

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. 3

HARBOR GRACE NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26 1859

NO. 18

Post Office notice—Registration of Letters.

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

The safe delivery of those Letters, will not be guaranteed by the Post Office; yet their inland transmission will be comparatively secure, from the means that will be adapted 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 eastern district.

W. L. SOLOMON P.M.O.

Post Office Department, 1st March 1858

Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Works:

Resolved—That the Board of Works will not be accountable for any expenditure on Roads or public Buildings, or any institution over which it has control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board,—such order to be verified by the written order of the Chairman and Secretary of such expenditure.

Resolved—That no surveyor or Inspector of Roads, or servant of the Board, shall give or have authority to give any order for supplies, or work of any description, without first obtaining the written order of the Chairman and Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BOARD OF WORKS hereby give notice that the temporary Light exhibited on Green Island, at the entrance of Catana 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 W. 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catana until Bonavista Light opens with Cape Le Jean, will give the Flowers Rocks an auspicious berth, or when coming from the Northward at low tide for Catana by giving the N. heads a moderate berth, you will catch the Brantles by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in lat. 45. 30 N. long. 53.03 east.

JOHN STUART

Acting Secretary Board of Works

Board of Works Office.

St. John's July 8th

Warren Brothers.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS

C. S. WARREN

NOTARY PUBLIC

Agent Canada Life Assurance Company.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be afflicted 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 times, ages, sexes and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidney, 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 these in cases of disorder of the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally. These soon give a healthy tone to these 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, Sore and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Stricture, Sex, 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. 6d.—and 5s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Wholesale and retail by
T. McCONNAN.

John N.F. Pot.

N. & J. JILLARD

WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Notices, Almanacks, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments
Sold and repaired.

Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society

BIBLES and other BOOKS sold at the Society's 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 in the surface of our pores. 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 penetrates readily through any part of the fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scrofula, H. mours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scourvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health. **Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.** Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot. Sub-Agents,—John McCarthy, Catho near N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentauford 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 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. GISBORNE

OFFICE 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 the Company. 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

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 out standing 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 deposit receipts of this Bank will be reduced to **Three per cent** per annum, from and after the 1st day of July next.

(By order of the Board)

JOHN SMITH

Manager

NEWS LETTER.

From the London Correspondent of the Newfoundland Gazette.

LONDON, 2nd Dec., 1858.

The English press has spoken out manfully on the subject of M. de Montalambert's trial; and by this time Louis Napoleon has heard an unanimous verdict of condemnation. Though the post offices have been ransacked for newspapers from England, these have certainly not been excluded from the Cabinet of the Emperor. Not a single journal in the United Kingdom has a word to say in favour of the greatest crime which imperial power has yet perpetrated on the intelligence of France, and the case has been discussed and decided on its merits alone. As France has no voice of her own, our journals in discussing this question are simply speaking in behalf of her gagged and degraded press; and in condemning the prosecution of M. de Montalambert, they are claiming for their neighbours that liberty which we ourselves possess, and of which they are shamefully defrauded. The offence of M. de Montalambert is that he has displayed to the world's disgust the dead and stinking carcase of French politics by contrast with the vitality of political life in England; and how he succeeded we know full well. There are two lessons to be learnt from this case. The first is, that in France it is highly criminal to ask for freedom, and the second, that the Emperor is sensible of and trembles at the dangers which surround him. For seven years he has wielded the destinies of France uncontrolled; yet, after an apprenticeship to government, he admits that he can trust to nothing but bayonets. He shrinks from publicity, and dreads the gaze of his subjects. Though defended by 400,000 bayonets, the instincts and habits of the conspirator cling to him in spite of himself. While he scourges, he sculks; when he tyrannizes most, he trembles most. But this cannot last forever.

LONDON, 10th., 1858.

The Emperor of the French seems, with all his success, an unfortunate man. He prosecuted the Count de Montalambert, and convicted him: he pardons the Count and finds his pardon contemptuously rejected. The case is a curious one as it now stands. The Emperor is defied in the very act of exercising the prerogative sovereignty. The Count insists that no government in France has the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive, and he contends that his punishment is not definitive, in as much as the time allowed by law for his appeal against the recent decision had not expired. Therefore he will not accept the proffered pardon. The position appears a sound one, but I greatly doubt whether there will be found a single judge in France bold enough to declare that the Emperor had not the power to step in at any stage of the prosecution. Of course if judgement was against the Count, and the Emperor persists in forcing on him an unsought, nay, a flatly refused pardon, he has nothing to do but submit. At the first blush, M. de Montalambert's refusal savours greatly of martyrdom; but his friends argue in this way—he conviction until legally annulled, places the Count in the category of those culprits over whom, by the law of last January, the imperial government has discretionary powers of imprisonment, "in tement," or deportation. He may be a pardoned convict but he is a convict nevertheless. Unless he can obtain the legal reversal of the sentence pronounced against him by the Court of Correctional Police, he can henceforth only live in France on sufferance of the Executive. We see no hope of a legal reversal of the sentence, and Count Montalambert's friends must be sanguine, indeed, if they imagine that the imperial prosecution will stop short in any thing that will interfere between his will and its execution. Louis Napoleon would sooner extinguish the entire judicial bench than let a single impeachment of his prerogative be enunciated therefrom; and, for this reason I do not suppose that any future proceedings in this case will alter the relationship in which each party stands to the other. Of the two, the Emperor's situation is the less enviable. The meaning of the pardon is unmistakable; but, the moral weakness thereby disclosed is increased by

the fact that his "clemency" is rejected in the face of France.

"Apropos" of Continental tyranny, I see it stated in the Daily News that in the "Hospital" for political prisoners at Naples, on removing the coverlid of the sick, the poor wretches are discovered to be chained to the wall. The name of a political prisoner is given, who was fast sinking under a consumption, and he yet wore chains in his bed. It is to be hoped that King Bomba's day of reckoning is not far distant, Mr. Gladstone, his Majesty's old enemy, has arrived in Corfu, and addressed the Senate in Italian, asking its co-operation. An appropriate answer has been returned and all goes on smoothly "at present."

The rule of Queen Victoria over India, in the place of the Company, was proclaimed at Bombay on the 1st of November, and the natives, headed by Sir Jamset-ee Jeejeebhoy, have presented a congratulatory address to her Majesty. Major General Sir J. Inglis, one of the heroes of Lucknow, has sailed for India, after being feted at Southampton.

The hostile feeling that exists between France and Austria exhibits itself in many petty ways. Collision between the French and Austrian troops in the Papal States have been, with some difficulty avoided. The French press has been permitted to encourage the rumour of there being a prospect of war between Austria and Sardeinia. And in Milan, the people have ceased to consume cigars in order financially to embarrass the government, which obtains a great income from the tobacco monopoly. These facts taken together indicate a very uneasy feeling, and Victor Emmanuel's observation the other day to his staff that Italy might smell powder in the Spring seems likely to be verified.

IRELAND.

A Cork paper in noticing the recent apprehension of members of the Phoenix club, amounting altogether to 60 persons, says that "treason was carried much further than any one not engaged in it suspected." It seems there have been nightly and daily drillings, pikes have been manufactured and have been landed from America, and the use of them has been taught. The very day after the arrest, however, a party of about 60 men were observed in a field near Durrus. As a person approached in his gig they lay down, but when he had passed, and was supposed not to be observing them, they resumed the attitude of drill which they had been frightened, and went on with their manoeuvres. A rumour prevails that it is the intention of the Government to issue a special commission for the immediate trial of the suspected papies.

The "Belfast Mercury," in speaking of the Phoenix Club says—"There is little doubt that the new organisation is entirely seditious, and up out of the dregs of young Irelandism. It is perfectly ridiculous to attach any importance to the secret and criminal association of such elements. To endeavour to magnify the incoherent schemes of a few madmen into a formidable conspiracy is a rank absurdity. The club was preparing to receive with open arms the regiment of American militia which we lately heard so much about as coming to Ireland to see once more their native land. This was the ostensible object for such an unprecedented visit from American militia; but coupling their avowed intention to come with the fact of an illegal society being established in Ireland to receive them, it is evident to us that they only wish to feel their way. Colonel Ryan was to command them, and their stay in Ireland was to be something about six weeks. During that time they were to encamp (that was the military word employed) in the south and in the north. Great things were no doubt expected from these Yankee invaders, who would have endeavored to spread as much disaffection and disloyalty as possible in the breasts of the ignorant people who would have flocked round them. In fact, there cannot be a doubt of the object of their intended visit, and the result now proves it. The British Government has very properly put a stop to their coming, and since they have been stopped, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation against illegal societies, and the recent arrests of the

members of the Phoenix Club have closely followed the proclamation."

THE CONCEPTION - BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1859.

The various subjects alluded to by our Correspondent TELL, have all in turn engaged our serious consideration, altho we did not deem it necessary to remark upon them, considering that they had been sufficiently ventilated by the St. John's press; and, moreover, being engaged in endeavouring to impress some portion of Independence upon the good people of this district, with regard to their own particular duty in public matters.

The fact of the Legislative Council being nothing more than a packed body, is generally understood by the Country; they being in reality but a reflex of the packed majority of the Assembly: This state of things may appear a hardship to many, but it is indispensably necessary to the sustenance of the present tangle compact, and so long as Episcopalian representatives who are mean enough to sustain such principles are returned through the interest of other Episcopals equally mean, we cannot blame the minister who takes advantages of such puerility, perfidy, and moral degradation.

When under the old system our Roman Catholic fellow subjects were unfairly represented by only one member in the Council, we were among the first publicly to decry the gross injustice; little did we contemplate that the time would soon arrive when even greater injustice would be inflicted upon ourselves, by the very party for whom we urgently demanded equal rights.—But it is even so, nor would our situation be much improved if those nominal Church-men to whom we have alluded, were appointed members of the Council to-morrow.

With regard to the second subject alluded to by our correspondent, we cannot speak so positively; Editors on the spot where information can be best obtained, disagree. Mr. Tobin has "sown to the wind," he must expect to "reap the whirlwind"—If he was the author of the article attributed to him, which appeared in the "Globe," he could expect no mercy at the hands of his political co-religionists, if he was not, and it must borne in mind that he emphatically denied it to the Head of his Church, then has he just cause to complain, and his dismissal from office cannot be justified by any observations which in the heat of self-defence, he may have made towards those whom he believed to be disposed to do him wrong. The "Express" having brought home to him the charge of advising Governor Darling to the injurious course pursued relative to French claims, would be no justification for an oppressive act by Ministers who coincided in opinion with him, and sanctioned its stringent and sweeping application. If the Financial Secretary deserved punishment for such advice it certainly should not be inflicted by those who maintained similar views and lauded the Governor by whom they were first promulgated: Be this as it may Mr. Tobin's financial doom is sealed, for the SHEAS are against him, and the politically multiform but generally discordant "Express" once more shines in and makes sweet music with the "Newfoundlander."

His Excellency's letter and Mr. Bennett's reply shall be reviewed in our next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.
Sir,—Not a few of your readers have expressed their surprise at your silence

with regard to several important questions lately mooted in St. John's, such as the Non-representation of 40,000 Episcopals in the Council,—Mr. Tobin's mysterious affair, and the Political antagonism lately evinced by the Head of the Executive to C. F. Bennett Esq., upon the subject of French claims, and their recognition by our Ministry.

Upon such subjects as the above no Editor having the interests of the Country at heart should be silent, and you will do well to express your sentiments upon them with your usual candour and independence.

TELL.

DEAD.—On Monday last, Richard Hunt, aged 33 year. His funeral will take place on Thursday at half-past 3 o'clock.

NOTICES.

PHOENIX FIRE Assurance Comdany.

Lombard Street and Charing Cross, London ESTABLISHED - 1783

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

SECRETARIES.

WILLIAM HARRIS ESQ.
GEORGE WILLIAM LOVELL ESQ.
The PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE is confidently recommended to the notice of the public—for the LIBERALITY and PROMPTITUDE with which all claims upon it are adjusted and paid—as well as for the ALMOST UNLIMITED SECURITY which it affords, comprising in addition to the large invested Capital of the Company, the whole fortunes of a numerous Proprietary, composed of some of the most opulent gentlemen and Verant in the United Kingdom.
The PHOENIX OFFICE has an equal on an extensive and successful business for upwards of seventy-five years. The policy is paid by it to Government for Insurances in Great Britain and Ireland Exceeds £125,000 STERLING PER ANNUM.

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

W & G RENDELL.

Agents for Newfoundland.

January 14.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS

MAILS

Will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places,—

Harbor Grace, Carbonar, and Brigus, every Monday, and Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock a.m.

Trinity, Bonavista, and King's Cove, every Thursdays at half-past nine o'clock, a.m.

Bay Bulls and, Ferryland, every alternate Wednesday at half-past nine o'clock a.m.

Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Little Placentia, Red Island, Harbor Buffet, Meraheen, Isle of Valen, St. Kyran's, Odein, Burin, Harbor Briton, Burgeo and La Poile, Monthly, commencing on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at half-past nine o'clock a.m.

Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate, every Thursday after the arrival of the Mail from Halifax.

W. L. SOLOMON.

Post Master General

Post Office Department, St. John's, Newfoundland, 6th January, 1859.

COMMERCE

A DAY

of Six per year ending be payable City, on the usual

Jan. 6.

D.

RATE

in and out a-mile out wharf; or half-a mile 50 Tons From 50 to additional From 100 additional From 200 additional From 250 additional From 300 additional From 450 500 600 700 800 900

Vessels beyond the rates add any vessel Cape to the Northward agreement. The above circumstances otherwise al contracts Vessels will be take thirds of the Vessels pay ten per same. The owners sels towed, January 5.

UNION

THE D.

Capital of per cent. ing 30th N at the Ban and after the

Dec. 9.

The Lond Insur

INVEST

The premi the year 18 000 Insurati on Property are moderate promp. The and the sum cceed One Mi

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NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

(By order of the Board.)

R. BROWN, Manager.

Jan. 6.

STEAM-TUG DAUNTLESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The owner is not responsible for the vessels towed, either to them selves or others.
C. F. BENNETT & CO.
January 5, 1859.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE DIRECTORS hereby give notice that a **DIVIDEND** on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th November, 1858, will be payable at the Banking House in Water Street, on and after the 15th instant.

(By order of the Board.)

J. W. SMITH, Manager.

Dec. 9.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Established 1836.

INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The premiums received on Fire Insurances in the year 1857 amounted to upwards of £289,000. Insurances are effected, at home and abroad on Property of every description—the Premiums are moderate, the settlement of claims liberal and prompt. The Losses in 1857 were £165,000, and the sums paid in settlement of Losses exceeded One Million Sterling.

BOWRING, BROTHERS. Agent
Sept. 28

ON SALE.

1000 Hhds. Sydney COAL, Cheap.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
8th Nov. 1851.

The Cargo of Schr. *Vigilant*, from Bridge water, N. S., consisting of:—

30 M. Pine Board
10 M. Hemlock do.
2 M. 1 & a half inch Spruce Flooring.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

20 Oct. 1858.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

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

W. C. MOORE.

August 4th.

NOTICES

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

W. L. SOLOMON, P.M.G.
St. John's Nov. 12th 1858

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

The Subscriber

Respectfully announce the arrival of his Fall Supply of British Manufactured COONS & GROCERIES, per "Abeona," from Liverpool.

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS,
Harbor Grace,
18th Sept. 1858.

Notice to Mariners.

BACCALIEU ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE

THE BOARD OF WORKS hereby give notice, that on the night of MONDAY the 20th day of December next, and every evening thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening to the return of daylight in the morning, a Light will be exhibited on BACCALIEU ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE the position and characteristics of which are as follows:—Baccalieu Light House is situated on the Northern end of that Island—Latitude 8.09, North, Longitude 52.50, West,—the Tower is of brick, the Keeper's Dwelling, a Square Building, detached from the tower, painted White, with the roof red.

The Light will be a Cataoptric first class Helophotal Revolving White Light, showing flash every twenty seconds. It is elevated 380 feet above high water, and will be seen in clear weather forty nautical miles, and a lesser distance according to the state of the atmosphere.

When the Southern end of the Island bears N.N.E. the Light will not be visible when nearer the Island than eight miles.

EDMUND HANBRIAN

POST OFFICE NOTICE

MAILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock a.m., for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays.

W. L. SOLOMON, P.M.G.
General Post Office, St. John's, 18th May, 1858.

NOTICES.

ALTERATION OF ROUTE THE STEAMER.

ELLEN GIBBORNE.

WILL ply in this Bay, as follows:—

Mondays and Wednesdays, leave Harbor Grace at 9 o'clock, A.M., for Carbonear and Portugal Cove, returning to Brigus and Bay Roberts.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, leave Bay Roberts at 7.45, calling at Brigus, for Cove, returning to Carbonear, and Harbor Grace.

Saturdays, leave Harbor Grace at 8 A.M., for Brigus and Cove, returning to Brigus, Bay Roberts, Carbonear and Harbor Grace.

When not more than four passengers for Carbonear, they will be sent by land carriage from HARBOR GRACE.

Weather permitting, will call at PORT-DE-GRAVE on TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.

Fares:—Cabin, 6s.; Steerage, 4s.
G. MAKINSON.

Harbor Grace, }
Sept. 27th 1858 }

WANTED FOR THE BOARD SCHOOL

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

Apply to the Chairman
Rev H. FEELEY,
Hearts Content.

July 23.

BUILDING!! BUILDING!!!

BRICK-WORK SLATING & PLASTERING, done by the Subscriber at the very shortest notice. None employed but the very best workmen.

Any commands left at the late Mr. Thomas Lynche's, or at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

F. MCCARTHY.

Harbor Grace,
July 14th, 1858.

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!!

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

Harbor Grace,
July 24th, 1858.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

A DIVIDEND on the paid up Capital of this Company at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June 1858 will be payable at the Banking House, in this City, on and after the 15th instant, during the usual hours of business.

(By Order of the Board.)

R. BROWN Manager

July 13.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return thanks to his many Friends in Harbor Grace Carbonear, and the Bay generally, for the liberal support they have hitherto given him, and respectfully solicits a continuation of their patronage.

CHRONOMETERS DUPLEX LEVER, and all kinds of WATCHES & CLOCKS repaired and cleared—QUADRANTS & COMPASSES repaired and adjusted.

Some Superior Lever, Horizontal, & Vertical WATCHES together with a general assortment of HARD WARE now on hand.
Harbor Grace, } JOSEPH GODDEN
14th July }

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LETTERS cannot be received for registration at this Office unless they be posted one hour before the closing of the Mail by which they are intended to be despatched.

W. L. SOLOMON

General Post Office,
2nd May, 1858

ON SALE.



FAIRBANK'S CELEBRATED SCALES,
Of every variety

34 Kilby Street, Boston,

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

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS. Agents

BY THE SUBSCRIBER
Ez GLENCOE from Wallace N.T

50 Tons assorted Scantling
50 M Hemlock boards & Deals
16 Small spars

Harbor Grace, } H. W. TRAPNELL
Aug 7th, 1858 }

At the Premises of the Subscriber

100 M. Prime board & Plank

Per "Napoleon," from Liverpool, N. S.

25 M. Hemlock board

20 " Pm. Pine board

3 " Clapboard

200 " Shingles

55 " Herring barrel Staves

170 bushels Oats

100 Hhds. Coals

Per "Felix" from Sidney.

Scantling, Studding, spruce board, and Deals,

Per "Agnicola."

Harbor Grace } ANDREW DRYSDALE
June 29, 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

MEDICINES.

- Holloway's PILLS.
- Holloway's OINTMENT.
- Cockle's PILLS
- Hunt's PILLS
- COITSH OIL.
- Cough LOSENGES.
- Mait's Patent BALSAM PLASTERS.
- K. J. Stuck's VERMIFUGE.
- Lemon SYRUP.
- Essence of LEMON.
- HONEY
- ARROWROOT
- Mus-room CATCHUP.
- Morton's Table VINEGAR.
- Windsor SOAP.
- Bair's GREASE.
- Essence of AVENDER.
- SMELLING BOTTLES.
- Turkey SPONGE.
- Washing SODA.
- Spirits of TURPENTINE.
- BLACKING.
- WHITELEAD.
- Medicine Chests supplied and refitted on the shortest notice.

- POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
- READY RELIEF.
- Taylor's PAINKILLER.
- TOOTHACHE DROPS.
- DUTCH DROPS.
- Oil of Cinnamon.
- TOOTH POWDER.
- Ginger BEER.
- Oil of PEPPERMINT
- MARMALADE.
- Mixed SPICES.
- Morton's SALAD OIL.
- COLD CREAM
- Hair OIL.
- POMATUM.
- Essence of BERGAMOT
- TOILET POTS.
- Salts of LIME.
- PEARLASH.
- Carbonate SODA.
- Limes OIL.
- UMBER.

J. FENNELL.

June 16, 1858.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Report of the Grey's Inn Road Committee (London) adopted at a meeting held Nov. 22nd 1858, on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries.

The paper read Nov. 8th having been reconsidered and amended—Resolved.—“That it be adopted as the Report of the Committee.”

REPORT.

On 14th of January, 1857, the treaty of London was signed:—

Article I. gave the French an exclusive right to fish and to use the strand for fishery purposes on certain parts of the Newfoundland coast.

Article II. deprived the British of the right of using the strand in certain parts of the coast where they were still allowed to fish.

Article III. conferred on the French a concurrent right of fishing on the coast of Labrador.

Article XI conferred on the French naval officers a jurisdiction on shore.

Article XX. stipulated for the consent of the Newfoundland Legislature as a necessary preliminary to the execution of the treaty.

On the 2nd of March, 1857, the Newfoundland Assembly, by an unanimous vote, rejected the treaty.

On the 11th of April, 1857, Louis Napoleon announced the treaty by an Imperial decree in the “Moniteur.”

On the 11th of May, 1857, Mr. Labouchere, in the House of Commons, said, in reply to a question from his predecessor, Sir John Pakington:—

“The [Newfoundland] Legislature has decidedly refused to accept the convention which is consequently of no effect.”

On the 16th May this Committee pointed out to Mr Labouchere that the Treaty of London, granting “exclusive” right to the French on part of the Newfoundland coast was a violation of the Treaty of Washington which conferred on the Americans a concurrent right on the whole of that coast.

Mr Labouchere replied that there were plenty of accessible public documents respecting the Treaty of Utrecht.

On the 10th June, this committee applied to Sir John Pakington. He replied that

“He did not think it necessary to enter into the subject, as her Majesty's Government had abandoned the intention to conclude the contemplated treaty with France.”

On the 1st July the “Free Press” contained these words:—

“The convention was not meant to be accepted, and its proposal is at once a mask for ulterior designs and a means of their accomplishment.”

Extracts from documents were quoted, and it was added that in them

“May be seen what value the French Government places on the dissent of the colony.”

On the 24th of August, Mr. Crockwell, Protector of the Labrador Fisheries, wrote:

“Should it not be publicly announced by the Emperor of the French that the Convention of the 14th January, 1857, is null and void, we shall have an immense influx of French fishermen on this coast in the ensuing sea-season, and unless strong preventative measures be employed the most serious collisions between the Newfoundland and French Fishermen may be expected.”

On the 28th of April, 1858, this Committee wrote to Sir John Pakington, then and now first Lord of the Admiralty, communicating the substance of the Report made by the Protector of the Fisheries, and asking if the Emperor of the French had rescinded the Imperial decree of the 11th April, 1857.

Sir John Pakington referred the Committee to the Foreign-office.

A similar application being then made to Lord Malmebury, he replied that

“His Lordship declines entering into a communication with a private association on public matters.”

The Keightly Committee asked Lord Stanley if the report of the protector of the Fisheries had been received at the Colonial-office? Lord Stanley wrote, 12th May, 1858:—

“That he had received no report on the subject.”

Mr. Hanbury, urged by the Kensington Committee, put a question in the House of

Commons, to Lord Stanley, on the 5th May, replied 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.”

Whereupon Mr. Hanbury hoped that the Committee were now “quite satisfied.”

The Colony Committee having warned Lord Goderich, member for the West Riding, of danger, in case the Newfoundland Treaty were “allowed to remain in force,” he replied, 22nd May:—

“The Convention concluded with France upon the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries, has never been in operation, in consequence of the refusal of the Colonial Legislature to give its consent.”

On the 24th of June, the Staleybridge Committee asked Sir Bulwer Lytton, if the treaty were valid, and what would be the consequences of its enforcement by the Emperor of the French? Sir Bulwer Lytton replied, July 10th:—“The Fishery Convention with France ‘has never come into operation’ having been disallowed by the local Legislature of Newfoundland, whose concurrence was required by express terms of the Convention itself to give it effect. It is consequently out of the question that the French Government should put it into operation, and Sir B. Lytton need scarcely add that he has received no information of their having attempted, as you suppose, to do so.”

On the 18th August, the Preston Committee concluded a correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, as follows:—“You, Sir, say of this convention, not that it is null and void, but that it is ‘never come into operation.’ It is then a still existing compact between France and England, only prevented from being fulfilled by the resistance of a dependency of England.”

On the 5th August, the Staleybridge Committee asked Sir Bulwer Lytton to inform them.

“Whether the reports of Messrs Kelly and Crockwell have reached the Colonial Office, and have received consideration?”

On the 25th August Sir B. Lytton writes that,

“As regards the general question he can add nothing to what he has already stated.”

The question is then repeated, and on the 28th September he writes:—

“That he is fully aware of the contents of the reports made by Messrs Kelly and Crockwell, and that they received due consideration.”

Mr. Crockwell's report was dated 24th August, 1857, and by the 28th September 1858, it has reached the Colonial Secretary and received ‘due consideration.’

It was on the 25th of August that Sir B. Lytton repeated his assurance that “it was out of the question that the French governments should put their treaty into operation.”

On the “very same day,” Sir Alexander Bannerman, the Governor of Newfoundland, wrote to the Newfoundland Chamber of Commerce that the threatened encroachments were being made; that is, the French ‘were’ carrying out the abrogated treaty. The following passages are extracted from the Governor's letter:—

“If encroachments have been made by the French, and a determination expressed by them to carry out these encroachments still further next season, I cannot agree with the Chamber of Commerce that these have been committed in ignorance that the late Convention had not gone into operation.”

“The officers of his Imperial Majesty's ships who were stationed on the coast of Newfoundland must be fully aware that the Convention fell to the ground.”

“Early in July the Commandant-in-Chief of the coast of Newfoundland informed me he had touched here for the purpose of paying his respects to me; ‘he did not allude to any change’ in the policy which the French Government have hitherto pursued.”

“I have learnt from the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Houston Stewart, that the Baron de la Ronciere de Noury, was much more communicative to ‘him,’ fully expressing the intentions of the French government.”

In the month of August a notice had been served by the French Commander-in-

Chief on the magistrate of St. George's Bay, to the effect that the French had an exclusive right to fish and use the strand in that district, and that the English must therefore cease to do so.

On the 31st of August the Governor issued a proclamation referring to.

“Intimations which have been made, or may be made, to you, (the British fisherman,) by officers commanding the ships belonging to his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of the French.”

On the 16th September, 1858, Walter Grieve, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce, writes, to the British Commandant respecting

“The threatening notice which has been officially served on the inhabitants of St. George's Bay by the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval force stationed on our coast.”

Sir Houston Stewart in his reply dated the same day, uses the following words:

“The interpretation of the treaties must be left to the Imperial government.”

“Le Pays,” a semi-official organ of the French government, says:—

“It is not the treaty projected and not ratified by the Legislature of Newfoundland that we wish to execute, it is the anterior treaties of 1783, 1803 and 1814, treaties of which several parts have never received their execution. There are bays and zones which have always been neglected, and of which we have never taken possession, and which we now claim. Our claims are so just, so equitable, that THEY HAVE BEEN ADMITTED BY ENGLAND. We do not know the line which will be taken with regard to the treaty lately drawn up, but, in every case, France is perfectly justified in demanding the full and entire execution of ancient treaties.”

The British Government first admits doubts, and then acts on French instructions. But no one pretends that the old treaties established a French jurisdiction in the island of Newfoundland. This, however is done by Art. 10, of the new treaty:—

“The French naval officers, or other delegates duly nominated for this purpose by the French officer commanding in chief on the station, shall be entitled to take such measures as occasion may require to put the French fishermen in possession of any portion of the strand, of which their exclusive use for fishery purposes is recognised by this present convention, in case of there being no British ‘police establishment,’ cruising vessel, or other recognised authority within a distance of five English miles.

“Such measures may include the removal of buildings or enclosures, in conformity with the above stipulations, fifteen days' notice of any such intended removal having been given to any ‘such British authority as aforesaid,’ if known to be within twenty English miles. Should there be no such authority within that distance, then the French officer commanding in chief, shall, on the earliest opportunity ‘after’ any such removal shall have taken place, report the same to the English officer commanding in chief.”

This notice has now been given; the treaty therefore is in operation. There is now no longer an evil to be averted, but a confusion to embitter and exasperate.

By Consent of the Post-Master General.

M. SHEA, newspaper Agent.

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

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

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

Oct. 21

THE CONCEPTION BAY-MAN

Is Edited and printed every Wednesday morning, by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office Water Street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY, Esq.

TERMS—Fifteen shillings per Annum half in advance

Notice.
BRITANNIA LIFE
Assurance Company
1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV. 1st. cap. LX.
ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION

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HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM

Credit given for half the amount of the First even Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty out to the assured himself, if he attain that age thus constituting a provision for old age with an assurance upon life.

ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the Parent's death, and to aid in it a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATIONS.

1, PRINCESS STREET BANK, LONDON.
INSTITUTED—1839.

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Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.

Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or even Annual Premiums according to the table of rates selected.

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

Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually advantageous to the assured, the amount of half premiums for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction 39 per centum was made in the current year's premium of a participating Policies.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.
Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Deport

Age.	Half Premium during First 7 years.	Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life.	Annual Premium.	Half Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.	MUTUAL (Actual) Participation in profits after Seven Yearly Payments.	
						Years.	Months.
25	0 19 7	1 19 2	2 7 3	1 4 0	0 12 3	3	3
30	0 19 9	2 3 6	3 1 4	1 4 4	0 12 4	4	4
35	0 19 11	2 9 10	4 1 0	1 4 6	0 12 5	5	5
40	0 19 12	2 18 4	5 1 4	1 4 8	0 12 6	6	6
45	0 19 14	3 3 8	6 1 8	1 4 8	0 12 7	7	7
50	0 19 16	4 5 6	7 2 2	1 4 8	0 12 8	8	8
55	0 19 18	5 5 6	8 3 4	1 4 8	0 12 9	9	9
60	0 19 20	6 13 4	9 4 7	1 4 8	0 12 10	10	10
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Office

THE BOARD notice th on Green Isla Harbor, Trinit was on the 13t by one of a m iver range. LIGHT burps high water, ex to surprise, and seen from E. miles. Vessels this Light open until Bonavist Jean, will give berth—or ‘the ard bound for a moderate b Ricks by steer Green Island

Lang. 55,03 ea Ac

Board of Work St. John's J

Warr

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Agent Canada