

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. 2. HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1857. No. 4

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.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

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

F. R. PAGE.

BEGS to return thus publicly his thanks to those inhabitants of Harbour Grace and Carbonear who subscribed to his Chart of St. John's, and also to those who promised their support for performing a like work for Harbour Grace.

FREDERICK R. PAGE

Is now willing to undertake the publication of the Chart, showing Entrance, Harbour and Town, on the same plan as that of St. John's should a sufficient number of subscribers come forward to warrant him in doing so. Some time has already been devoted to the preparation of a manuscript, which may be seen during MR. PAGE'S stay, for a few days at

TOUSSAINTS HOTEL

Price 10s.—100 subscribers will warrant the execution of the work.
A List for Subscribers is now open.
Harbour Grace, August 3.

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.

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 Debilitated, and the Infirmed, of all times, ages, sexes and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintended the manufacture of his medicines and offered 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 kidney, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in the functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. These soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however deranged, and when all other means have failed.

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, The-doula-reux, 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. 3a.—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.

N & J. JILLARD
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers and Commission Agents.
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacs, 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

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

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or flesh 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. Scoury, Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health. Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Caco-bay, Cheigo-toot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scourvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot. Sub-Agents,—John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentford Briggs.

Wholesale and Retail by
T. McCONNAN, Agent.

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

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

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

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

F. N. GIBORNE,
Manager

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

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of 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 Brigton—on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a. m.

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

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

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

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

W. L. OLOMON,
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 1 shilling.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30, 1857.

Two important questions have lately floated upon the political circles; one arising from a serious charge openly made by a member of the Assembly with regard to the injurious character of certain land appropriations, made by our ministry in favour of the Telegraph Company. The other involving a charge of reckless indifference to our commercial interests on the part of the Premier, as inferred from his arrangement for direct Steam Communication from a port in England with which our importers have nothing to do.

With regard to the first question we have already remarked upon the manifest injustice to the inhabitants, of appropriating a large sum of money to be paid annually to the Telegraph Company; even acknowledged advantages may be too dearly purchased, and £7500 for the first year was, we thought "paying to dear for our whistle," it was certainly more than the colony could afford, and must be paid at the sacrifice of many pressing domestic requirements, such as the humbler classes would participate in to a much greater extent. We never objected to the natural advantages yielded to the Company, including the first fifty miles of land appropriation; because we believed that the said land would be connected with, and adjoining the Telegraph line, for the purpose of rendering it more complete, valuable, and efficient; but it appears from the statement of Mr. Ellis, that the Company have the privilege of selecting here and there, throughout the Island, those spots which may be rendered most valuable upon other grounds than Telegraph Speculations: Mines and mineral deposits appear to be the chief object of the Company's agents in Newfoundland, and the inhabitants are left to deplore, either the incompetence or the indifference of a government, which suffered themselves not only to be humbugged out of a large annual tribute in hard cash, but also of some most valuable portions of Land, which under the direction of a wise and prudent Government would soon become a source of wealth to the colony, and a means of profitable employment to a large portion of the people.

The admirable address to His Excellency, by Mr. Ellis, is a stinging commentary upon this act of our rulers,—demonstrating as it does, that they were either grossly ignorant of, or shamefully indifferent as to the requirements of the population, when they yielded to aliens Land the best wooded, or the most valuable in a mineral point of view, for advantages which must be filtered through many hands before either the Fisherman, the Agriculturist or the tradesman can receive his insignificant quota.

The question which we have next to consider, refers to the present very questionable position of our worthy Premier, both in a political and delegatory point of view; with regard to his despotic arrogances, in the assumption of the latter character, there can be little doubt; and his conduct in the management of his self-imposed delegation fully bears out our preconceived opinion of him, as a political Horse-Jockey,—personal aggrandisement is his object, and this must be attained even at the sacrifice of all those advantages which a more patient and patriotic course of action is alone calculated to produce, the single handed attainment of extraordinary objects is with him the *asme* of Patriotism, and acts of a questionable tendency, if imposing, must serve the country as a panacea for all evils.

We have it from the best authority that the resolution upon "Direct Steam Communication" was *coaxed thro'* the assembly and it is reasonable to conclude that the Premier was the author and finisher of that piece of legislation upon which he is now playing such pranks.—No delegation was appointed by the assembly for any such purpose, it is true that it was recommended to the Delegates upon the "Fishery Convention," to avail themselves of any opportunity which might occur, for forwarding "Direct Steam Communication," but the function of that delegation ceased upon the receipt of Mr. Labouchere's despatch.—Then upon what authority did Mr. Little act in this matter? availing himself of said Despatch to shake off his co-delegates, he starts off on a tour to France and England and figures and fritters away the summer, at we suppose a double expense to the colony—delegation money for himself, and additional pay for his tools and substitutes; and as an equivalent "on the heel of the hunt" secures "Direct Steam Communication" by a route the least servicable to the mercantile community, and at the insignificant amount of £10,000 *stg.* per annum.

Verily we believe, that on no previous occasion has such a necessity arisen for indulgent consideration on the part of his purchased majority.—The Serfs of the assembly; upon whose very creditable position and tendency, we, twelve months since, presumed to make the following observations:—

HARBOR GRACE, SEPT. 10 1856.

FOR the fair and proper estimate of the character of a Government, no better test can be applied than the consideration whether or not the

greatest possible good has been effected at the least possible expense; and, for the purpose of uniting these qualities of efficiency and economy, no better system could be introduced than that of Responsible Government, which fairly and properly carried out, is the most suitable to a British Colony—the most simple, serviceable, and self-correcting.

The people have a right to complain that for a considerable time they were deceived and taught to consider certain adroit manœuvres and wily practices to be part and parcel of the machinery essential to the proper working of such a system; but after deliberate examination we find that those attributes have been unnecessarily foisted upon us for sinister purposes, and that they have no more to do with the principle which we desire to uphold than Polemics have to do with Politics; hopeless indeed would be our condition were it otherwise—far better return to the system of Governor and Council, Surrogates, or even Fishing Admirals, than to possess the name of free institutions, whilst one man may trample upon our privileges, and become at the same time Premier and Dictator, a Governor and a Despot.

For the present we shall confine ourselves to one simple question for general consideration; namely, whether the Minister should be held in check by the Assembly, or the Assembly be ruled by the Minister; we believe the former to be the correct proposition;—the Minister of the day has shown by his practice that he has interpreted the constitution differently, upon this issue joint between the parties we are willing to stand or fall. Let the country decide. If we live under a Government responsible to the people, and the People are represented by a House of Assembly, then are the Ministry responsible to that Assembly—a soleism indeed, if the members of the Assembly must be directed, dictated to, and fettered by the Premier. The very spirit of the constitution requires that the people's representatives should be perfectly untrammelled;—a Minister in England would be impeached for daring to tamper with, to bribe, or to corrupt them. And here they should be equally independent; free to sanction or to dissent from the opinions of the Minister. The Executive Council being of his creation may be excused if some members unite in their characters, the offices of representatives of the people and servants of the Minister of the day. Not so with the Assembly—to be above suspicion it should be composed of men neither employed nor paid by the Government. The first Legislative body that ever met in the country received not, sought not pay for members; and they laid the foundation of some of the best acts that ever emanated from our local Parliament. A few hundred pounds paid the expenses of those Sessions, when the members time was freely given for the honor of their office, and for the benefit of the country; we should be rejoiced to see such principle and practice revived—reasonable accounts for the necessary expenses of outport members, if presented, might be attended to; but beyond this pay for members, has a demoralising effect upon legislation;—it should at the same time be admitted that many talented men are not in circumstances to devote their time gratuitously to the Country, but let the constituencies, who for their special advantage return such members, pay them, or in lieu thereof find profitable employment for them during the recess; such might be done, but if it will not, if the meabus must remain, let economy be at least sacrificed to purity—let the amount be increased—pay, doubled, rather than that needy, and in some cases honest politicians should have to struggle between a correct sense of duty, and the imperative demands of pecuniary embarrassment; we have known such silenced into acquiescence where they could never yield a hearty advocacy or voluntary support.

Here then we take our stand—let but reform take place in this particular, and it will soon be followed by general improvement. No man should remain the peoples representative whose hands are defiled with the wages of iniquity, who wears the livery, enjoys the emoluments, and performs the drudgery of a Hireling. We know not how it may answer in other countries, but in this the re-election of office-bearers is a mockery and a farce; the constituencies do not attend such, it may serve elsewhere, but in Newfoundland it has proved a snare, an evil, pregnant with corruption, the perverted handicraft of a master whose political life was cast upon the hazard of the die. Let no man henceforth be elected by the people who wears the badge of ministerial servitude. Let no man be re-elected who barbers his independence, and betrays the interests of his constituency from motives of self-interest; for so long as the present or any other Minister can say come and he cometh, or go and he goeth to the representative of the people, the constitution must remain a dead letter, and liberty a delusion. Even if such power could be acquired by the bestowal of Honorary offices and no expense attached the practice would be reprehensible, but where the public money is lavishly expended for the purpose of forging fetters for those who are employed by the People, and paid too to be honest to them, it behoves the latter to publicly evince their detestation of such practice by warning their representatives that they must soon give place to men more worthy of

their confidence to whom the country may look hopefully in time of dearth for assistance, and in prosperity for the proper application of the surplus revenue.

To say that such men cannot be found is a libel on humanity—that such has not yet been generally selected is a blot upon the intelligence and independence of the country.

From Wallmer & Smith September 12.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Twelve screw steamers have been chartered this week by the East India Company, for the conveyance of troops to the East. A telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the overland mail, is expected every hour. Nothing can exceed the interest with which the news from India is now looked for, stimulated as the public anxiety is by the publication of the exciting letters from the scenes of mutiny and murder.

The anxiety with which the news from India is expected continues unabated, and although not fully due, it was anticipated that, by extra exertion, the Government would have received a telegraph despatch to day in anticipation of the Overland Mail, which would have tended to allay the anxiety, and put an end to suspense. No intelligence, has, however, yet been made public, but it may be hourly looked for.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 11.—The Council General of the Department of the Gironde has passed resolutions in favor of free trade; but only two out of 86 departments have declared themselves favourable to this policy.

SPAIN.

It is stated that the government has ordered a prosecution of the *Discussion* for the publication of a seditious article, and that the *Cronica* had been seized for a similar offence. A telegraphic communication had been opened between Madrid and Barcelona via La Junguiera, Figueras, and Girona. Reinforcements were continuing to be sent off to Cuba; within a few days 400 had sailed from Barcelona, and 800 from Cadiz and Malaga.

SWEDEN.

The Council of Regency about to be formed in Sweden must, by law be composed of 20 members, presided over by a prince of the blood. The Swedish Diet nominates one half of the members, and the Norwegian Storting the other half.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Rus is arrived at Warsaw on Sunday last, the 6th. The Emperor will be present at the inauguration of the Warsaw and St. Petersburg Railway, an extent of 150 versts of that line being ready for traffic.

TURKEY.—EVACUATION OF HERAT.

Advices by telegraph from Constantinople of the 5th instant announce that the Persians have evacuated Herat.

Fuad Pacha has been appointed President of the Tanzimat Council, in the place of Redschid Pacha.

LAUNCH OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—We are authorised to state that this ship will be launched in the first spring tides of next month (October). The day is not yet absolutely fixed, but this important event will probably take place on Monday, the 5th of that month. The tides will be highest on that day.

THE INDIAN DISPATCHES.

The Telegraphic Despatches, although so anxiously expected, are scarcely due in regular course until to-day. It will most probably be found that the two mail steamers from India had not arrived at Suez up to Saturday last and perhaps not even on Monday, as in case of their having reached Suez on that day, it would have been possible, by despatching a special steamer from Malta to the telegraph station at Cagliari, in the Island of Sardinia, for the intelligence to have been received last night. On the last occasion the mail from Bombay reached Suez five days after the arrival of the steamer from Calcutta, which will account for the meagre despatch that reached England, the communication being more interrupted with Calcutta than Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

CLEARED.
Sept. 26.—Clío—Delaney—Labrador
Queen—Bailey—Brazil—Fish
—Punton & Munn.
Sept. 26.—Alliance—Tremblay—Sydney
28 Nightingale—Baker—Baltimore
—Ridley & Sons.

MEMORANDUM.

By a late arrival from Labrador intelligence has been received of the total loss, at Indian tickle on the 13th of the Bacalieu—belonging to Messrs Punton & Munn, and the Elizabeth—belonging to Messrs Baine Johnstone & Co. Crews of both vessels saved.

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

350 Barrels Superior

FLOUR

200 Kegs Prime

BUTTER.

20 Barrels Prime POLK
15 Do ONIONS.
40 Boxes CHEESE.
100 do. BISCUIT.
10 do. TOBACCO.
38 dozen CHAIRS.
40 do. BROOMS S.
10 barrels TAR.
40 do Corn MEAL.
Brooms and Wash-Tubs Glass Ware.

TEA CHOCOLATE

Sole Leather &

CIGARS.

DANIEL GREEN.

Sept. 30.

The Subscribers.

Have just received per Queen from Liverpool

A general assortment of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED

GOODS.

Which they now offer for sale

Cheap for Cash.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.

Sept. 30.

FALL GOODS.

RIDLEY & SONS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

PER, Barque "Spirit of the Times" from

Liverpool.

A varied assortment

of manufactured

GOODS,

Comprising all the Novelties of the Season,

ALSO

TEAS, CONGOU, SOUCHONG & SHYON.

Crushed Sugar.

Irish Butter,

A CHOICE ARTICLE,

Cordage,—Nails,—

TAR.

And every article

suitable for the

Fall business

Sept. 16th 1857— 1m,

BUTTER.

400 Tubs BUTTER per Highlander and

Emily Corbett,

Can be recommended as a

PRIME ARTICLE.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.

Sept. 15.

Ridley & Sons.

Have just received ex "Nightingale" from Alex-

andria,

A cargo SUPERFINE FLOUR,

All from New Wheat

WHICH IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

To the attention of

HOUSE-KEEPERS

ALSO

ex Olive from Montreal

1000 Brls. Extra Superfine

CANADIAN FLOUR,

50 Brls. PEASE

100 Kegs BUTTER.

Sept. 15.

Their usual

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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
 Ex Barque Queen
 20 days from Liverpool
 Their usual extensive and varied selection of
 British Manufactured
GOODS
 Suitable for the Season
 ALSO
 TEAS—Souchong Hyson and Congon
 COFFE SUGAR RICE &c
 CHEAP FOR CASH—Fish and Oil.
 PUNTON & MUNN.
 Sept 16

The subscribers.

HAVE received a prime article of Irish
BUTTER.
 Which will be disposed of, Cheap for Cash
 RIDLEY & SONS.
 Sept 15, 1857.

By the subscriber.

20 Boxes Congou
Tea
 A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
 10 Boxes good retailing
Tobacco,
 20 Sides Sole Leather,
 ALSO
 A large assortment British Manufactured
Goods.
 CHEAP FOR CASH.
 J. B. DRYSDALE.
 Sept. 15.

Just Received.

EX BALTIC from Baltimore.
**628 Barrels superfine
 FLOUR.**
**129 do. Prime
 PORK.**

ALSO
 Ex "Cecile" from
 Montreal.
 60 Casks family
BUTTER.
 Cheap for Cash, Fish, or Oil.
 PUNTON & MUNN.
 Sept. 8.

Just arrived.
 Per BALTIC from
 Baltimore,
**500 Barrels superfine
 FLOUR.**
50 Do. PORK.
 Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil.
 WILLIAM DONNELLY
 Sept 9,

By the Subscribers,
 Ex "Mary Ann" from
 Bathurst.
50,000 Pine BOARD,
 a very good article,
10,000 Pine Plank,
 1 2 & 3 inch.
5,000 Studding
 4. X 3.
5,000 do. 5. X 4.
20 M. Laths.
**200 M. Prime Cedar
 Shingles.**
 RUTHERFORD, BROTHERS.
 sept. 7.

For Sale.

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG JOHN BENSON
 CONSISTING OF
**70,000 feet PRIME PINE
 BOARD.**
 RUTHERFORD & BROTHER
 August 18

Ridley & Sons.
 HAVE JUST LANDED.
 Ex "Haidee" from Hamburg
1400 BAGS No 12 & 3 BREAD.
250 FIRKINS Randers BUTTER,

ON HAND,
 OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,
SUPERFINE FLOUR,
 Baltimore & Canadian—
PORK,
 Prime & Mess,
BUTTER,
 New Grass
MOLASSES,
 Choice Muscovado,
 CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR
 CASH.
 August 18.

BY PUNTON & MUNN.
 The Cargo of the Schooner "Alice Mowe,"
 FROM BALTIMORE
 1330 Barrels Superfine
FLOUR
 200 Barrels Prime Mess
PORK,
 50 Boes Cavendish
TOBACCO,
 All of which will be sold Cheap for
 CASH, FISH OR
OIL,
 August 18.

THE
SUBSCRIBERS
 Offer for Sale the cargo of the Brigantine
 "COMMISSARY,"
 CONSISTING OF

**100,000 feet Hemlock
 BOARD.**
**10,000 feet Hardwood
 PLANK.**
10,000 LATHS.
 and
**80 Tubs
 BUTTER.**
 A good article.
 RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
 Ledger & Express
 August 25,

The Subscribers,
 Have just received per Barque "Rothesay,"
 FROM DEMERARA,
**123 PUNCHEONS choice
 MOLASSES.**
 CHEAP FOR CASH,
 FISH OR
OIL.
 PUNTON & MUNN
 August 12

Just Landed.
 Ex "Sarah Thorndike" from Baltimore, "Bril-
 liant" & "Joachim Henrejech," from Am-
 burgh.
 500 Barrels Superfine Baltimore
FLOUR.
 100 Firkins Randers
BUTTER,
 10 Boxes
TOBACCO,
 400 Bags No. 1-2 or 3 Hamburg
BREAD,
Coffee, Rice.
 WILLIAM DONNELLY
 June 2nd, 1857,

NOTICES.

THE STEAMER.
 'Ellen Gisborne'
 On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays
 Will start from Harbour Grace at half past 8
 o'clock a. m.

Weather permitting.
 For Brigus and Portugal Cove
And
 will return the same days to
 BRIGUS AND HARBOR GRACE
ON WEDNESDAYS,
 From Harbor Grace at half past 8 o'clock a. m.
 For Carbonear and Portugal Cove,
And
 will return the same days to
**CARBONEAR & HARBOR
 GRACE**
 W. DONNALLY, Agent
 Harbour Grace,
 7th Sept. 1857.

WHOEVER harbours or employs
 MICHEL WALSH,
 the shipped servant of JAMES HENNESSY Tail-
 or, after this notice will be prosecuted with the
 utmost rigour of the law.
 JAMES HENNESSY,
 Sept. 16.

COMMERCIAL BANK
 OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
NOTICE.
 INTEREST at the rate of Four per Cent.
 per annum, is allowed by this Bank for
 Money on Special Deposit.
 (By order of the Board.)
 R. BROWN.
 Manager.
 Sept. 5.

UNION BANK
 OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
NOTICE.
 INTEREST at the rate of £4 per Cent. per
 annum, will be allowed by this Bank for
 Money on Special Deposit, and all Parties now
 holding Deposit Receipts, will be credited at
 the same rate from this date.
 (By order of the Board)
 JOHN W. SMITH.
 Manager.
 Spt. 4.

HARBOR GRACE,
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
 THE SUBSCRIBER
 BEGS to inform his friends and the public,
 that having just received per "SUPERIOR"
 from Liverpool, a well selected assortment of
 Medicines & Perfumery,
 of the best quality. He has opened the above
 Establishment, trusting that considerable ex-
 perience in this line of business in St. Johns, with
 great care and attention on his part, will in-
 sure him a share of public patronage and support.
 JOHN FENNEL, Jr.
 August 26.

WHOEVER harbours or employs
 RICHARD WALSH,
 the Shipped servant of EDWARD MAHER,
 of St. John's, Tailor, after this notice will be
 prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.
HOGSETT & FLOOD
 Solicitors for
Mr. EDWARD MAHER,
 3 ins.
 August 20.

LAURENCE GRUBERT,
 BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
 TAKES LEAVE to inform his friends and
 the public that he has recommenced busi-
 ness in his native place, having had considerable
 experience in Canada, he trusts by strict at-
 tention to business, to merit and obtain a share
 of public patronage.
 Harbour Grace, June 23, 1857

Warren, Brothers.
 ST. JOHN'S.....NEWFOUN PLAN
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL
 AGENTS
C. S. WARREN
 NOTARY PUBLIC
 Agents Canada Life Assurance Company

BRITANIA 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 un-
 paid 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 Assu-
 red, if he die before attaining the age of sixty
 out to the assured himself, if he attain that age
 thus combining a provision for old age with
 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 annu-
 ties, to commence at the Parent's death, and
 to be aid until a child, if a son, shall attain his
 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL
LIFE ASSOCIATION,
 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
 INSTITUTED—1839.

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters
 Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduc-
 tion 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 se-
 lected.

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 unusu-
 ally favourable to the assured, the amount of
 half premiums for which credit is given being
 liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduc-
 tion 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.

(MUTUAL.)
 Extract from Table with Participation in profits after
 Seven Yearly Payments.

Age.	Years.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
30	40	0	12	0	12	0	12
35	45	0	12	0	12	0	12
40	50	0	12	0	12	0	12
45	55	0	12	0	12	0	12
50	60	0	12	0	12	0	12
55	65	0	12	0	12	0	12
60	70	0	12	0	12	0	12
65	75	0	12	0	12	0	12
70	80	0	12	0	12	0	12

(PROPRIETARY.)
 Extract from the Half Credit rates
 of Premium.

Age.	Years.	Whole [Annual] Premium for remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
25	35	1	19	0	19
30	40	1	19	0	19
35	45	1	19	0	19
40	50	1	19	0	19
45	55	1	19	0	19
50	60	1	19	0	19
55	65	1	19	0	19
60	70	1	19	0	19
65	75	1	19	0	19
70	80	1	19	0	19

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite infor-
 mation as to the mode of effecting Assurances
 may be obtained upon application to
ROBERT PROWSE,
 NOTARY PUBLIC,
 Agent for Newfoundland
NOTICE.
 PERSONS having claims against the estat-
 e of the late Isabella Richards are reques-
 ed to furnish them to the subscribers
 Harbour Grace } John Richards } Executors.
 May 18 1857. } Robert Walsh }

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

EXTRACT

FROM THE LAST OF "THE ABORIGINES."
 The moon with less than crescent bright.
 Fail'd to eclipse the pale star-light;
 The desert was serene and still
 Save sound, perchance, from rippling rill.—
 Or when some zephyr might recall
 A strain from distant waterfall;
 Bearing, as on a spirit's wing,
 Music of Nature's offering :—
 When low! forth issuing from the shade
 Of forest deep, an Indian maid,
 Who, shrinking back, a moment stood
 Appall'd by treacherous solitude;
 Then gaz'd around with anxious eye
 That plain, loud Eastward by the sky,
 And on the West by gloomy fir,
 Far tow'ring pine, and juniper;
 The North by distant mountain blue,
 Whilst swamp and lake met Southern view :
 The scrutiny at length complete,
 And deer-skin tighten'd to her feet,
 She, shaking back her flowing hair,
 Bounded swiftly forth like frighten'd deer;
 Oh! that the power I could command,
 Which poets sway in favor'd land,—
 Or that my trembling hand at will,
 Could once assume the painter's skill,
 Then in her native garb array'd
 Should stand confess'd the Indian maid.—
 In stature o'er the stardard height,
 Slender, but not extremely slight;
 Graceful, without a bend, her air,
 And dark to blackness eyes and hair :
 No covering on her head she wore,
 But that which Nature gave,—she bore
 In such profusion, 'twould impede
 A movement less than roebuck's speed.
 Spencer of down from wild birds nest,
 Her bosom's fullness straight compress'd
 Whilst fur, alternate dark and light,
 Press'd all beside to instep slight.
 And who was she, or what, the maid,
 In forest covering thus array'd ;—
 And why all lonely wander there,
 With watchful eye and anxious air ?
 SOLOA was the maidens name;
 Her sire, an Indian known to fame :
 Of thousands who once wander'd free,
 O'er land or lake remain but three ;—
 Brave NORAC and one warrior more
 To guard his daughter and adore :
 Adore in vain ; ah! hapless lot,
 Tho' much with him she lov'd him not.
 And why thus callous ? Can the hour
 Of danger cancel passion's power
 Or changeful lot make us forget,
 In what we were, what we are yet ?
 Ah, no, not such is Nature's child ;
 Whether in desert country wild,
 Or 'mid the city's ceaseless hum
 That passion reigns o'er all as one,—
 She lov'd another far away,
 Whom she had met in early day :
 'Tho' slight the chance that she again
 Should meet him, other love was vain.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

MORE LETTERS FROM INDIA.

The following letter is from a civilian in Lucknow :—
 Michee Bhaun Fort, Lucknow July 6.—
 Pressed by want of food and fuel, and reduced to the last extremity, a sortie was made on the 2nd in the direction of the enemy's camp. Their advance guard was taken by surprise and utterly routed, after two hours desperate fighting. A considerable quantity of provisions fell into the hands of our troops. This successful operation was conducted in person by our gallant and noble chief Sir Henry Lawrence, at the head of 200 Europeans, chiefly her Majesty's 32nd foot. Returning from the scene of action flushed with victory, and bearing the proceeds of their hard fight for the relief of the poor sufferer in the fort, just as our troops reached the town, the native artillery, who accompanied the expedition, suddenly wheeled round and opened a deadly fire from the field guns on the unfortunate 32d, and I regret to say that, before they were able to recover themselves and face their assailants, upwards of 60 men, rank and file, were killed, and several of our best officers severely wounded—amongst the others our gallant general, who was severely cut in the leg by a splinter of shell, and died this day at four o'clock of lock-jaw induced by the wound. The following officers' names I have been able to collect who were wounded in the sortie and subsequent attack by the mercenary traitors :—Major Case (since dead), Major Bell, Captain Lawrence, Cook, Wainwright, Moore ; Lieutenants McCabe, Brackenbury, Browne, Hill, Charlton. We have been obliged to retire from the lines defending the town, and to abandon our strong positions in consequence of these sad casualties and to fall back upon this old fort, which we very strongly entrenched, and shall be able to resist the enemy as long as we have provisions which are expected fully to last (of course on a famine scale of distribution) for five weeks, but we must not again venture beyond the walls, except it be to make one desperate attempt to cut through the hordes of villains and thousands of well-disciplined native troops drawn up against in regular order of battle.

The most painful consideration is the number of ladies and women, and helpless people who have fled for protection to the fort and are now here. Upwards of 200 of these poor creatures are crammed in this narrow place, where it is impossible to describe their sufferings. Death would be indeed a happy release to many of them, and it is enough to melt the heart of the hardest soldier to witness their cruel privations, while it is wonderful at the same time to see the patience and fortitude with which they are enabled to endure the unparalleled misery of their position.

There has been great gloom cast over all, by the death of Sir Henry Lawrence. A more amiable or devoted man to all that was good and glorious it would be impossible to find even in the long list of British heroes. Peace to his manes ! May the God of Truth and Justice defend us and enable us to be avenged for his blood and give us an opportunity to destroy those murderers and burn up their cities. We are daily in hopes of being relieved, from Allahabad but fear at times we cannot be very sanguine, knowing the condition of things there and all around us in this country. Our poor soldiers and officers are fighting with literally neither a coat or a shirt on their backs, and this too in such awful weather as we have now. I shall say no more ; but if you never hear again from me, do all in your power to aid the sufferers and avenge their blood. The blood of thousands of poor innocents, cries for vengeance to their fellow-countrymen in England.

The writer of the following letter once worked on the printing machines of the Times but is now a sergeant of the Carabineers :—

"Delhi Camp, July 11.—I hasten to give you what information I can with respect to the aspect of affairs here ; it is, as you may expect necessarily meagre, as the intelligence we receive is usually vague and brief. The last three days have been exceedingly wet, notwithstanding which we are constantly in the saddle ; no sooner is one alarm subsided than we are turned out to meet the mutineers in another quarter. I can assure you that I would rather spend the term of my existence before Sebastopol than have such a life as we are obliged to endure here. For the last five days we have been turned out for an assault on the city ; still nothing has been done, and I much fear that it may be some time before we get the murdering scoundrels into our clutches. You may depend upon it that the score, if we are permitted will be in their own coin, and with compound interest. Our commander is waiting for reinforcements, before he makes the attack ; but delays are ever dangerous. Cholera has made its appearance, and before half of our little army are laid upon our backs with sickness, my opinion is that we ought to run the chance and endeavour to take the fortress. I have heard it stated that there are only 20,000 troops coming from England. Why you should send us at least 100,000, and 10,000 of them cavalry, as the whole of Bengal from Calcutta to Anguastan is in a state of revolt. The country will have to be reconquered and held in a subjection for some years, by European troops. It will not be safe for three or four years, to trust to native regiments. We have instances of insubordination daily."

The following extract is from a letter of an officer in the Bengal Artillery :—

Camp before Delhi, July 15.—I wrote you a long letter a day or two ago, but as some news of our action yesterday may appear in the papers, and you may, perhaps see my name among the wounded, I write a few lines which will, I hope be in time for the mail, to tell you that I am very little hurt, and, through God's mercy, escaped death most wonderfully. You know Delhi, of course, so I will describe our position. The English batteries and packets are on a ridge between town and cantonments, and these the enemy pressed very hard from early morn yesterday, occupying at the same time the suburbs on the right, called the Buzna Munde, now a mass of ruins, but a very nasty place for fighting—narrow streets, old houses, gardens with high walls, &c., affording excellent cover for the enemy ; besides when they are protected by the heavy gun batteries on the city walls. After some hard fighting we drove them to the end of the road where three branches go off to different gates. Under the walls they made a stand, and from the narrowness of the place we could only get two Horse Artillery guns into action.

I was near the front, seeing how I could be most useful, when I observed one of the two guns almost unserviceable from want of hands, so many had been knocked over ; well, thinking, although on the staff, I was still a gunner, I jumped off my horse and helped to work the gun. The fire was too hot, two Horse Artillery guns were perfectly useless against all the guns of the city, and thousands of muskets blazing at us, so the order was given to retire. I mounted my horse, and called out to number up ; The horses in the limber, from the shower of shot and shell that were coming in, got unmanageable, and I turned my horse to tell the men to keep them steady, when a musket-bullet cut

me in the waist, about two inches from the spine. I had a small leather pouch in my waist-belt for carrying pistol-bullets, and the ball went through this first, so that my wound is very slight. I am getting on well, and as jolly as possible. F.S.R.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Below will be found a diary kept by the New York "Journal of Commerce" showing the progress from day to day of the work of laying the telegraph cable, and explaining to the comprehension of the most obtuse capacity the cause of the failure :—

U. S. Frigate Niagara, at Sea lat. 52 30 N., long. 17 30 W., Tuesday, August 11, 1857.

I promised to send you an account of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and as the first attempt to submerge it has failed, I write to tell you how far we were successful and why we failed.

Monday, August 3.—We got on board ten miles of the stern end of the cable, which was about six times the size of the deep, water wire to be landed amongst the rocks on the coast of Ireland. At 7 p. m. we steamed out of the Cove of Cork in company with U. S. Steamship Susquehanna, H. M. Ships Agamemnon and Leopard, for Valentia Bay, whither H. M. Steamer Cyclops had preceded us.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.—In the afternoon we arrived off Valentia Bay, and having several miles of defective cable on board, we experimented with the machinery which had been put up for veering out the cable.—This machinery, which has been before described consists principally of a set of wheels with grooves in them, for the reception of the cable, and brakes to the wheels to check them when paying out too rapidly. It did not take long to break or part this experimental cable three times, and the result was to throw a doubt over the whole enterprise, and change the hopeful glee which had animated us all on board the Niagara into a gloomy despondency. It was painfully evident that the grooves or scores in the wheels were not deep enough as the cable surged out of them, became jammed and of course parted. We also much feared the power of the brakes, which the engineer seemed to ready too apply. In the afternoon we went into the Bay as far as we could with safety, and anchored one and a half miles from where the end of the cable was to be landed.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.—In the afternoon, with a steam tug chartered by the Telegraph Company, and her Majesty's tender Advice, and the launches of the Susquehanna and Leopard, the end of the large part of the cable was taken on shore, where a trench had been dug to lay it in and posts driven to secure it to. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlise, stood on the beach and received the officers very politely ; and when the end was landed and carried up by the Susquehanna's and Niagara's tars, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the large concourse of people assembled to witness the event. The Lord Lieutenant made an address the Chaplain prayed for success and many hearty cheers were given for England, America and "Ould Ireland." Your correspondent was present, but could not join the hopeful throng ; my mind was filled with doubt and anxiety. My faith had been shaken ! We embarked at night—it was dark and rainy, and all looked forward to the morrow with mingled feelings of hope and fear.

Thursday, Aug. 6.—Got underway 5 a. m., and commenced paying out the large cable. In less than an hour the cable slipped off the wheels, jammed and parted. Sent the steam-tug and launches to under-run and buoy the end of the cable—this ship and the others standing off and on the harbor. At sunrise, returned to our former anchorage. The boats succeeded in getting the end and buoying the cable.

Friday, Aug. 7.—Spliced the recovered end of the cable with the broken end on board. At 7.25 p. m. got underway and commenced paying out again. The only difficulty occurred about 11 30 p. m., when the splice of the large and small cable was going out. It was found defective and luckily caught when on the wheels near the stern. This difficulty was surmounted and precautions taken to keep the cable in the grooves by lashing iron and wooden bars across the tops of some of the wheels—but there were two wheels nearest the stern with regard to which no precaution was taken, and these afterwards gave us trouble. For the remainder of the day everything worked smoothly and confidence was in some degree restored. Wind North—sea pretty smooth—communicating constantly with Valentia by telegraph.

Saturday, Aug. 8.—Everything working well at noon ; had paid out forty and a half miles of cable and made good a distance of thirty-nine miles from the landing at Valentia. Wind north west, sea smooth, lat. 52 deg. N., lon. 11 deg. 19 min. W. Squadron in sight, telegraph sailing well.

Sunday, Aug. 9.—Lat. at meridian 52 12 lon. 13 01. Distance made good, sixty four miles ; cable run out ninety-five miles ; ship

going very slow, and the cable wasted by drifting. At 5 20 p. m. increased the speed to five knots, and found the cable go out better, with scarcely any waste. Wind S, and W, moderate swell ; squadron in sight.

Monday, Aug. 10. Fresh wind from S. W. ; considerable sea on ; cable going out finely at from four to five knots. At meridian, lat. 52.28 N., lon. 16. Distance made good, 111 miles ; cable paid out 115 but little waste. In the afternoon all continued to go well until 6 o'clock, when, as a splice was going over the wheels, the cable surged out of the grooving and put it in imminent danger. The ship was stopped and backed, and the cable got round the wheel again, and all went on well until 8.45 p. m., when a like accident occurred. It was again remedied at 10 30. The electricians reported the continuity broken—no signals having been received for two hours and a half.

Tuesday, Aug. 11. Continuity was again established ; telegraph working well, but at 3.45 a. m., the breaks being applied heavily, with a strain of 3,500 lbs., the stern of the ship went down to the hollow of the sea—the machinery stopped and when the stern rose on the next sea, the cable snapped, and our work was all lost.

The feelings of all can be easily conceived than described. Blank looks and dismayed countenances met one on every hand. The unbidden tear started to many a manly eye. The interest taken in the enterprise by all, every one, officers and men, exceeded anything I ever saw, and it is no wonder there should have been so much emotion at our failure. We had laid down three hundred thirty-four miles of the cable. That fact alone demonstrates the practicability of laying the whole.

The machinery has been the sole cause of the failure, its own intrinsic defects and the want of due caution in applying the brakes. Had the engineer allowed it to run freely, some cable would have been wasted but the whole would have been laid, and England and America united. That it will still be done I have not the slightest doubt, but this company must manage their affairs differently. The whole thing has been miserably botched from beginning to end. There had been no forethought ; no practical common sense ; no head, and but little design. The Niagara was ordered to the wrong place at first, and no plans for putting the cable in had been sent to America, to see if she was fitted for the work.—The two halves of the cable were differently laid up—the one right handed and the other left—and many other egregious errors were committed. The engineer was without any nautical experience and apparently incapable of seeing what would be the effect of a check of 3,500 pounds, which might, by the momentum of a ship, be increased to thousands of tons in an instant.

Alas ! we are the victims of engineers and machinery. We are now going to Cork, I believe, to make another trial, in which may God grant us success.

Mr. Charles F. Bright, Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes the following card :—

"Sir—I feel it my duty, before leaving the Niagara, to state that I do not attribute the fracture of the cable to be in the least degree attached to any one connected with the ship ; on the contrary, I must take the opportunity of expressing, on the part of the company, the great obligation we are under to yourself, your officers and men. And I shall esteem it a favor if you will thank them on my behalf for the never-failing zeal and attention which have been so universally displayed in our cause. I am sir your most obedient servant."

Queen Victoria is the first sovereign of England that has visited Cherbourg since the time that Normandy belonged to Great Britain. The late English monarch seen under the walls of Cherbourg was Henry V., in 1420.

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, although 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 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

VOL. 2

Office

The following Board on the Resolved.—be accountable Public Building has control, ordered by the ed by the writt cretary for succ Resolved.— Roads, or serv have authority work of any des the written ord tary

NOTICE

THE BOA notice is on Green Isl Harbor, Trinity was on the 13 by one of a m ave range. LIGHT, burn high water, ex to sunrise, and seen from E. miles. Vessel this Light open until Honavis Jean, will give berth—or who and bond for a moderate be Rocks by steer Green Islan long. 53.03 W

Board of Work St. John's,

F. BEGS to re those who Carbonere who John's, and als support for per Grace.

Is now willing the Chart, s Town, on the should a suffici forward to war time has alrea of a manu Mr. PAGES

TOUS Price 10s.— the execut A List Harbour Grace

Fo

BY TH His Premises CO A Dv Shop

Two ground e Ten seal nete land (well fe last day of A

May 7th