

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

OL. 2

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 16 1858.

NO. 36

Post Office Notice—Registration of Letters.

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

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

The postage on Registered letters must be paid in advance.

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

W. L. SOLOMON, P. M. G.

Post Office Department, 1st. March, 1858.

Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 4th inst:

Resolved.—That the Board of Works will not be accountable for any expenditure on Roads or public Buildings, or any institution over which it has control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board,—such order to be verified by the written order of the chairman and Secretary 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 WORK hereby give notice that the temporary Light exhibited on Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina harbor, Trinity Bay, since the 1st March last, was on the 13th instant, removed, and replaced by one of a more brilliant character and extensive range. This is a **FIXED WHITE LIGHT** burns at an elevation of 92 feet above high water, exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, and in favourable weather will be seen from E. N. E. seaward, to W. 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catalina until Bonavista Light opens with Cape Le Jean, will give the Flowers Rocks an ample berth—or when coming from the Northward and bound for Catalina, by giving the N. Head a moderate berth, you will clear the B. andies 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 July 8th.

Warren, Brothers.

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

C. S. WARREN

NOTARY PUBLIC

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 this medicine and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

N & J. JILLARD

WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.

Quadrant—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, ~~—~~ Gratis

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR MARVELOUS AGE. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scrofulic Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scumey, 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, Cocks-bay, 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, Scumey, 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 Stenford Brigus.

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 Paidup shares to any Party who may bring to the Notice of their Manager at St. John's, any Mineral discoveries or INDICATIONS which may lead to the Discovery of any remunerative Mineral Deposits.

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

F. N. GISBORNE,

Manager

COFFIE at the head of Messrs. GISBORNE and HENDERSON'S 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 Brigus—on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a. m.

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

Baybills 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. SOLOMON,

Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Newfoundland
9th April 1857.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

House of Commons May, 14.

Mr. HANBURY asked the Secretary of the Colonies whether any change had taken place in our position relative to France or the United States, by treaty or otherwise, with regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries; and whether the British squadron had been increased on that station?

LORD STANLEY thought the house would be best satisfied if he confined himself to a simple and brief statement of facts. He had to state that no change had taken place in the position of this country relative to France or the United States with regard to the Newfoundland Fisheries. With regard to the second part of the question he stated that the amount of force despatched for the protection of the fisheries was left to the discretion of the commander-in-chief on that station.

[FROM THE GLASGOW GUARDIAN MAY 21.]

The private correspondence in anticipation of the Bombay mail does not clear the doubts that hang over the proclamation of Lord Canning. According to the *Times*' Bombay correspondent, under date 24th April, a proclamation had been issued by Lord Canning, offering terms which the Governor-General considered favourable, but which still had not produced the desired effect in consequence of containing stipulations as to the confiscation of the land. As the Indian papers up to the 24th ult. do not contain a copy of the proclamation, the *Times* considers this a fact of great import, and confirming their opinion that the Government should have paused ere launching their thunder-bolt. The *Herald*, again, holds that the proclamation has been issued, that it does confiscate the whole of Oude, and, consequently, has excited the bitterest hostility. The *Bombay Gazette* had not received a copy of the proclamation, but says it has been extensively circulated, and had failed in its object, no landholders having given in their adhesion since its issue. It was stated by Lord Derby last night in the House of Lords, that important despatches had just been received from India, including a representation from Sir James Outram as to the severity of the proclamation, and also Lord Canning's reasons for issuing it.

The details as to the relief of Azingbur and the Storming of Jhansi are brought by this mail. We also learn that the advances into Rohilcund in pursuit of the rebels had commenced, while dispositions had been made for restoring order in Lucknow and quieting the surrounding district. Lieutenant Havelock, a nephew of the lamented General, had unfortunately been shot dead in a village.

ENGLAND.

OUR INDIAN FORCE.—It is understood, says the *Times*, to be the intention of the authorities, with the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge, to send no more reinforcements for her Majesty's regiments serving in India from this country until the end of the next month or the beginning of July, unless additional troops should be required in India before that period, by which time it is calculated that about 10,000 cavalry and infantry will be ready to embark for the purpose of reinforcing the Queen's regiments now serving in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S TACTICS.—There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to pass instant judgment upon the operations of Sir Colin Campbell in Oude. Indeed, some of the correspondents from India go so far as to assert that the reputation of Sir Colin has already suffered in consequence of those operations. This judgment, however, is clearly premature. The capture of Lucknow has been reported only by telegraph, and our knowledge of the subsequent events depends upon the same obscure means of information. Whatever may be said, and whatever expectations may have been excited, it was no easy task to annihilate 200,000 men, even with our well-disciplined army of 44,000 and a numerous artillery, commanded by Englishmen. No doubt some 50,000 rebels have escaped in the direction of Rohilcund, but apparently they have lost their artillery. Sir Colin Campbell, according to the latest news, was advancing in their rear, and if the detailed account published in the *Englishman* is to be credited, his pursuing force amounted to 10,800 men, the majority being Europeans. Their general line of march seems to be northwest toward Bareilly; though a portion of them appear to have turned westward; as, according to the last telegram, Colonel Seaton had met and defeated a considerable number at Futtighur. If these 50,000 men, instead of dispersing maintain their military organisation, there is little reason to doubt that as soon as the Commander-in-Chief comes up with their rear there must be a general action; unless indeed they throw themselves into some fortified place and stand a siege.—*Daily News*.

CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1858.

VERY extraordinary changes, if rumour speaks truly, are about to take place in our patriotic Establishment. Our wily Premier, desirous of change, and perhaps anticipating difficulties as the consequence of his acts, is modestly appropriating to himself the dignity and emoluments of Senior Puisne Judge, the very office which years since was held out as a bait to Mr. Emerson to induce him to aid in the establishment and sustentation of Responsible Government. The Premier's turn has been served, and Mr. Emerson may appeal away to the Imperial or the Celestial Government as soon and as long as he pleases.

As a makeweight both in a political and a religious point of view Mr. Robinson Q. C. is also to be elevated to the Bench, so that at the next public dinner, "Balance a straw" will be more than ever appropriate upon the Bench being toasted. But there is another cause by some assigned for the latter elevation, even upon the present unjust and unconstitutional basis there are two vacancies on the opposition side of the assembly, now if not otherwise provided for, Mr. Robinson would certainly take his seat there and then, what a scathing our mock Patriots would be subjected to, and who among them would dare play off their petty speculating tricks, whilst Robinson would be present to expose and foil them. But apart from this that Gentleman has well earned his degree and however great the loss in a political, in a judicial point of view the appointment of such a man to the Bench must be beneficial. Another little circumstance is said to have operated to induce the Premier to make the present emolumentary sacrifice. Our Excellent Chief Justice is supposed to be inclined shortly to retire from an office, which recent circumstances must have rendered disagreeable and more than usually onerous, and from a society which from Governmental causes has certainly degenerated. This to Newfoundland would be a loss indeed, but Mr. Little would care little for that, if by such a move his own selfish ambition and sordid covetousness would be gratified; as to his peculiar fitness for such an office, we may just observe, that having during his lifetime been engaged in violent party warfare—having frequently displayed, an ungovernable temper, prejudiced views, and an ungrateful and unforgiving disposition, it is for the Country, not Shea, to say whether such a man is the most suitable to sit in judgement upon the lives and liberty of all her Majesty's liege subjects in Newfoundland.

Then comes the question; who is to succeed Mr. Little as Attorney General. Who, but the veritable George—member for Placentia and St. Mary's—Ministerial Factotum, late acting Solicitor General, when he so distinguished himself by his never to be forgotten encouragement to an infuriated crowd, to annihilate a prisoner. This he had the matchless effrontery publicly to deny, and his patrons being assured of his guilt, yet accepted his explanation; but he never attempted to confute the letters subsequently published, written by parties who would make oath to their contents, he was challenged to prosecute, why not do so? If thus repeatedly wronged why not consent to meet his accusers face to face, and before an impartial tribunal? But such a course would not be in accordance with George's principles or policy; the whole circumstance was too glaringly notorious; and it was easier, and much more safe to deny the whole and trust to his patrons to blink the question, self interest on their parts rendered this course successful; for what could be done in the House or out of it, without George Hogsett the embryo Attorney General.

(From the Ledger of the 19th March.)

In the adjourned debate on the Revenue Amendment Act, Last evening, the object of the Bill being in effect to tax the Labrador and which was stoutly resisted by the minority, the government consented so far as to agree that no tax should be levied on goods direct to that coast, yet maintained their determination to exact duties upon all goods in vessels that may discharge any portion of cargo in Newfoundland within their jurisdiction, the remainder being destined for the Labrador, and as this would work injuriously upon establishments having business connections upon both coasts, by preventing communication with our own ports, en route. At 10 o'clock the House divided, when there appeared 11 on each side. A question now arose as to the right of the Chairman to give the casting vote, the subject being one of impost of taxation. Mr. HOYLES having moved that the Speaker take the Chair, the Hon. Attorney General sprung to his feet, when Mr. PROWSE having called the hon. gentlemen to order (the question of privilege being undebatable) was met by this blessed leader of our blessed government with "Sit down, Sir; sit down, you hypocrite! you gigantic fraud! Sit down, you whited sepulchre!!! Who are you to dare speak to me, your superior!!!!" Mr. HOYLES maintaining that Mr PROWSE was in order, raised the hon. gentleman's ire by remind-

ing him of the danger of such passionate outbursts, as shewn on a previous occasion in the House, when the hon. Gentleman ruptured a blood-vessel; he was immediately assailed in language following: "If you want fighting you shall have it! If I draw blood it shall not be my own blood, but other people's!! I have done so before and, I'll do it again!!!" Well, we believe he did do it once, but it is doubtful if he'll try it again. However, the long pending query propounded by Mr. E. D. Shea, of "Who killed Cock Robin," we may consider as now definitely answered.

It is but justice to the Speaker to state that his decision with respect to the right of the Chairman to vote was in favour of the opposition.

(From the *Newfoundlander*.)

We should certainly regret the retirement of our present Chief Justice from the position he so worthily fills; but should such an event take place, most decidedly with the Hon. Attorney General will lie the refusal of the office. This may be gall and wormwood to the Opposition; but it is not a whit less true on this account; while the bare fact of their hostility creates a *prima facie* cause for the favour with which the country would regard the elevation of this gentleman—if any such proof were needed of his high standing and claims in public estimation.

In our last columns will be found an account of the Contingent expenses of the last Session of the Legislature, and when we compare the enormous amount with those of many Sessions under the old government, we are at loss to find words to express our indignation at the extravagant and unprincipled appropriations made by men calling themselves liberals—pretending to act upon responsible principles, and who attained place and power by the strongest assurances of contemplated economy and public justice.

To show the gross inconsistency of such conduct on the part of our rulers, we need only repeat the fact that in the early stages of our Colonial Legislation a few hundred pounds sufficed to meet the expenses of various sessions, and when in the course of years, and by the pressure of a factious opposition, the expenses amounted to three thousand pounds; great was the public indignation, and loud were our patriots in denouncing such reckless extravagance: And now that those liberals have the power in their own hands, that every appropriation is arbitrarily made by themselves, we find that the enormous amount of six thousand three hundred pounds nearly, is lavished upon themselves principally, and their supporters, for three months spent in Legislation, much of which is of a questionable character, and much only serviceable as finding better situations for parties, already pocketing large annual salaries, & who take share of the contingencies, thus paying themselves for the time occupied in carving out retiring allowances for others in order that superior offices and salaries may be secured for themselves.

THERE is nothing of a local character just now, which would interest our readers, all our Labradormen have left for their destination, and things are looking rather dull; building going on slowly, owing we presume in most cases, to the high price of labour. Carpenters and masons are getting from 10 to 12 shillings a day. Our Police force has just turned out in uniform, this local militia numbering just 00,200 under a suitable Commandant are now doing duty, with all the grace and gravity of the Premier himself, the homespun in which they appear was doubtless recommended by that Dignitary; its quality having been tested by him in other days and its colour no doubt recalling early and tender recollections.

WE have been politely informed that Mr. Field telegrams from Plymouth, fourth of June as follows.—"Fleet (Atlantic telegraph) returned last evening, expect to sail the tenth, experiment successful, machinery perfect, all in good spirits."

CORONERS INQUEST.—An Inquest was held in this Town, on Monday, at the house of Mr. George Dillon, before John Stark, Esq., Coroner, and a Jury of which Mr. Richard Power was elected Foreman, on view of the body of Patrick Joseph Dillon, then lying dead. It appeared on evidence, that on the preceding evening [Sunday] between four and six o'clock, the deceased was missing, and upon search being made he was found in the well close by the front door, quite dead. The deceased was only eighteen months old. Verdict "Accidentally drowned."

Shipping Intelligence

ENTERED.

June 3.—Ajax, Chapman, Liverpool, Salt.
4.—Eliza, Wallace, Behea, Ballast.
9.—Cecilia, Bernier, Quebec, Lumber,
15.—Laura, LeBlanc, Portmadow, do.
Punton & Munn.

June 5.—Edward, Scott, Liverpool, 40 days.
W. Donnelly, Salt

June 6.—Victory, Hureax, Bathurst, N. B.
7.—Annabella, Boursdort, do.
9.—Antares, McLeod, Baddeck C. B.
10.—Hvlander, Frazier, do.
10.—Charles, Hartly, do.
10.—Lady Sale, Boursdort, Bathurst.
10.—Commissary, Hennessy, Liverpool
N. S.

Rutherford Brothers.
June 12.—Henry, Boudrot, Pugwash.
H. W. Trapnell

CLEARED.
June 3.—Anna Mary, Cockton, Quebec, Ballas
12.—Palerneo, Tinnion, Dolhouse, do.
Punton & Munn.

June 5.—Fisher, Stewart, Quebec.
6.—Kelpie, Bulley, Brazils.
7.—Earl of Aberdeen, Johnson, Miramich
12.—Mary Zabine, Boudrot, Picton.
15.—Arno, Story, St. John's N. B.
Ridley & Sons.

June 10.—Victory, Hureax, Bathurst, N. B.
10.—Annabella, Boursdort, do.
14.—Antares, McLeod, Baddeck C. B.
Rutherford Brothers.

PASTENGEES.
Per Commissary, Hy. Rutherford and Hy. McKay.

For Sale.

500 M Shingles,
Ex Victory,
600 M do.
Ex Annabella,
30 Tons Scantling,
60 Bushels Oats,
Ex Antares,
30 Tons Scantling,
20 M Hemlock Board,
Ex Hvlander,
60 m Hardwood Plank
30 Tons do. Scantling
30 m Shingles
600 Bushels Oats
5 Brls. Beef
3 Kegs Lard
Ex Charles
900 m Shingles
Ex Commissary
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
June 16, 1858.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT

HARBOR GRACE.
The Subscriber thankful for past patronage would respectfully intimate that he has still on hand, the following articles of the very best quality

Holloway's PILLS,	FOURMAN'S FRIEND,
Holloway's OINTMENT,	READY RELIEF,
Cockle's PILLS,	Taylor's PAIN KILLER,
Hunt's PILLS,	TOOTHACHE DROPS,
BRITISH OIL,	DUTCH DROPS,
Cough LOZENGES,	OIL OF CINNAMON,
Mathu's PATENT BALSAM PLASTERS,	
Kolustock's VERMIFUGE,	TOOTH POWDER,
Lemon SYRUP,	Ginger BEER,
Essence of LEMON,	OIL OF PEPPERMINT,
HONEY,	MARMALADE,
ARROWROOT,	MIXED SPICES,
Musroom CATCHUP,	ROCK'S SALAD OIL,
Morton's TABLE VINEGAR,	COLD CREAM,
WINDSOY SOAP,	Hair OIL,
Barce GREASE,	POMATUM,
Essence of LAVENDER,	Essence of BERGAMOT,
SMELLING BOTTLES,	TOILET POTS,
Furkey SONGE,	Salts of LEMON,
Washing SODA,	PEARL ASH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE,	Carbocate SODA,
BLACKING,	Lime OIL,
WHITELEAD,	UMBER,

Medicine Chests supplied and refilled, at the shortest notice.
J. J. FENNFIL.
June 16, 1858.

75 M. Prime cedar SHINGLES
CARGO SCHOONER VICTOR,
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS
June 2, 1858.

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Ex Mary Za

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

On Sale.

BY
PUNTON & MUNN
EX Queen from Liverpool

538 coils CORDAGE
171 bags NAILS
200 kegs PAINT

—AND—
A General Assortment of
store and shop GOODS
Suitable for the Season (Cheap for Cash).
May 3rd 1858.

Ridley & Sons

ARE
now landing from the Schooner "Triumphant"
From Hamburg
700 firkins BUTTER
1000 bags BREAD

THE
Whole will be sold on reasonable terms.
Harbor Grace, May 5th. 1 m.

Wallace Free Stone Quarries.

THE undersigned being agent for the proprietors of the above quarries. Parties requiring Stone, for this Years operations, are requested to forward their orders as soon as possible to

GEO. F. BOWN.

WANTED

To hire a vessel for the Summer.
APPLY
As under

HENRY WARREN.

St. Johns May 26th

At the Premises of the Subscriber
100 M. Prime Board
And Plank

Per "Napoleon" from Liverpool N. S.
25 M. Hemlock Board
20 M. pm. Pine Board
3 M. Clapboard
200 M. Shingles

55 M. Herring Brl. Staves

170 Bushels Oats
100 Hhds. Coal

Per "Eclipse" from Sydney
ANDREW DRYSDALE
Harbor Grace,
May 26 1858.

BY

RIDLEY AND SONS
115 pun. Cienfugas
Mo lasses

"Bill a." Very Superior.
1000 Brls. FLOUR Superfine
200 do. PORK,
30 Boxes TOBACCO,
Ex Mary Zabine, from Baltimore.

ON SALE.

30,000 Feet Pine
CLAPBOARD
10,000 Feet Pine
BOARD.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

Harbor Grace,
May 26 1858.

For Sale, Cheap,
50,000 prime hemlock
BOARD,
1000 M. Shingles

Cargo of Schooner *Achewer*
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS
Harbor Grace 19 May, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received
Ex. *ST. VINCENT* from New York
And offer for Sale.

1000 Brls. superfine
Flour.

150 Do. Prime Beef
50 Do. Prime Pork
30 Do. Mess Beef

RIDLEY & SONS.

NOW Landing Ex. *CAROLINE* from
Baltimore. And for sale.

984 Brls. sp. Flour
234 Do. Pork
48 Superior Tobacco

PUNTON & MUNN.

May 8.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

(By order of the Board.)

R. BROWN.
Manager

UNION BANK
OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

(By order of the Board)

JOHN W. SMITH.
Manager

May 25.

THE STEAMER

ELLEN GISBORNE,

Will leave Harbor Grace for Portugal Cove on
Monday at 8 a.m. calling at Carbonear, Bay
Robert's, and Brigus return to Harbor Grace.

Tuesday, leave Harbor Grace at 10 a.m. for
Portugal Cove, return to Brigus, Carbonear
and Harbor Grace. Thursday, leave Harbor
Grace at 8 a.m. for Cove, calling at Brigus
and return to Brigus, Bay Robert's and
Harbor Grace, Saturday leave Harbor Grace
at 8 a.m. for Cove calling at Brigus, and return
to Brigus, Carbonear, and Harbor Grace.

Harbor Grace,
May 6th 1858

G. MACKINSON.

ON SALE.

RIDLEY & SONS

HAVE received per *Greyhound & Spirit of*
the Times, the remainder of their Spring
GOODS containing all supplies necessary for
the fishery, which will be sold on usual accom-
modating terms.

Harbor Grace, May 19 1858.

JUST RECEIVED per *Queen* from
Liverpool—A large & well Selected Stock—

OF

MEDICINE

PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds
Also, of Excellent quality, Pearl BARLEY
SAGO, ARROWROOT.

Patent BARLEY, Patent GROATS,
TAMARINDS,

BREAD SODA, SALT PETRE.

SAL PRUNELLA, PEARL ASHES,
SAND PAPER

SERVANT'S FRIEND, MUSTARD
STARCH, FURNITURE POLISH

Brass do.

Hair DYE, Marking INK, Black Red and
Blue do.

Dry PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

Copal VARNISH No. 1, LYTHARGE,
CITRON,

LOGWOOD, &c &c &c

—ALSO—

**Spices, Confection-
ary, Perfumery,**

(Wholesale and Retail)

AND

New garden SEEDS.

Depository for the British and Foreign Bible
Society.

Carbonear April 27, 1858.

W. H. THOMPSON.

CHEAP GOODS!

SELLING off at and below prime cost, by the
Subscribers at Mr. Thomas Ross's Shop
two doors east of Church Hill, an
assortment of British Manufac-
tured GOODS, saved from
the FIRE, consisting of

Cobergs, Merinos
Muslins Linnens
Silks Calicos
Ribbons Flannels
Laces Serges
Prints Hosiery
Blanketing
Shoes Boots

And a variety of other
articles.

WALKER & ROSS

May 10th, 1858.

Ridley & Sons

Have received per "Belle" from Liverpool
large and well selected stock of British
Manufactured Goods,

Suitable for the coming Season,

—ALSO—

a general assortment of

store Goods.

25 March 1m.

Notices.

BRITANNIA LIFE

Assurance Company

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1

vi. cap. IX.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.

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

HAL-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 Assured,
if he die before attaining the age of sixty
out to the assured himself, if he attain that age
thus combining a provision for old age with
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, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

INSTITUTED—1839.

Empowered 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 mont-
difference of age—not, as is usually the case
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.

Age.	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.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	0	12	1	4	2	7	1	13	0	19
30	0	12	1	4	2	7	1	13	0	19
35	0	12	1	4	2	7	1	13	0	19
40	0	12	1	4	2	7	1	13	0	19
45	0	12	1	4	2	7	1	13	0	19
50	0	12	1	4	2	7	1	13	0	19
55	0	12	1	4	2	7	1	13	0	19
60	0	12	1	4	2	7	1	13	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,

January Agent for Newfoundland

PERSONS having claims against the estate
of the late Isabella Richards are re-
quired to furnish them to the subscribers.

Harbour Grace } John Richards } Excu to
May 13 1857. } Robert Walsh }

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

AN ACT to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature.

[Passed 10th May, 1858.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the Contingent Expenses of the Legislature during the present Session:—

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened:—

I.—That from and out of such monies as may from time to time remain in the hands of the Receiver General, and unappropriated, there be granted to Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, the sum of SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX POUNDS NINETEEN SHILLINGS AND TEN PENCE, to be applied towards remunerating the Officers of the Legislature for their services, and towards defraying the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, during the present Session, as follows:—

The Clerk of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

The Master-in-Chancery attending the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and forty pounds.

The Usher of the Black Rod, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and twenty pounds.

The Door Keeper of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, fifty pounds.

The Assistant Door Keeper and Messenger of the Legislative Council, for his service during the present Session, thirty pounds.

The Messenger of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, twenty-five pounds.

The Reporter of the Legislative Council, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The proprietor of the "Newfoundlander," for Publishing the Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, forty-five pounds.

The Proprietor of the "Courier," for Publishing the Debates and Proceedings of the Legislative Council, forty-five pounds.

The Proprietor of the "Ledger," for copying Debates of Legislative Council, thirty pounds.

The Proprietor of the "Express," for copying Debates of the Legislative Council, thirty pounds.

Joseph Woods, balance of account for Printing and Binding Journals of the past Session, sixty-two pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence.

John C. Withers, Printing, one hundred and sixty-five pounds eight shillings and six pence.

Joseph Woods, probable cost of Printing and Binding Journals of the present Session, two hundred pounds.

Thomas Talbot late Reporter to the Council, thirty pounds.

The Clerk of the Legislative Council to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office, during the present Session, one hundred and sixty-eight pounds four shillings and six pence.

The Usher of the Black Rod to defray the Contingent Expenses of his office, during the present Session, forty-two pounds nineteen shillings.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, two hundred pounds.

The Clerk of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present session, and for indexing and superintending the Printing of the Journals, two hundred and fifty pounds; and twenty-five pounds for transmitting copies of Journals to the Colonial Office.

The Clerk Assistant, for his services during the present session, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

The Solicitor, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

To the Door Keeper of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, forty-five pounds.

To the Messenger of the House of Assembly for his services during the present Session, forty pounds.

To the Under Door Keeper of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, thirty-five pounds.

To the Outer Door Keeper, for his services during the present Session, fifteen pounds.

To the Assistant Door Keeper, Messenger and Attendant, of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, fifteen pounds.

To the Assistant Messenger and Fireman, thirty pounds.

To Edward Morris, Reporter of the Debates of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

To Archibald Emerson, Assistant Reporter of Debates of the House of Assembly, for his services during the present Session, one hundred pounds.

Proprietor of *Newfoundlander* sixty pounds, for Publishing Debates of the Assembly during the present Session.

To the Proprietor of the *Courier*, sixty pounds for Publishing the Debates of the Assembly during the present Session.

To Twenty-nine Members of the House of Assembly, Speaker not included, the sum of thirteen hundred and eighty-six pounds: being forty-two pounds each for Twenty-one Members resident in St. John's, and sixty-three pounds each for Eight Out-port Members not resident in St. John's, for their attendance during the present Session.

To the Proprietors of the *Patriot Press*, for Printing Bills and Miscellaneous Papers during the present Session, four hundred and seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings and four pence.

To the Proprietors of the *Newfoundlander News* paper, estimates for Printing Journals and Appendix of the House of Assembly, for the present Session, three hundred and fifty pounds; and one hundred and ninety-five pounds seven shillings and six pence, balance for Printing Journals and appendix, for the last Session.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his Office, for the present Session, two hundred and thirty-two pounds six shillings and three pence.

To the Clerk of the House of Assembly to defray the Contingent Expenses of the Legislative Library, eighty-seven pounds, five shillings and three pence.

To the Sergeant-at-Arms, to defray the Contingent Expenses of his Office, pursuant to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly upon the Contingencies, fifty pounds fifteen shillings and one penny.

To the Chairman of Supply, fifty pounds.

To Richard Holden Junr., for his services during the present Session, attending Select Committees and Engraving Bills, one hundred pounds.

To Thomas McConnan, Stationery, seventy-eight pounds seven shillings and six pence.

To the Telegraph Company, for Messages, seventy-one pounds four shillings and three pence.

To Joseph Woods, Binding Journals, sixty pounds and four pence.

E. D. Shea, for Newspapers and Orders of the Day, twenty-four pounds eleven shillings and ten pence.

Post Office, for Postage, twenty pounds twelve shillings and five pence.

Telegraphic News Agency, in full, for account from January to date, one hundred and thirty two pounds fifteen shillings and two pence.

To James Seaton, in full, for services as Reporter in 1854, fifty pounds.

Clement Benning, Esquire, for extra services as Chairman of Supply, twenty-five pounds.

11.—The Monies herein before granted shall be paid by the Receiver General in discharge of such Warrants as may from time to time be drawn by the Governor for the purposes of this Act.

The following is a copy of the Despatch concerning Lord Canning, as laid on the table of the House of Commons:

The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.

April 19, 1858.

Our letter of the 24th of March, 1858, will have put you in possession of our general views

with respect to the treatment of the people in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.

2. On the 12th inst., we received from you a copy of the letter, dated the 3rd of March, addressed by your Secretary to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter enclosed a copy of the Proclamation to be issued by the Chief Commissioner as soon as the British troops should have command of the city of Lucknow, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons, in execution of the views of the Governor-General.

3. The people of Oude will see only the Proclamation.

4. That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons who are named as having been steadfast in their allegiance, are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessments as may be imposed upon them; that others in whose favour like claims may be established will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honour; and that with these exceptions the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government.

5. We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this degree, pronouncing the dismemberment of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the re-establishment of peace.

6. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous manner in which, without regard to what the chief land-holders had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had, in a large portion of the province been carried out by your officers.

7. The land-holders of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive with respect to the rights in the soil they deem themselves to possess, as the occupiers of land in any country of which we have a knowledge.

8. Whatever may be your ultimate and undisclosed intentions, your Proclamation will appear to deprive the great body of the people of all hope upon the subject most dear to them as individuals, while the substitution of our rule for that of their native Sovereign has naturally excited against us whatever they may have of national feeling.

9. We cannot but in justice consider that those who resist our authority in Oude are under very different circumstances from those who have acted against us in provinces which have been long under our government.

10. We dethroned the King of Oude, and took possession of his kingdom by virtue of a treaty which had been subsequently modified by another treaty, under which, had it been held to be in force, the course we adopted could not have been lawfully pursued; but we held that it was not in force, altho the fact of its not having been ratified in England, as regarded the provision on which we rely for our justification had not been previously made known to the King of Oude.

11. That Sovereign and his ancestors had been uniformly faithful to their treaty engagements with us, however ill they may have governed their subjects.

12. They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any hostile disposition on their part towards our government.

13. Suddenly the people saw their King taken from amongst them, and our administration substituted for his, which, however bad, was at least native, and this sudden change of Government was immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which in a very considerable portion of the province, deprived the most influential land-holders of what they deemed to be their property—of what certainly had long given wealth, and distinction, and power to their families.

14. We must admit that under these circumstances, the hostilities which have been carried on in Oude have rather the character of a legitimate war than that of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than made the objects of a penalty exceeding in extent and in severity almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

15. Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons still deserving of punishment, but have with a generous policy extended their clemency to the great body of the people.

16. You have acted upon a different principle. You have reserved a few as deserving of special favour, and you have struck with what they feel as the severest punishment, the mass of the inhabitants of the country.

17. We cannot but think that the precedents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.

18. We desire that you will mitigate in practice the stringent severity of the decree of con-

fiscation you have issued against the landholders of Oude.

19. We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people; there cannot be contentment where there is a general confiscation.

20. Government cannot be long maintained by any force in a country where the whole people is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and, if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be consummation to be desired."

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 1.

The news from Washington this morning is important. The joint resolution authorizing the President to take such measures against Paraguay as the refusal of that republic to make reparation for firing into U. S. Steamer *Water Witch* may demand, passed the House yesterday, as it was received from the Senate, by a vote of 115 to 76. This is virtually a declaration of war against Paraguay; and doubtless the President will promptly avail himself of the power placed in his hands to obtain the redress sought, as well as full indemnity for the losses sustained by our citizens.

In the Senate yesterday the discussion on the resolutions of the Committee on foreign Relations, respecting the British outrages, was resumed, and continued until cut off by the expiration of the time allotted for debate. The pending question is a joint resolution, offered by Mr. Mallory, the President be authorized to arrest the outrages at once.

We publish to day additional details of visits of British officers to American Merchants in the Gulf. The instances now on record of this sort of interference with our commerce amount to thirty-two. It is rare that a vessel arrives from the West Indies without reporting acts of insult and aggression committed by the British squadron. It is stated that Lord Napier has despatched a messenger to the British Admiral commanding on the West India station informing him of the feeling that exists here with regard to the conduct of the British cruisers, and the measures that have been taken by our government. The despatches sent to the Admiral are not, as has been stated in the nature of instructions, but simply suggested for his guidance until the British Government can be heard from. The Admiral was at Bermuda on the 18th ult. with his flagship, the *Indus*, and the steamer *Devastation*. At last accounts no time had been fixed for his departure for Halifax.

Recent intelligence from Central America of the successful intrigues of European agents with the native politicians and speculators against American interests, has it appears, aroused the administration. Steps are speedily taken to bring these vacillating republics to terms.—*Herald*.

Experiments have recently been made with a view of increasing the rapidity of working signals through the length of the Atlantic cable. The result shows that more than one submarine cable will be required to do all the business likely to be transacted between England and America.

MAILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock, a.m., for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
W. L. SOLOMON,
General Post Office,
St. John's, 13th May, 1858.

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 cure of the 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

VOL. 2

Post Office Notice

On and after the 1st of June, 1858, registered in New Brunswick, a fee of 6d. of a fee of 6d. sterling on Letters for the United Kingdom.

The safe delivery guaranteed by the transmission will be the means that will be their destination.

The postage paid in advance.

Full information of Letters may be had from the General Post Office in the several districts.

Post Office Department

Office of

The following Board on the 4th Resolved.—That the accounts of the public Buildings, has control, ordered by the Secretary for such Roads, or services have authority work of any description the written order.

NOTICE

THE BOARD notice the Green Island harbor, Trinity was on the 13th by one of a moderate range. LIG T burn high water, extend to sunrise, and seen from E. miles. Vessels this Light open until Bonavist Jean, will give berth, or when and board for A moderate by Rocks by steel Green Island long. 53.03 W

Ac board of Works t. John's Ju

Warn

ST. JOHN'S GAZETTE

Agent Cas