hill,

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

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
150 Puncheons Choice
M O L A S S E S
Just landed, ex Wm. Purton, from Demerara
Nov. 5.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, will shortly publish—
Dedicated by permission to
His Excellency Governor DARLING—
A Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Dairy Tables.
Price of the former \$4 and of the latter \$2
A List is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renoul's Brick Building, Duckworth Street.
FREDERICK R. PAGE,
Land Surveyor, &c. &c
Oct. 1

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charning 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 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 **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 Kiug'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 Greenspod—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 ABORIGINES.

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

price

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

The *Times* of Monday devotes an article to the intended visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to England. After referring to the avidity with which he visited the arsenals and the dockyards of France, the *Times* says—

"However, as far as we are concerned, the Grand Duke Constantine is most heartily welcome to see everything that is to be seen in this country. He will not see so splendid a capital as our neighbours have to show; he will not have such fetes in his honour, and possibly not be assisted with quite so much alacrity in his naval measurements; but there is not an invention of peace that England will not be proud to show him. That, in fact, is our great art of war. If the Grand Duke wants to know how it is that we carried on the war with so much vigour and success, leaving off stronger than we began, he will see that our military and naval resources lie rather in the prosperity of the people—in their perfect freedom, and their unfettered enterprise—than in any aggressive or defensive organisation. He will see that we are really a military Power because we seek peace rather than war, while the weakness of his country has lain in its aggressive spirit and expressly military organisation. We are amused with the Grand Duke's visit to the dockyards and the Court of France. Of course, we are aware that Russia would rather have France for an ally than a foe, and that on the most common grounds of policy France will do her best 'to be civil' to her Imperial visitor. Indeed, we take it all as a matter of course. We feel, however, that what we have to show Russia is neither naval establishments nor Royal magnificence. We neither dread Russia as a foe, nor particularly desire her as an ally; but we do most earnestly desire to see her entering more cordially and unreservedly into the race of civilisation. We wish to interchange with her not the ideas and the materials of only military success, but of peaceful progress. In this sense Russia will find England much more of a sister and an ally than even France, which is still swathed and cradled by a jealous and prohibitory system. We want in Russia neither a foe nor an ally, but simply a neighbour; and if Russia desires to be worth more fifty years hence, as either foe or ally, she will do well to accept this advice."

LADY FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times* by Mr. C. R. Weld:—
"The rumour contained in one of your recent leading articles respecting the intention of Lady Franklin to send out another and final expedition to clear up the great Arctic mystery has, within the last day or two, ripened into reality, Lady Franklin having effected the purchase of a steam yacht, admirably adapted for the requisite Arctic service, and the eminent and experienced Arctic voyager and explorer, Captain McClintock, having accepted the command of the expedition. These facts alone are abundantly sufficient to show that Lady Franklin is as earnest as she is energetic in her intention of carrying out the great duty which has devolved on her. But shall she be allowed to do national work unassisted? I trust not. Already many leading scientific men, among whom are the presidents of the Royal and Geographical Societies, have evinced by liberal contributions toward the equipment, of Lady Franklin's expedition that they consider the burden of this, the last effort to ascertain the fate of our countrymen, should not fall entirely on the devoted and high-spirited widow of Sir John Franklin. It cannot be too widely spread that this final search will be limited to a very small portion of the Arctic regions, where all evidence—and it is now very strong—points to the conclusion that a thorough exploration of the tract in question will be rewarded by the discovery of the relics of the Erebus and Terror."

Letters from Vienna speak of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia as probable. Sir Hamilton Seymour, it is said, has been made the medium of conveying to the Court of Vienna the willingness of the Ministry at Turin to see the ordinary diplomatic relations resumed.

The *Liverpool Times* says:—As a truly tragic episode of the Persian war, we have to mention the death, each by his one hand, of Gen. Foster Stalker, commander of the forces, and Commodore Etheridge, of the navy.

The verdict on Gen. Stalker's body was that he came by his death from a pistol-shot inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. There was no paper left to indicate this, and he was merely heard to complain that the 3d cavalry was not given him, and was always uneasy about the responsibility of sheltering the European troops during the approaching hot weather. The verdict on Com. Etheridge was that he destroyed himself with his own hand while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command.

THE LATE DR. KANE.—Judge Kane, in a recent letter, says of his son:—"His characteristic with us was his sensibility to conscientious im-

pulse. It was this which carried him the second time to the Polar Sea and had God spared him would have made him return there again, for he believed, as none but the true-hearted can believe anything, that some of Franklin's party were still alive, and that it was the mission of his life to reclaim them. He had a child-like fondness for the affections of home, but this, and zeal for science, and ambition of fame, and all else that could connect itself with motive, subordinate to his own great conviction of duty."

REPORTS ON THE COLONIES.—A blue-book of 400 pages, just published, contains a series of official reports relative to our colonial possessions for the year 1855, &c. As may be supposed, the information thus derived is both miscellaneous and highly interesting; and it is satisfactory to find that generally speaking, the colonies give evidence of being in a flourishing condition. This is especially the case as regards Canada, the reports on which refer to the exports of wheat, the working of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, land sales, railways, trade, light-houses, the Militia, the Clergy Reserves Act, and the progress of education. The reports on the Australian colonies afford a fund of suggestive matter. The total export of wheat from Canada in 1855 amounted to 3,193,748 bushels, and of flour to 643,936 barrels. The Customs yielded in 1856 £1,018,312, and Public Works (revenue) £99,581. The beneficial effects of reciprocal free trade with the United States are illustrated by some very striking facts and figures. The settlements of the country is rapidly advancing, and, in short, the progress of the colony is most reassuring.

[FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON, MAY 30, 1857.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Our English Correspondents continue to draw attention to the French Fishery Treaty, and to the probable difficulty which the British Ministry may experience in reconciling our influential allies to the position assumed by Newfoundland legislature. Our correspondents think that the main body of the treaty will be preserved intact, but that an equivalent will be offered to the colonists, in the shape of aid to internal improvements, which eventually will more than compensate for their present losses, and place the island in a position far superior to any thing it could hope to obtain by the simple prosecution of the fisheries. We cannot exactly say whether these conjectures of our correspondents are correct; but if so, it will be necessary for our friends in Newfoundland to consider what they would be disposed to accept as an equivalent for the surrender of such portion of their rights as are embraced in the above-named Treaty. That the interior of the island should have so long remained unexplored, is a reproach not only to the colony but to the British empire, and if pecuniary aid can be procured for that purpose on terms "advantageous to both parties," we do not see the impolicy of acquiescing in the overture. Of course we merely speak from data furnished us by our correspondents, which after all, may have no other foundation than their own fears or opinions.

In connection with the above we take the following from a late Canadian paper:—"Hon. Mr. Terrill presented a Report [to the Legislature] of the Committee appointed to prepare an answer to the communication from the Speaker of the Legislature of Newfoundland."

The letter is as follows:—"SIR—The Legislative Assembly of Canada had heard of the Convention between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Fisheries on the coast of Labrador, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 2d of March last, and would have been prepared without solicitation from your Legislature to have united with you in a remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government against any interference with the right of the Colony of Newfoundland without the consent of the people."

"We are happy, however, to know that no such remonstrance has been required, and that Her Majesty's Government, with a just consideration for those principles of colonial rule which were shown in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States Government, had already determined that the consent of your Legislature should be required before the Convention should be ratified, as appears not only by the despatch of Mr. Secretary Labouchere of the 26th March, communicated to this Legislature on the 15th April, but by the very terms of the Convention itself."

DEATH OF LIEUT. STRAIN.—We regret to learn by the Illinois, of the death of Lieut. STRAIN, whose sufferings, heroic endurance and perseverance as a leader in the Darien Exploring Expedition sent out by our government a few years ago have given him a name to fame. Lieut. STRAIN died at Aspinwall on the night of the 13th inst., and next day was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery. Lieut. STRAIN was one of those noble spirits who reflect credit on our naval service, and on his country, and many will read with sorrow the announcement of his decease in a foreign land.

From Willmer & Smith, May 23. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Parliamentary business of the week was opened by the receipt of a message from Her Majesty, announcing the forthcoming union between the Princess Royal and his Royal Highness Frederick William of Prussia, and asking for such an allowance on the marriage of her eldest daughter as may be suitable to the dignity of the Crown and the honour of the country. In the Lords Earl Granville moved the adoption of a becoming address in reply to the Royal message which was seconded by the Earl of Derby. In the Commons Lord Palmerston, after the address had been read, moved that the subject be taken into consideration on the 22nd instant—last night, and Mr. Disraeli, as the opposition leader, approved of this course.

FRANCE.

The heat in Paris has been intense. Rain was much wanted up to yesterday.

THE FRENCH MISSION TO CHINA.

PARIS, Friday, May 12.—Baron Gros, the Ambassador Extraordinary to China, and the attaches of his mission left Paris this evening for the port of embarkation.

SPAIN.

More detailed accounts have been received of the proposed new law on the press. It is considered simply a deathblow to newspapers. Nothing like it, in severity or injustice, has ever before been even talked of in Spain. Even the effect at once will be to put a stop to the publication of the majority of existing newspapers.

The affair incident to the arrest of five English sailors at Malaga is nearly settled. They have been in goal about a month, and for two days were kept without food, and all for an offence which a 5s. fine would have expiated in England.

AUSTRIA.

The crops in Hungary, Moravia, and Bohemia are looking remarkably well, but they are less promising in Upper Austria.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor will not confine his measures of clemency in favour of Hungarians to the amnesty granted to political prisoners and refugees, but will also restore them their landed property confiscated after the revolution, and administered since that period, by a special commission. It is believed that the value of the landed property sequestrated in Hungary amounted in 1850 to nearly forty million francs.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is reported in various quarters that the King of Bavaria, at present the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, is endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the Western Powers. The King of Bavaria came direct from Naples to France.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, May 20.—The Grand Council has voted the Constitution, in principle, unanimously. Forty-five votes were given for the immediate revision, and twenty-five for it after a certain day.

Colonel Geveret, ex-Commander of the Foreign Legion, has committed suicide.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

TRIESTE, May 21.—The American Minister at this port left Constantinople on the 15th for the Principalities. It is pretended that his visit has a political object.

CIRCISSIA.

The tribes have assembled and established a court of justice for each 100 families.

The *Globe* has been given to understand that Mr. Thomas Baring M.P., will be the new Lord of the Admiralty.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes a telegraphic despatch to announce the withdrawal from the Admiralty of Sir Robert Peel, memorable for his oratorical extravaganzas on Russia.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1857

The arrival of His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman as Governor to our shores, is at this time, a subject of more than ordinary interest to the Community; and whilst we deem it our duty to respectfully tender our congratulations to His Excellency upon that event, and to give expression to our feeling of unshaken Loyalty to that Gracious Sovereign whom he is appointed to represent; we cannot forbear, even at the outset, to avow our apprehension that His Excellency will find it difficult to realize those anticipations of a halcyon state of society, a Prosperous people or a Popular Ministry, which the speeches and despatches of His Predecessor were too well adapted to create.

More than any other British Colony has this been the arena of sectarian discord, of party warfare, and of fraudulent legislation; the entire absence of the means of ready and constant communication with the external districts, the indifference of the inhabitants engendered by the consequent neglect, and the difficulty of securing a fit and proper representation, have enabled men to attain to power and influence who possessed neither claim nor capacity to warrant such elevations. Successive Governors, (residing as a matter of course in the Capital,) tho they might occasionally pay a visit to the most interesting localities, could learn little of the requirements or the desires of the general population except thro representatives several of whom had been foisted upon too credulous Constituencies, and the systematic mode of corrupting others by emolumentary offices, whilst it has given a factitious appearance of unanimity and prosperity in the Capital has been attended by a more than proportionate subsidence among the outport population.

To aid in the correction of such a false system of Political economy, with its train of evils; The Conception-Bay Man was especially started, not by a theorising adventurer—a rabid politician or a youthful enthusiast, but by a native of the Country, an advocate of liberal principles, and an experienced observer of the course of public events for the last twenty years, within that period no ministerial artifice—no party machination—no artful effort for personal gain or aggrandisement has escaped our notice, and if we make use of those reminiscences it is only with the hope of correcting present evils by reference to the past. In the mean time we shall confine ourselves to an humble but earnest solicitation that one of the first acts of His Excellency will be to interpose his authority or influence, and restrain our ministerial propensity to render the representation corrupt either by the blandishment of "unmerited" Executive appointments, by official bribery, or by persecution.

We notice among many others the names of Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, and of Mrs. Munn, of this place, as passengers in the Circassian for England, and cordially unite with their numerous friends, in best wishes for pleasant passages and a speedy return.

Our Labrador-men, a goodly fleet have started for their destination, supplies have been issued to an unusually large extent this season, and we trust that neither adverse weather nor French rivalry may prevent a successful fishery, even tho the same should become a subject of self-gratulation to our ministerial counsellors.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED,
June 9.—Emma, Jones, Liverpool, 43 days.
Ridley & Sons.
CLEARED.
June 6.—Alycane, Dennison, Quebec.
Huron, Walls, do.
8.—Henrich, Beho, Queenstown.
Kelpie, Bulley, Pernambuco.
9.—Sir John Berresford, Jones, Richibuctou.
Ridley & Sons,
June 8.—Arethusia, Kirkpatrick, Quebec, Ballast.
9.—Joachim & Hinrich, Stehr, Liverpool Oil &c.
Punton & Munn,

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 *Skelliea*, 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
RIDLLEY & SONS,
June 9th 1857.

Just
Ex "Sara Thelma"
"Jouca"
burgh.
500 Barrels

100 P
BU
TO
400 Bags No
BE
Coffe

June 2nd, 1857.
COAL

Just
Ex Richard

A Cargo
CO

Cheap if taken from
RUTHER
May 11, 1857.

Ridley
HAVE received
pool.
A LARGE
Leath

And have by her co
portation of oth
GO
All of which v

May 26th 1857

For
40 M.
PINE
30
80
Now Landing
RUTHE
May 15 1857.

The Su

HAVE just lande
from New Yo
764 Bels. ext
800 do. suder
50 do. PIP
50 do. TAR.
100 do. Mess

May 26 1857.

For
THE B
"C

With all her materia
Sealing voyage,
for the general

The Dwe
At present in
the Sub-croer, with
partenances bel

Ridley
ARE now landing
burgh.

2500 Bgs.
BR

400 Fkns
MENS

Boots
Blocks Jib

May 26 1857.

For
BY PUNT
The Cargo ex Ro
COAST

1527 Barrels sup
200 do MEAL
50 do Mess B
50 do PITCH
50 do TAR.
150 Boxes super
June 25th 1857.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Just Landed.

Ex "Sara Thordise" from Baltimore, "Brilliant" & "Joachim Heurteich," from Hamburg.
500 Barrels Superfine Baltimore
FLOUR.
100 Pickens Randers
BUTTER,
10 Boxes
TOBACCO,
400 Bags No. 1-2 or 3 Hamburg
BREAD,
Coffee, Rice.
WILLIAM DONNELLY,
June 2nd, 1857.

COALS! COALS!!
Just Landing
Ex Richard Brown from Sydney
A Cargo of Prime
COAL!

Cheap if taken from the Vessel.
RUTHERFORD & BROTHERS.
May 11, 1857.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE received per "Kelpie" from Liverpool.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Leatherware,
And have by her completed their Spring importation of other British Manufactured
GOODS,
All of which will be sold Cheap for
CASH.
May 26th 1857

For Sale.

40 M. prime seasoned
PINE LUMBER,
30 M. Hemlock,
80 M. Shingles,
Now Landing ex "John Benson," and
"Richard Brown."
RUTHERFORD & BROTHERS
May 15 1857.

The Subscribers.

HAVE just landed per Brigantine "Caroline" from New York.
764 Bcls. extra superfine FLOUR.
800 do. superfine Do.
50 do. PITCH
50 do. TAR.
100 do. Mess BEEF, a choice article.
RIDLLEY & SONS.
May 26 1857.

For Sale.

THE BRIGANTINE
"CLIO,"
With all her materials as she returned from the sealing voyage. A most desirable vessel for the general Trade of the Country.
ALSO
The Dwelling House,
At present in the occupancy of the Subscriber, with Land, Out Houses, and appurtenances belonging to the same.
SAMUEL GORDEN.

Ridley & Sons.

ARE now landing ex "Brilliant" from Hamburg.
2500 Bgs. No. 1-2-3
BREAD.
400 Fkns. Butter
MENS AND BOYS
Boots & Shoes,
Blocks Jib Hanks &c., &c.
May 26 1857.

For Sale.

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
The Cargo ex *Itchesay* from Baltimore
CONSISTING OF
1527 Barrels superfine FLOUR.
200 do MEAL
50 do Mess BEEF
50 do PITCH
50 do TAR.
50 Boxes superior TOBACCO.
April 25th 1857.

The Subscribers.

ARE now landing ex Barque "Aredusa" and Brig "William Panton" from Liverpool
A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
British Manufactured
GOODS
Suitable for the fisheries.

ALSO
500 Barrels prime PORK,
AND
Per "Joachim & Heinrich" 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.

Choice Cienfugas Molasses.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.
Are now landing ex Spanish Brigantine *Bella* from Cienfugas.
A Cargo of very Superior,
MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
Which will be disposed of on liberal
TERMS.
RIDLLEY & SONS.
April 28th 1857.

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON
"Anglo-Saxon,"
WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
HAVING appointed Mr. CHARLES E. HIPPLEY, travelling agent for their Journal, in Newfoundland, beg leave to announce to their friends and the public generally, that Mr. H. is now in this city, residing at KNIGHT'S HOME, will be happy to receive the names of any who may feel disposed to facilitate his mission.

The *Anglo-Saxon* is devoted to International interests, Reciprocal Free Trade, Political and Commercial News, Literary and Scientific Information, &c., and contains in its pages all the essentials of a first-class family and business paper.
BARTLETT ST. JOHN & Co., Proprietors,
14 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.
St. John's May 13.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE received per Margaret Ridley An addition to their stock of
Manufactured & Store
GOODS,
ALSO
BRIDPORT WARES
Of all descriptions
April 28th 1857

SPRING GOODS.

Ridley & Sons
HAVE just received per [Spirit of the Times and Haidee] from Liverpool their Spring Supply of
STORE GOODS,
Comprising everything necessary for the
FISHERY OUTFITS
ALSO
100 Firkins Irish BUTTER choice for family use.
100 Tierces Irish PORTER which can be highly recommended.
Together with their usual extensive and varied assortment of
British Manufactured GOOD
All will be sold on the most reasonable terms
CASH.
April 14 1857.

STORE GOODS,

Comprising everything necessary for the FISHERY OUTFITS
ALSO
100 Firkins Irish BUTTER choice for family use.
100 Tierces Irish PORTER which can be highly recommended.
Together with their usual extensive and varied assortment of
British Manufactured GOOD
All will be sold on the most reasonable terms
CASH.
April 14 1857.

FOR SALE

THAT comfortable and well finished Dwelling House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Cunningham, in breast of Mr. Mark Parsons, with a Brick Celler beneath, and Garden in front. The above property is for sale and the terms will be made accommodating.
Apply to the Subscriber.
Thomas Godden.
July 21. 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, 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 ASSOCIATION.
1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

INSITUATED—1839.

Empowered 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 premium for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction of 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.	Years.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.		Whole [Annual] Premium for remainder of Life.	Half Premium during First 7 years.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
30	0	0	12	4	4	7	6	1	19
40	0	0	12	4	4	7	6	1	19
50	0	0	12	4	4	7	6	1	19
60	0	0	12	4	4	7	6	1	19
70	0	0	12	4	4	7	6	1	19
80	0	0	12	4	4	7	6	1	19
90	0	0	12	4	4	7	6	1	19
100	0	0	12	4	4	7	6	1	19

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained upon application to
ROBERT PROWSE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
January 28. Agent for Newfoundland

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 1000
SHARES £20 EACH, 1000,

TRUSTEES

JOHN SHAW LEIGH—
JOHN NAYL R. Esq., Esq.
DIRECTORS, ETC., sq., LIVERPOOL
C. CHARLES TURNER, Esq. Chairman.
J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, sq., Deputy-Ch

FIRE BRANCH.

Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding almost 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.	Bo. of
1845	29	1,020	242 18 4	182
1846	24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846	33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847	10	300	46 4 0	4
1848	23	100	14 5 2	1
1849	27	500	46 18 4	4

"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 years from little more than £30,000 to about £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 30 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 heret occupancy of Louis Emerson, Esq.
for particulars apply to
PUNTON & MUNN

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

ATHEISM.

BY MRS L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."—PS. XIV. 1.

"No God, no God!" the simple flower
That on the wild is found,
Shrinks as it drinks its cup of dew,
And trembles at the sound;
"No God!" astonished echo cries
From out her cavern hoar,
And every wandering bird that flies
Reproves the Atheist's lore.

The solemn forest lifts its head,
The Almighty to proclaim;
The brooklet on her crystal bed,
Doth leap to praise his name;
High sweeps the deep and vengeful sea,
Along its billowy track,
And red Vesuvius opens its mouth,
To hurl the falsehood back.

The palm-tree, with its princely crest—
The cocoa's leafy shade—
The bread-fruit bending to its load,
In yon far island glade—
The winged seeds, borne by the winds,
The roving sparrows feed—
The melon of the desert sands—
Confute the scorner's creed.

"No God!" with indignation high
The fervent sun is stirred,
And the pale moon turns paler still,
At such an impious word;
And from their burning thrones, the stars,
Look down with angry eye,
That thus a worm of dust should mock
Eternal Majesty!

A REGRET.

Thou wert the fairest creature,
That ever walked the earth;
And beauty lit each feature,
And told thy matchless worth.
Thou wert too fair a treasure,
For this unloving world;
Each thought was like a pleasure,
With Heaven's white glory perled!

I saw thy brightness dying,
Thy life draw to its close;
And paleness on thee lying,
Like moonlight on a rose!
And death seemed proud to kiss thee,
Thy precious life he stole;
In earthly form we miss thee,
But Heaven has won thy soul!

Thy smile about me lingers,
Unto the present hour;
And death's relentless fingers,
Had only partial power.
Thy body was the shadow,
That hid thy spirit's glow,
The immortal sprang to Heaven,
The mortal lies below!

The shadow has forever,
From thy pure spirit gone;
The two were made to sever,
And God has taken one!
The earth thy form has taken,
Thy lips are mute and cold
Thy looks are all forsaken,
And I seem growing old!

'Twas well perchance thy history,
On earth was quickly o'er;
Life's problems or death's mystery,
Will pain thy heart no more!
Yet why should I feel sorrowed?
The body only dies;
And Heaven has only borrowed,
What God has made to rise!

EXTRACT FROM A SPIRITED ARTICLE FROM THE (LONDON CANADIAN NEWS), PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. ALGAR & STREET. April 30.

The colonies are confided to the care of successive members of cabinets who never saw a piece of British territory out of the United Kingdom, and however able and clever he may be as an administrator, can possess no sufficient knowledge of the wants, the feelings, and sympathies of the inhabitants.

This question of representation of the British colonies in the Imperial Legislature is one which, sooner or later, must be dealt with by the Government if they are anxious to retain the loyalty and attachment of the colonists to the mother country. The case of British North America has been most forcibly put before the public in a recent address of Judge Haliburton, delivered at Glasgow, "In North America," he says, "there are five colonies, covering a space larger than all Europe, unconnected among themselves, and unconnected with England: with five separate jurisdictions, five separate tariffs, five different currencies, and five different codes of law; with no common bond of union and no common interest; with no power to prevent the aggression of strangers, or of one on the other,—no voice in the regulation of their trade their intercourse with each other, with foreign powers,

or with England." These five different colonies, so completely ignored by the Government at home are peopled by more than three millions of inhabitants; they occupy a seaboard greater in extent than a line from Liverpool to New York, their coast is navigated by more than six thousand ships, and among their hardy and enterprising population are to be found a million of men capable of bearing arms, and it rests with our Government at home whether those arms shall be used for or against Imperial authority. Under the existing disjointed system these colonies are of far less value to the country, than they would be if brought into more united action, and in closer connection with the mother-country. Judge Haliburton illustrates the anomalous position in which the North American colonies are placed, and the astounding adherence to routine at home, by a fact which, unless coming from so high an authority, could scarcely be considered as credible. An offer was he says, made during the late war, to raise two regiments in Canada, to be commanded by colonial officers—but to be like others, under the command of the General-in-chief, whoever it may be. "The offer was returned from London unanswered it had been addressed to the wrong office." And yet at this very moment we were carrying on a system of recruiting in the United States which almost involved us in hostilities with that power, and produced a most unpleasant diplomatic rupture; we were actively engaged in embodying German, Italian and Swiss legions, and we subsidised a Sardinian army to assist us in operations against the enemy. From the many millions of colonial subjects, not a company, a troop, or a file was raised to aid us in the struggle. There may be deep motives of state policy in all this, which the multitude are unable to comprehend; but there is also one result from it, which the colonies are rapidly beginning to appreciate, and that is, that the position which they occupy is not such as is fitting to free men or worthy of the dignity of British subjects. They begin to perceive that the position which they occupy among the nations of the world is an undefined and unintelligible one, and the American colonist finds that "he is neither Scotch, Irish, nor British; he is neither a native, nor a foreigner, an American, nor an Englishman; he is neither fish nor flesh. He is less than a Yankee skipper for he has his consul, and less than a Haytian nigger, for he has his black ambassador. He has no nationality at all—he is nobody.

Fully sensible of their position, the more intelligent of the people of British North America have looked around for a remedy for a state of things alike injurious to the material interests of the mother country and of the colonies, and derogatory to the character of British subjects. They perceive that several courses are open to them. Adjoining them is a powerful neighbour who regards it as his destiny to rule the whole American continent. The United States are desirous that these fine provinces should be incorporated with them; they hold out the promise that the Canadas and the other colonies could return a hundred members to the Congress at Washington, that their rights and interests would be protected and not bartered away by treaties in which no reciprocal advantages were gained, that they or their children would be eligible to fill the highest offices of state, and that they would take rank and position among the nations of the world. But an innate feeling of loyalty and devotion to the old country, a deep seated affection for the name of a British subject, and a reverence for old institutions, have been proof against the blandishments and seductions of Yankee promises. The North American colonies will be British as long as the mother country will permit them with a due regard to feelings of self-respect, to continue to bear that name. Others again, considering the disjointed character of the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and New Britain on the Hudson's Bay territory, look forward with hopeful confidence to the time when a federal union of these colonies shall place upon a footing of uniformity the laws affecting their commerce and local institutions, and uniting altogether in one bond of unity, form a powerful confederation which shall serve as a counterpoise to the growing power of the United States.

Such a federal Assembly it is that they are anxious to see represented in the Imperial Parliament by delegates chosen from among themselves, and who should pay an undivided and exclusive attention to all matters affecting the rights, the privileges, and the interests of the united colonies. A third party contemplates complete incorporation with Great Britain, that they should form part of a really united kingdom, should send their fair proportion of members to the British Parliament and that they should be able to establish a humble rivalry on the American continent between this "United Kingdom" and the already powerful "United States." There is a fourth alternative—Independence—it was attempted to be acted on a few years since, and the results were by no means satisfactory either to the colonies or to the Home Government. Of all the plans suggested that which is most in accordance with the theory of the British Constitution, most congenial to the feelings of Englishmen, is that which would admit of the representa-

tion of the colonies in the British House of Parliament. Politicians and statesmen may see difficulties in the way, but if a Government would be popular at home and respected in the colonies, they would do well to consider and provide for these difficulties; and when the question of Parliamentary Reform is really put forward in a tangible shape, let it include some provision for the representation of our colonial empire in the Great British House of Commons.—Patriot.

(From the Glasgow Weekly Guardian)

The intelligence of the ratification of a treaty of peace between Great Britain and Persia unfortunately has not reached the latter country in time to prevent another conflict and a further effusion of blood. On the 26th of March, Mohammerah was captured by the British under Sir James Outram. The loss of the Persians was 200 killed and wounded besides seventeen guns and much ammunition. It is stated that the tidings of the treaty of peace had been sent on from Bagdad to the seat of war on the 27th of March, but the collision occurred the day before the intelligence was despatched. Mohammerah is situated at the junction of the Karoon river with the Tigris; and the banks of the Karoon form an easy road between Mohammerah and the city of Suser, a place of some importance in the neighbourhood of the ancient Susa. A subsequent despatch conveys the information of another success achieved by a portion of the expedition which had been detached for a separate movement upon Ahwaz, which had returned to Mohammerah on the 4th of April, reporting that the large Persian army had returned from their position and retreated towards Dizful, although the British troops on this service were only 400 strong. The enemy left behind one gun and extensive military stores.

Praiseworthy Conduct.—Some twenty years ago, Mr. Donald Mc Dougall, of the Clan Tartan Warehouse, Inverness, became unfortunate, and compounded with his creditors for something like 7s. in the pound, when he procured an honourable discharge in full of all claims. He had never lost sight, however, of his obligations, and at length saw his way to make full restitution to all concerned, when he paid every individual to whom he had been indebted 20s. in the pound. Upwards of £4000 he recently remitted to Glasgow for this most laudable purpose; and as it is alike creditable to the recipients and the truly honest man referred to, we have great pleasure in chronicling the fact that his creditors in this city resolved unanimously to appropriate 10 per cent. of the amount raised for the purpose of testifying, by the presentation of a handsome service of plate, their high appreciation of Mr. Mc Dougall's conduct. A large party of gentlemen—merchants in the home trade—asssembled accordingly, on Thursday afternoon, in Carrick's Royal Hotel, George Square, when Mr. Mc Dougall was entertained at a sumptuous dinner, and presented, amidst the most enthusiastic applause with the testimonial so highly merited. The duties of the chair and vice-chair were ably discharged by Sir James Campbell of Stracathro and by ex-Bailie John Gilmour.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ELECTIONS.

France is on the eve of a general election of members of the Legislative Chamber. The *Journal des Debats* this week holds up to the admiration of the public the recent example of Great Britain—"the interesting spectacle of a free people who transact their affairs amidst the greatest political excitement, without any one in the three kingdoms, or on the Continent, apprehending the slightest injury to social order, or interruption to the regular march of government." We have, indeed, abundant reason to congratulate ourselves as a nation on the peaceful progress and results of the late general election; for with the exception of certain significant recalcitrations of the Roman Catholic electors in Ireland against the obtrusive interference of their bishops and priests, and the riot in Kidderminster, which is to be feared, had its origin in the unhappy alienation of the lower from the upper classes, the late contest passed over with unparalleled tranquillity. The extensive change in the personnel and in the old party alliance, of the House of Commons shows also how little after all the constituency of our free country can be controlled by undue influence, in whatever quarter exercised. A general election is undoubtedly one of the things we manage better in the United Kingdom than they do in France. In eulogising England for the love of social order which moderates the political fervour of a contested election, the Paris journal, by a too expressive silence, reproaches France for a Government which is merely tolerated, because it secures protection by enforcing peace, and which the French may fear or respect, but cannot possibly regard with patriotic affection and confidence. The public opinion of the departments likewise oozes out in the provincial journals, in guarded expressions of dissatisfaction with a make-believe privilege which is in reality denied to them. Government is sending down its own candidates to be returned by the departments, and these the electors know they must take "for better or worse." They very naturally begin to think (writes the Paris corres-

pondent of the *Times*) that as order and tranquillity are now, as the Government itself boasts, generally and solidly established, no danger can result from the relaxation of excessive restraint, and a more extensive toleration to the citizens in the exercise of their electoral rights. The basis of the great and durable structure has long been laid; the edifice, we are told, is every day acquiring more strength; but the people feel that the liberty which the Emperor long ago promised should crown the summit, is still to be waited for.

Government is not unaware of the growing discontent of the people; but instead of showing any disposition to conciliate popular opinion by timely concession, the Ministry are just now making more than usually strenuous efforts to secure a majority. With a view to this end they are effectually gagging the press, and all its attempts to stimulate and direct free public opinion are at once stifled under the censorship. How long is this to endure? With all our hopes of the Emperor Napoleon, we cannot help regarding this tenacious adherence to arbitrary power as a sad and portentous fact, indicative either that the present ruler of France is determined to govern in right of his own will alone, or what is more probable, that France has learned nothing from the stern discipline of the past, and is as unfit to be entrusted with the privilege of self-government under the Emperor Napoleon as she was under Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and the rest of the fraternal and democratic Republicans. Louis Napoleon cannot trust himself or he cannot trust his people. Either alternative is to France an unmitigated misfortune, and to Europe a perennial source of disquiet and danger.

Extract of a letter from Canada West, date 6th May 1857.

"A novel event is to take place in London in the course of a few days—nothing less than the Election of a Bishop. For the first time in the history of the English Church, the Sovereign has waived the right of nomination and transferred it to the people: a striking instance of the liberality of the Home Government, and of their determination to allow the Colonists to settle their own affairs—from the establishment of a Cod Fishery to the appointment of their Ecclesiastical Rulers.

SPAIN.

OPENING OF THE CORTES.

MADRID, Friday.
The Spanish Cortes have been opened. The Royal Speech was read by Narvaez. The Speech congratulates the Cortes upon a reconciliation with the Holy See, and amicable relations with Russia. It expressed a hope that diplomatic relations with Mexico will be speedily resumed.

DIED AT HIS POST.—The *Joliet* (Illinois) Democrat says:—"A sad, but beautiful and touching scene, was witnessed at the accident of the Du Page-bridge. On the morning after the accident the slow tolling of a bell was heard. On looking to see whence it came, it was discovered to proceed from the engine, as it lay submerged in the water. The waves, as they foamed and surged over the sunken engine, swayed the bell, which alone, with the smoke-pipe, appeared above water, and caused it to give a slow tolling sound. When the engine was raised from the water the engine was found in a standing posture, with his stiff cold, icy, hand firmly grasping the throttle-valve, as though amid the thick darkness he had discovered the perilous condition of the train, and had sprung to avert the ruin. But it was too late; the engine and train, with their precious freight of life and property, went down, and during the dreary night the engine-bell and the mad rushing waters rang out a solemn requiem for the dead! It is probable that had not the freight train gone down as it did, the passenger train from Chicago, due two hours later, and loaded with sleeping passengers, would itself have taken the fatal plunge."

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 half in advance.

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VOL. 1
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The following Board of the 4 Resolved—be accountable Public Building has control, e ordered by the ed by the writte retary for such Resolved— Roads, or serv have authority work of any des the written ord ary Budget
THE UNDER dering his scribers to his
Chart o
Harb
Job
Dairy
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St. Johns April 2
F o
BY THE His Premises and CON S A Dwe Shop, Two ground Cells Ten seal nets with laid (well fenced last day of Augu
May 7th. 1857
N. & J Watch and Clock Dealers, and Quadrants, Com Ahnacks, and Flutes, and NO Nautic Sold Depository for Bible Society, a Society and Y L B I B L E S Sold at the 'S Gar is
WARREN, ST. JOHN'S... COMMISSIONER