

The Conception-Bay Plan.

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

VOL. 1. HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857. No. 44

NOTICE. Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.
The following resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 4th inst:
Resolved—That the Board of Works will not be accountable for any expenditure on Roads Public Buildings, or any institution over which it has control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board,—such order to be verified by the written order of the Chairman and Secretary for such expenditure.
Resolved—That no Surveyor or Inspector of Roads, or servant of the Board, shall give or have authority to give any order for Supplies, or work of any description, without first obtaining the written order of the Chairman and Secretary

THE UNDERSIGNED, in respectfully tendering his acknowledgements to the Subscribers to his Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, and Dairy Tables, &c.

Begs to inform them that he has received both of these works, which were lithographed in England, in a superior style of finish, and are now ready for delivery. A few extra copies will be on hand for a short time for disposal, at the publishing price, if early application be made.
PRICE—Charts, 20s. Tables, 10s. Frames and Fixings for Tables can be supplied for 15s. and for Charts 20s. Samples of which may be seen at M. McCann's Book-store
FREDERICK R. PAGE
St. Johns April 29

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
His Premises and Property in Catt Harbour
CONSISTING OF
**A Dwelling House
Shop, two Stores,**
Two ground Cellars, Fishing Room & Flake.
Ten seal nets with moorings, and six Acres of land (well fenced) Possession to be given the last day of August next.
JOHN BRIDE.
May 7th. 1857.

N & J. JILLARD,
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordians, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments, Sold and Repaired
Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society
BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Societys Prices Tracts Gratis

WARREN, BROTHERS.
T. JOHN'S.....NEWFOUNDLAND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS
C. S. WARREN

Agents Canada Life Assurance Company

LET US REASON TOGETHER. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Billious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, 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. McCANNON,
St. John's, N.F.

AMARVELOUS 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, Asthmas, 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, Scorbutic Humours.

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

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cecobay, 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, Scourvey, Sore-heads, Tumours Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

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

Wholesale and Retail by
T. McCANNON, Agent.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND
A large Assortment of
MARBLE,
SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES,
MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &c.
MARBLE, being best adapted to the climate of North America, is now in general use in the Provinces. Orders by letter from the Outports promptly attended to.

Terms reasonable; and all Work warranted to give satisfaction.

AL EXANDER SMITH.
Foot of Play House Hill.
St. John's, Sept. 6, 1856.

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
150 Punccheon's Choice
M O L A S S E S
Just landed, ex Wm. Punton, from Demer Nov. 5.

A CARD.

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

FREDERICK R. PAGE,
Land Surveyor, &c. &c.
Oct. 1

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. N

Lombard Street, and Charning Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of century has manifested to the public the promptitude and liberality with which all losses have been adjusted by them.

Persons Insured by this Company do not depend upon restricted funds for the payment of their claims; the Security offered by the PHENIX OFFICE being unlimited, comprising in addition to the large invested Capital of the Company, the whole fortunes of a numerous Proprietary, composed of some of the most opulent gentlemen and merchants in the United Kingdom.

Rates of Premiums, and all particulars of Insurance, will be made known on application to the undersigned, by whom Policies are issued free of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,
[Agents for Newfoundland.]

Post Office Notice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MAILS will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places:—

Harbour Grace, Carbonear and Brigus—on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 10 o'clock a. m.

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

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

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

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

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,
Newfoundland
9th April 1857.

THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Pamphlet remain to be sold at this Office

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

From *Willmer & Smith, July 4*

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

PARIS, July 2.—The steamer Cagliari, bound from Genoa for Tunis, was seized by a band of armed Italian insurgents, who landed on the Neapolitan island of Pouza, and liberated some prisoners. The Sappri Neapolitan frigate, captured the steamer. The royal troops were pursuing the insurgents. The revolutionary attempt at Leghorn was suppressed.

The political prisoners liberated on the island of Pouza, in number about three hundred, had united with the insurgents. They attacked the Neapolitan gendarmerie, but were repulsed, and several of them arrested; the remainder fled.

Further insurrectional movements are reported in Italy, organized, it is said, by "Mazzini." 200 arrests have been made in Genoa. Muskets and a large quantity of ammunition have been seized. The Italian conspiracy in Paris is supposed to be connected with the revolutionary descent on the Coast of Naples.

A despatch from Vienna, dated this day, announces an attempted insurrection at Sappri, in the Neapolitan territory. Naples is tranquil.

MARSEILLES, Friday, July 3.—The mail steamer from Genoa has arrived. She brings news of the conspiracy discovered on the 29th—it was Mazzinian in its origin. Several thousand muskets have been seized, besides daggers and ammunitions of war. The troops of the garrison and the marines are disposed to act with vigour.

LEGHORN, June 29.—The squadron of Admiral Lyons is in the roads.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Paris on Thursday evening:—"The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, to which I alluded some days ago, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more numerous; successive arrests, either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from three to 21; I doubt whether it will rest here. They belong to the same school as Pianori, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa, who proposed to proclaim the Republic in that city."

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857

We some time since took occasion to remark upon the cupidity of the Hon. Mr. Little as displayed by his self-appropriation of the Lion's share of Delegation money, whilst his co-delegates were forced to be satisfied with a small moiety of the whole amount; and in reply to an unsatisfactory solution offered by an anonymous writer in the *Patriot*, we observed that in a matter of Pounds Shillings and pence, nothing could be easier, and more effectual, than for Government officials to correct any misstatement of figures, or false calculation, by a public statement of such as would be unquestionably correct.

In the charge of malappropriation of the Poor money, which we continue to extract from the Reporter, our remark would particularly apply, and the necessity was obvious, inasmuch as the charge was made, not by an anonymous writer, not by a person ignorant of the responsibility which rested upon him, to prove his statements if required; but by a talented and respectable Editor of a weekly Paper, a true liberal, the staunch advocate and supporter of the ministry until it betrayed those interests which he with others deemed indispensable in the establishment and sustentation of a Government upon liberal principles; but unfortunately for the country, and still more unfortunately for themselves, the correction of the Poor money accounts could not be effected; we ourselves had heard and witnessed, sufficient, both in the House of Assembly and in the Clerks Room, to convince us that the exposure was justly merited, and that the Documents or vouchers, necessary, properly to account for the expenditure of the poor money, were not in existence, and consequently could not be furnished by those who were well paid, properly to obtain, and faithfully to secure them: We therefore feel no qualms of conscience, no compunctious visitings, in republishing the statement, so ably set forth in the REPORTER, it is true that we could have wished less personal acrimony to have been evinced on the occasion, we have therefore suppressed several expletives and repetitions, and intended to avoid such altogether, but found important points and main facts, so blended with expressions of biting sarcasm, that it was next to impossible to denude the former, without weakening the force of application.

As the Conception-Bay Man finds its way into remote little places where the sayings and doings of our St. John's magni are rarely heard of, we deem it necessary to state that the Editor of the

defunct Reporter, Mr. Talbot, had been for years a personal friend, of P. F. Little Esq., and a fellow worker in all that gentleman's efforts for the subjugation of a power inimical to his views, and standing in the way of adventurous and radical innovations; the example of other colonies was not without its effect, and the Home Government reluctantly yielded similar privileges to this colony, which had been conceded to them: Then came the change, most insidiously of himself, still not without the aid of such men as Mr. Talbot, did Mr. Little attain the position of dictator to the liberal conquerors, then came the fraternal struggle; the indecent scramble! The Loaves and Fishes should be divided, but could not be immediately multiplied, and those only had to be selected whose opposing influence might become most troublesome, so that many who carried only the stalwart frame and unswerving principle to the contest, soon discovered, that neither their particular interest, nor the public weal was to be subserved, on the contrary it became hourly apparent, that a species of despotism of the worst type had superseded a Government which with all its political defects, had by the weight of moral influence alone, retained to the last, the confidence of many and the respect of all: Yet for the sake of that form of Government, which had been nominally established, and still hoping better things, and dignity and neglect were silently borne with by the disappointed, until the administration and principle—Party and probity, were rudely sundered; Political baseness might be tolerated for a time for the sake of the cause, but when by an examination of the poor accounts, the indubitable evidence of moral turpitude was elicited then in the fullness of an indignant heart, the betrayed Confere turned upon his persecutors, not so much on account of injustice perpetrated upon himself, as for the violation of those principles of Integrity, Morality, and Humanity which had loomed in the distance, throughout his struggle for the establishment of a responsible system of Government.

In the discussion or the consideration of acts of public delinquency, too much stress has been laid, either upon motive or upon personality, such as frequently been made the means of evasion or defence by bad governments or their officials; but we contend that with the circumstances, or the motives of a political acuser, the public have nothing to do, the great question to be decided stands thus; are the allegations set forth generally correct, is the main feature of the accusation founded on truth? If so, the manner in which it is bodied forth or by whom, is less than the dust of the balance

FROM THE REPORTER.

A Dissection.

It is necessary for our purpose, and for the convenience of our readers, to publish the Poor Accounts to-day again. The whole of them, as our readers have been already informed, consist of the two papers already given, and now republished. Let our readers look at these two paper productions in an economical point of view, that is as work and labour done, and say what they believe to be the wages that ought to be paid for the job, its magnitude and quality being taken into consideration. A boy of twelve years, of age, with a month's instructions in Arithmetic presuming that he knew how to read and write a little beforehand, would be competent to perform it; and one hour would be the time we should allow him for its performance. Invention is something to be sure; and seeing that the chief part of the work consists of invention, we must of course, allow a margin in that behalf. Well, even so, say two hours would be ample time to be allowed for the completion of the combined work of transcription and invention. What now would be fair remuneration for this two hours' work? One dollar we should say; that is, the amount of an attorney's fee in a police court. That would be quite reasonable. But how much has been paid for it out of the public chest? that is, how much have the fisherman, and the general population of this Country paid for it out of the taxes? Listen,—EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIVE POUNDS. Cy. 1 Not a penny less. Thus: Dr. Shea £250 stg.; James Tobin £300 stg.; and Messrs. Prendergast, Hayward, and Winsler, £150 stg. making £700 stg. or £850 cy. Well, no doubt it is a grand work!

TRUE COPY—Furnished by Dr. Shea himself. Abstract Statement of Expenditure in Relief of the Poor in the different Electoral Districts between the first of September and December 31st. 1855.

St. John's District	1763 18 0
Hr. Grace do.	96 8 0
Hr. Main do.	10 15 0
Carbonear do.	233 3 0
Trinity do.	179 18 6
Burin do.	73 3 0
Bonavista do.	98 5 6
Ferryland do.	50 6 0
Placentia do.	170 19 10
Twillingate do.	137 9 6
Brigus do.	89 0 6
Fortune Bay do.	5 0 0
La Poile do.	8 0 3

Currency 2016 6 10

(Signed) J. Shea, Commissioner of Poor. Furnished by Mr. Prendergast, and signed by Dr. Shea:—

Consolidated Account of the expenditure by the Commissioners for the relief of the Poor, for the year ending the 31st December, 1855.

July 1st.—To this amount as per audited Consolidated Account of Expenditure and Receipts by Commissioners for relief of the Poor from January 1st to July 1st.

Nov. 12.—To Joseph Shea's quarterly salary	62 10 0
To Dec. 31st.—Permanent Poor St. John's	
Casual do do	933 14 6
Poor in Sheds do	143 12 9
Sniffers by fire do	192 16 8
Old Liabilities do	400 18 9
Empl'm't of poor do	114 10 6
do do Fogo do	35 0 0
do do Ferryland do	40 0 0
Casual Poor H. Gr. do	0 2 7
do Hr. Main do	19 6 4
do Pt. de Grave do	77 0 6
do Carbonear do	187 5 9
do Bay de Verdes do	31 3 1
do Trinity do	168 1 4
do Bonavista do	120 16 11
do Fogo do	122 19 1
do Ferryland do	63 6 11
do Pl. & St. Mary's do	529 9 3
do Burin do	74 4 8
do La Poile do	6 18 8
do Contingencies do	3 2 3

Dec. 31st Balance 14,439 14 1
560 5 11
£15,000 0 0

I certify that the foregoing accounts are just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. SHEA, Stipend-Commissioner. St. John's, Dec 31st, 1855.

Now, there is one thing that our readers will at once observe in these two statements, namely, the attempted ingenuity at disguise by the commingling of aggregate sums, and the interlacing of different months. Palpable detection was the only thing aimed at as been to be avoided. But the screen is too thin to exclude the light.

Well now let us take these figures asunder, and put them between us and the light, so that we may see through them, and know what they are made of. Observe that the large sum at the head of the second account is the consolidated expenditure of the poor money up to the first of July, from the first of January. How that was consolidated we don't know; we can find no open or separate account of its parts anywhere. It was given by Dr. Shea and the auditors to the House of Assembly last Session, in the gross lump, as it appears. Separating this £10,198 16s. 7d. therefore from the succeeding items we have to deal with the expenditure from the first of July to the last of December, of the year 1855. Now mark; Dr. Shea lays before the House of Assembly the first of these accounts, headed, "ABSTRACT STATEMENT," &c., as his return of the whole amount expended by him, as Commissioner of the poor, throughout all the electoral districts of the Island, from the first of September to the last of December 1855. This whole amount £2916, 6s. 10. cy. And, mark again; the second account is also a return of the whole amount expended by him, as Commissioner of the poor, throughout the Island, from the first of July to the last of December, 1855; that is to say, the two accounts purport to be the same, with the addition of the expenditure for the two months of July and August, and attested by Dr. Shea as well as the former; and the latter, moreover, has been passed and declared all right by James Tobin, and audited and approved by Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Hayward; Mr. Winsler alone of the Auditors having protested against its correctness.

Well now let us see. In the first account Dr. Shea says that the amount expended in the electoral district of St. John's for the last four months of the year (1855) for the purposes of poor relief was £1,763 18s. cy. In the second account, he says the amount expended in this way for the last six months of the year, was 2702 10s. 2d. stg. or 3,100 os. 0d. cy., in round numbers. The difference between these two sums, which 1337 pounds, was, therefore the amount expended in the months of July and August. Now is this credible? Is it credible that the enormous sum £1337 cy. was expended for the purposes of poor relief in the district of St. John's during the two months of July and August, the two principle fishing months of the year, when men, women, and children are in the very white heat of employment throughout the country? Is this really to be believed? yes Dr. Shea tells us; and Mr. James Tobin and Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Hayward tell us, that this is a fact. THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN POUNDS expended

on the poor of St. John's in the two months of July and August! while only 1853 pounds were expended in the same district during the four following months.

Well the next district is Harbor Grace; and Dr. Shea tells us in one statement (the first) that the sum expended in that district for poor relief purposes for the four last months of the year 1855 was 96 8s cy. In the second account he tells us the sum expended for the last six months of that year was 2s 7d stg.—TWO AND SEVEN PENCE stg. What do you think of that BOOK-KEEPING, reader?

The six last months of the year cost only TWO AND SEVEN PENCE stg! for the poor of Harbor Grace, while the four last months (that is, two months less) cost NINETY-SIX POUNDS EIGHT SHILLINGS cy. Which of these statements are we to believe? Dr. Shea, and James Tobin, and Luke, and Solicitor John say we are to take both statements as gospel, for they were both passed, attested, filed, and hung up in proper government style, to be seen and referred to by all whom it may concern. What a misfortune it is for rogues to have a bad memory! what do you say Mr. Little the patriot!—eh?—And the TWO AND SEVEN PENCE WAS STERLING too,—Oh, dear! We come next to Carbonear; According to the first statement the four last months of the year cost £233 3s cy. for poor relief for this district; while according to the second the six last months cost only £187 5s 9d stg.

So there was some thirty or forty pounds less than nothing expended for poor relief in Carbonear in the two months of July and August. Would Dr. Shea condescend to inform us how that happened?—How comes the difference between St. John's and Carbonear in this respect? When is the fishing season in St. John's and when in Carbonear? Well, Mr. Little! it is a fine thing to be a patriot—'bent-it? But to proceed: Trinity comes next; and there the expenditure for poor relief during the last four months of the year was 179 18s 6d cy. according to the first statement; and for the last six months of the year, according to the other statement, it was 168 14d stg., thus leaving ten pounds or so as to the amount expended in this district during the two months of July and August. Would Dr. Shea or James Tobin or anybody else be kind enough to inform us who the persons are in Trinity who received the ten pounds in July and August? Surely they can tell us this. Let us have a detailed statement of this ten pounds at any rate. Burin next; 73 3s cy is the amount set down for this district for the four last months of the year; that leaves about nine pounds as the amount expended in the two months of July and August.—Nearly on a par with Trinity. A detailed statement of this nine pounds ought not to be very difficult surely.

Bonavista is the next on the list: the expenditure there during the last four months of the year was, according to Dr. Shea's first statement, 98 5s 6d cy; and for the last six months according to the second statement, 120 16s 11 stg., the difference being about £40 cy. the sum expended in the months of July and August. The sum expended in Ferryland for the four last months of the year was 50 6s cy; and for the six last months 103 6 11stg. the difference or sum expended in the two months of July and August while the sum expended in the four months of September, October, November and December, was only 50 6s 9. What a strange disparity there appears in the relative expenditure of the months of July and August and the last four months of the year, in the several districts! What can be the cause of this? Could Dr. Shea, or any of the ministerial squad enlighten us upon this subject? Placentia comes next;—Oh, now for a scene?

"Ye that have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now."

The expenditure for the relief of the poor of the district of Placentia in the last four months of the year was 179 19s 10d cy., but in the six last months it was no less than 529 9s 3d stg. making a difference of about 440 pounds cy. in favour of the two months of July and August. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY POUNDS, SOME ODD SHILLINGS in the four months of September, October, November, and December. Placentia literally starving! in the months of July and August too! Why one would think that in a great agricultural district as Placentia is, and in the months of July and August when codfish are biting the rocks and herrings wooing the nets when peace and plenty go hand in hand, and poverty hides its rags and ghastliness; one would think that in such a district and at such a time, the poor money would remain undisturbed in the safe keeping of Dr. Shea and his fellow economists. But not so, it seems; it was then and there wind was given to it, and it was set a-flowing like rich wines at a revel. But surely it could not be the simple necessities of life the poor people of Placentia wanted in the months of July and August, much less Indian meal and molasses. They had potatoes and milk, and codfish, and herrings, and eggs, and wild fowl, and many other things racy of the time and season. What then was the four hundred and forty pounds expended on?

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SHIPPING
July 20.—Red Jack...
20.—Sofia, I...
19.—Marian...
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OFFICE at t...
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Letters, &c.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

two months of... pounds were... during the four... Grace: and... (the first) that... for poor relief... of the year... and account he... last six months... AND SEVEN... of that BOOK-

cost only two... of Harbor... (that is, two...OUNDS EIGHT... statements are... James Tobin... say we are to... for they were... hung up in... pen and refer... What a... had memory!...!—eh?—... WAS STERLING... to Carbonear... the four last... cy. for poor... ording to the... only £187 5s

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truly it must be on luxuries; on high seasoned meats, pies and puddings, roast turkies, green goose and geeseberries, fricassies of rich and rare composition, and perhaps champagne to crown the whole. Happy people, ye paupers of Placentia! Happy if ye got all those fine things.—Ye are saddled with the expense at all events. Four hundred pounds is put down to your debit in the two months of July and August; and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY POUNDS SOME ODD SHILLINGS in the remaining four months of the year. Well, it was a great year for you, paupers of Placentia—that is all we have to say about it. We find we cannot finish this story to day, so, contrary to our intention, as expressed at the commencement of this article, we must return to the subject again.

The small fishing Boats have not been doing much the past week, still there is no such thing as failure. Fish more or less continues to be taken, and provided the usual favourable change takes place the latter part of the season, the shore fishery about this place will be a good one. The large Boats generally return weekly well fished.

We regret that the mail papers were received too late to enable us to extract our usual amount of intelligence; a few extracts from Willmer and Smith's latest Telegraphic despatches were all that we had time and space to devote to.

It is Appointed unto all once to die. DIED.—At Maragues on Sunday the 21st June, Captain William Gordon of the "Bacalieu," leaving a large circle of Relations and Friends in this place, to lament their sad bereavement.

ENTERED, July 20.—Red Jacket,—Kendrick, Liverpool,—Via St. John's. Ridley & Sons. 20.—Sofia,—Lloret,—Valencia, 48 days—Salt. Punton & Munn, CLEARED, 19.—Marian Ridley,—Hartry,—Barbadoes. Ridley & Sons, MEMORANDA. Arrived but not reported "BACALIEU," From Porto Rico.

COALS! A cargo of prime Sydney Coal just arrived ex Issabella Sold low for CASH. If taken from the Vessel WILLIAM DONNELLY. July 15th 1857.

Hamburgh Mess Pork. A PRIME ARTICLE! JUST LANDED & ON HAND, Cheap for Cash. BY RIDLEY & SONS. June 23, 1857.

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 for INDICATIONS which may lead to the Discovery of any remunerative Mineral Deposits. The Discoverer of any Specimens which may be examined 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. GIBBORNE, Manager.

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

To be released for a term of years as may be agreed on.

Hampshire Cottage, With about Four acres of good Land under cultivation, including a large KITCHEN GARDEN Also a good cellar and pump in back house with a large Stable and Hay Loft. The above is situated in front of Capt. Stephensons.—The whole under good fence,—for further particulars apply to the subscriber. THOMAS GODDEN. July 8, 1857.

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

REFINED SUGAR! Ridley & Sons. Can now offer an article worth attention. Ex Marian Ridley from Barbadoes, House-keepers will find it to their interest to avail of this opportunity as Sugar is daily advancing, ALSO VERY SUPERIOR MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, IN SMALL PACKAGES, suitable for families. June 9th 1857.

Baltimore Flour. OF Superior Quality FOR Family use The Subscribers are now landing Ex Brig Skelton, from Baltimore, A Superior article of FLOUR, Also—especially imported for Retailers, 40 Boxes very choice 10 s. Tobacco, Parties requiring same will do well to make early application as all will be sold Cheap for Cash RIDLEY & SONS. June 9th 1857.

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

The Subscribers. ARE now landing ex Barque "Aretusa" and Brig "William Punton" from Liverpool A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF British Manufactured GOODS Suitable for the fisheries. ALSO 500 Barrels prime PORK, AND Per. "Joachim & Hinrich" from Hamburg. 1270 Bags Bread. 500 Firkins Butter. 3 Pn. Leatherware 26 Boxes Window Glass.

The whole of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. PUNTON & MUNN May 12th 1857.

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

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV Vict. cap. IX. ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM. A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other cases whereof Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only, but which may be kept up, if necessary, throughout the whole term of Life. HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM. Credit given for half the amount of the First Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim. SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE. The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty out to the assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life. (PHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH. Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the Parent's death, and to be paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. INSTITUTED—1839. Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium. Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual Premiums according to the table of Rates selected. Premiums charged for every three months difference of age—not, as is usually the cases for every whole year only. Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable to the assured, the amount of half premium for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits. At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction 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.		Age.	Whole Annual Premium for remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.		d.	s.	d.	s.
25	0	19	1	4	2	7	25	1	19	0	19
30	0	12	1	4	2	7	30	2	3	1	4
35	0	12	1	4	2	7	35	2	3	1	4
40	0	12	1	4	2	7	40	2	3	1	4
45	0	12	1	4	2	7	45	2	3	1	4
50	0	12	1	4	2	7	50	2	3	1	4
55	0	12	1	4	2	7	55	2	3	1	4
60	0	12	1	4	2	7	60	2	3	1	4

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

NOTICE. PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Isabella Richards are requested to furnish them to the subscribers Harbour Grace } John Richards } Executors. May 23 1857. } Robert Walsh }

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£200,000,000 IN SHARES £20 EACH. 1000, TRUSTEES JOHN SHAWLEIGH, JOHN NAYL R. Esq., Esq. DIRECTORS, ETC., sq., LIVERPOOL C. HARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman, J BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and RALPH BROCKLEBANK, sq., Deputy-Ch

FIRE BRANCH. Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding at most every Office in the United Kingdom. Losses promptly and liberally paid. SECURITY OF A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY PAID UP. LIFE BRANCH. Stamps on Policies not Charged. Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake. MEDICAL FEES PAID, Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855. Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent. on the premium. PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Pos.
1845	29	1,020	242 18 4	182
1846	24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846	33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847	10	300	46 4 0	4
1848	23	100	14 5 2	1
1849	27	500	46 18 4	43

This Company added about £90,000 to its permanent capital, for the increased protection of its Insurers. This step distinctly shows that the Company has always acted upon the principle enunciated by one of the directors at the last Annual Meeting of the proprietors—that the interests of the assured have a paramount claim on the directors—a claim superior even to that of the shareholders themselves. From that moment, as might be expected, the Company attained the highest consideration throughout the country, and has retained it ever since. The result is shown in the unexampled fact that its Fire Revenue alone rose in about five year from little more than £30,000 to about £130,000!

A further cause of this rapid growth lies somewhat more below the surface, but is yet of importance. From inquiry we learn that no fire office possessing half the above revenue annually deposits its accounts with the Registrar-general.

The resources and balance-sheet of this great Company are, on the contrary, annually registered, and unmistakable evidence is thus given periodically of its capacity to meet its engagements.—Morning Herald, December 26, 1855.

Indeed, the bonus of the 'Royal' may be pronounced to be larger than any yet declared by the mass of the English office! Here is an office which yields a fairly earnest and wholesome reversionary bonus of 8 per centum in its Life Branch, and in regard to fire operations, can make this very enviable boast, that it has exceeded the Fire business of all but two of the London Fire offices—viz: the receipt of nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premiums alone—some of which ancient offices have been in existence for a century! Equally successful and singular in both departments. Indeed, the Life Department may be said to present results equally as worthy of mention.—Morning Chronicle November 28, 1855.

FREDERICK G. BUNTING, Esq., M.D. Medical Examiner BROCKLEBANK & ANTHONY Agents for Newfoundland

TO BE LET, And immediate possession given, Bona Vista GOTTAGE with Gardens and Outhouses,—lately in the occupancy of Louis Emerson, Esq for particulars apply to PUNTON & MUNN

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY.

ANGRY WORDS.

When friends and kindred smile around
Our onward path to cheer,
And every hour with closer ties
Links hearts more fondly near;
Yet oft an angry glance or tone,
A word of causeless strife,
May wound a true heart all our own
And dearer far than life.

But then, when Passion's cloud is o'er,
Steals on the soul regret,
"Think on that hasty word no more—
Forgive it and forget!"
And true affection does not claim,
For hours of silent pain,
More than a heart that loves the same,
So all is bright again.

But when we close the dying eyes
Of those we love so well,
Bend low to hear the last soft sighs
That breathe a sad farewell,
'Tis then came clouding o'er the mind,
With dark, and endless blight,
Each angry word and look unkind,
Each cold neglect and slight.

But when no more those gentle hearts
Can beat for us again,
Such feelings to the mind impart
This worst most lasting pain.
Then whilst dear friends around us smile,
Let such deep love be shown
As may our hearts from care beguile
When we are left alone. R. E. M. W.

THE DYING SOLDIER TO HIS COMRADE.

Should you ever again, my brave comrade,
To our dear native village return,
Bear my last dying words to my parents,
And beseech them for me not to mourn;
Say, in death, but one sorrow oppress'd
me—
That so short my career should have
been,
And the thought that enlighten'd its dark-
ness,
Was, I died for my country and Queen.

To the girl of my heart bear this token,
To the last it my constancy proves;
Say, by Death my last promise was broken,
And he only could sever our loves;
And when by our old friends surrounded,
'Neath the wide spreading elm on the
green,
Pray speak of me as a true soldier,
Who died for his country and Queen. T. L.

From *Willmer & Smith*, June 20

Dreadful Murder in France.—A married couple, named Marcellin, of Camaret, near Orange (Vaucluse), were three mornings ago found dead in their bed, horribly cut by blows from a hatchet. Suspicion having fallen on a man named Teste, who lodged in their house, he was arrested, and on being confronted with them he remained perfectly calm, merely exclaiming, "It is droll—very droll!" He, however, energetically denied that he was the murderer; but shortly after a pair of drawers and a shirt, both stained with blood, were found in a field a short distance from the house, and he was obliged to confess that they belonged to him. He then admitted that it was he who had murdered the couple, and said that he had done it as they slept; he found it difficult, he added, to kill the woman, because, said he, "she would not die!" His motive for the atrocious deed is not stated, neither is it said that he is insane. He has been lodged in the prison at Orange.

Detection by Ether of a Sham Idiot.—The application of the process of etherisation has just been resorted to in Belgium as a means of acquiring judicial information. After a considerable robbery committed at Brussels in November last, two men named Lerch and Daubne were arrested and brought to trial. The former was condemned to hard labour for life, but in consequence of the latter pretending to be dumb and idiotic his trial was postponed, in order that a medical investigation should take place. It was found impossible to get even a sign of intelligence from him. As it was however known that he was not born dumb, and that he had spoken, when he said that he could speak no language but German, he was etherised, and while labouring under the effect of that application he spoke perfectly and in French. He was in consequence again brought before the tribunal, and condemned to ten years' hard labour.

The Russian Trade with China.—Letters from Werchne-Udinsk, on the Chinese frontier, state that since August of last year the Chinese had brought a large quantity of tea to Kiachta, but although the article was inferior in quality, they refused any longer to take manufactured goods or furs in barter. The only opinion which

these Chinese traders possessed, or chose to express, with regard to political events now passing in China was, that they were not of a nature to exercise any influence over their private affairs. The following circumstance is worth notice—viz., that whereas the Chinese formerly purchased live cattle, meat, oil, tallow, wheat, and other grain from Siberia, they can procure all these articles cheaper at home. It is presumed that considerable reforms must have taken place in their home economy, for which no indications have as yet reached the Western nations, so as to admit of their dispensing with the purchase of these necessaries of life. Whatever the cause may be, Chinese will now only part with their tea in exchange for silver.

In consequence of the opening of the Macon and Culoz railway section, the journey from Paris to Turon can now be performed in thirty-one hours.

Reliable advices from Konigsberg state that the new Russian tariff has been already approved by the Emperor, and will be published without loss of time.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Kiel on the evening of the 10th inst., and embarked immediately on board the Burik frigate, for St. Petersburg.

Great fears are entertained for the life of the veteran Radetzky, it appears that he is aware of his danger, and has expressed a desire for the administration of the holy sacrament.

The Hungarian, Colonel Turr, whose illegal arrest by the Austrians gave rise to long diplomatic discussions, has arrived at Marseilles, from the East, on his way to Belgium.

The Spanish journals announce the discovery of large deposits of guano in the province of Estramadura, valued at some millions sterling. It is said that the government intend to present to the Cortes a project of law for the utilising of these riches on account of the state.

The last accounts from Mexico announce that despatches had been received there from Italy to the effect that the Count of Rome had refused, under existing circumstances, to open negotiations with the government of General Comonfor for the conclusion of a Concordat.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN COURT.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on the 16th, Francis Richards, a married woman, was indicted for stealing a purse containing £1 12s. 6d. from the person of John Sparks. She was found guilty, and evidence of former convictions having been given, the court sentenced her to four years penal servitude. On hearing the sentence the prisoner a determined-looking woman, fell upon her knees, and in an instant took a silk handkerchief from her pocket and twisted it round her neck, pulling the ends with all her strength, apparently with the object of strangling herself. The officers at once seized her by the arms, and compelled her to loose her hold upon the handkerchief; and, having removed her to a cell, handcuffs were placed upon her to prevent any further attempt.

MEETING OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.—An adjourned Meeting of Catholic noblemen and gentlemen was held on Tuesday afternoon, the 16th inst., at Stafford-street Club, London, to consider the course to be adopted with reference to the Oaths Bill, on its third reading. A resolution, proposed by Mr. Chas. Langdale, was carried after a long and animated debate, affirming that the bill was, practically, re-enactment of an oath which was allowed, even by Protestants, to be insulting and offensive, and earnestly requesting all the Catholic members of both Houses of the Legislature to oppose the bill at every stage. Among those present were Lord Camoys, the Earl of Fingal, Lords Stouton, Lovat, and Campden, Lord Edward Howard, M. P., Sir Robert Gerrard, Dr. Bowyer, M. P., and about 20 other Irish Members. A petition to the same effect has been drawn up, and is in the course of signature at the club.

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.—A letter from Hong Kong says:—"The rebels have taken up a strong position at Fatsan, a little above Canton, upon the river, and are threatening that capital. Fatsan is the chief emporium of the southern tea trade. The northern tea trade is, according to the last news from Shanghai and Foo-chow-foo, so completely in their hands that the remittances of treasure usually made at this season to the tea-hills from those two ports have been actually brought back by the Chinese merchants to the foreign houses from which they had received them, declaring their inability to indrove the people to trade, 'so great is the panic.' Another large city in Keangsi has fallen to the rebels, and—more pregnant proof of their good estate—they are 'retaining and fortifying with walls' one of their recent acquisitions in the maritime province of Fukiën."

WANTING A NEW WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The Russians dream of one day dictating terms of peace to us at Calcutta. But the British and Muscovite powers will have come into collision in another quarter of Asia before their battalions can meet in mortal strife on the banks of the Indus. The peninsula of Syria is the key to the British possessions in the East. More-

over in the future it will be the most important commercial position in the whole world. It is towards that region that Russia will in the first instance seek to make her way. The hosts now assembling on the banks of the Caspian are not so much designed to measure swords with the British in Afghanistan as to consolidate Russian influence and power in Persia, in order to secure basis for future operations. The Russian government is the most patient and wary in the world. It rarely misses its game by springing at it too soon. Having consolidated its powers in Persia, and influenced the Kurdish tribes of Anatolia, it will then press down in the valley of the Euphrates and measure its strength with us in right good earnest. It is for this reason, as we have often before remarked, that the British Government should keep a sharp eye on Syria, and timeously seek to extend our influence in that important region, as a preparation for the trial of strength that assuredly awaits us here.

From the *London Times*.

WHAT IS MR. GLADSTONE ABOUT?—The month of March proverbially comes in like lion and goes out like a lamb. Mr. Gladstone on the contrary, goes out like a lion and comes in like a lamb. How he raged and roared in the latter days of the last Parliament, whose end, indeed, he had a large share in hastening by his violence! How he protested against the extravagance of the Ministry, and vowed to stand between the country and the ruin with which it was threatened by the profligate expenditure of the Government! He was to knock off at least two millions. The country was to be sure of one man to keep watch and ward for its finances. Mr. Gladstone was to be a Joseph Hume on the largest scale, with the addition of the highest oratorical powers. Such were the expectations encouraged. What has been the realization? The navy and army estimates have passed, and Mr. Gladstone's voice has never been heard. Ministers have walked over the course. They have had all they asked for without a show of resistance, or even a murmur of discontent. Mr. Gladstone's opposition, which loomed so mightily in the closing days of the last Parliament has proved a mere fog-bank, a thing of vapour. What can be the meaning of this? Has the member for Oxford undergone a metamorphosis and been changed into a mist? Or has he, by a hardly less miraculous process, become an altered and wiser man by the lessons of the elections? Has he discovered that the country does not like anything in excess, not even the profession of economy? Or is there some little personal disappointment in the case? He had set his heart on having a follower profanely called a tail, if but of one joint. How he spouted away in Wales day after day and night after night, wherever a handful of electors could be gathered together, to persuade the good folks that his brother-in-law was the man to aid him in saving the nation threatened with ruin from Lord Palmerston's guilty extravagance. The Welsh however, were quite unmoved by Mr. Gladstone's oratory, and chose a representative just as if there was no question about the salvation of the nation. The consequence is that Mr. Gladstone finds himself in the House of Commons without a single follower. The Peelites are scattered to the winds, or the few left have been taught to sober their pretensions. Mr. Gladstone finds himself alone, and his courage is not of that sort which rises with an exigency. If the Government had been as weak in this as it was in the dissolved Parliament, active vehement, and unsparring would Mr. Gladstone have been in his attacks upon it. In season and out of season would he have raised his indignant voice against the ruinous extravagance of the estimates. But against Lord Palmerston's assured majority Mr. Gladstone's spirit quails. He is not the man to kick against the pricks. In Wales he was told to his face that he was a political craven. Let us rather hope, however, that he has seen the error of his ways, and that his present silence is not owing to the causes suggested, but to a late discovery of the factiousness of his courses on the budget and the China question. The turn of the elections, assisted by reflection in the interval preceeding the assembling of Parliament, may have revealed this truth to the member for Oxford. Whatever may be the fact, we have moved to touch upon this subject by the questions which begin to arise in different quarters,—what has become of Mr. Gladstone? what is he doing? where is his voice? Many have asked whether he has slipped out of Parliament altogether unobserved—whether he was turned out of Oxford, and other such simple questions. Indeed we have been expecting to see advertisements in the second column of *The Times* supplement imploring information to tranquillize the minds of anxious friends as to the political whereabouts of Mr. Gladstone, and why he is not heard of in the present Parliament. It is perhaps however, best to let well alone, and to be content with Mr. Gladstone as he is. Sydney Smith hearing it observed of one of the celebrities of the age that he had appeared to great advantage in conversation said, "Yes there were some splendid flashes of silence." We ought to be satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's splendid flash of silence in this Parliament, and to ask no more.

TRUTH.—There is something so irresistible in truth, that it at once convinces the understanding, and forces a passage to the heart. In vain does the hypocrite attempt to imitate this amiable virtue, or endeavour to impose upon the credulous by the fabrications of deceit; for he is generally caught in intricate trammels of invention, and it is not easy to say whether he is most condemned or despised. Moreover, truth is always consistent with itself; and needs nothing to help it out. It is always near at hand, and fits upon our lips, and is ready to speak out before we are aware, whereas, a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good.

A LUCKY WAGER.—The *London Times* announced the "decisive intelligence" of the capture of Sebastopol about three days after the battle of the Alma. On the day on which the "decisive intelligence" appeared, a party of loyal Sussex men were congratulating themselves in a certain hotel and drinking the health of the allied army. However, there was one individual in the room who stated that he did not believe the news, and he offered to give the landlord a sovereign provided the worthy host would give him a shilling a day till Sebastopol was taken. To this Boniface readily agreed. The sovereign was duly handed over and spent, and every Saturday night since the "Russian" has been an unwelcome visitor at the hotel to receive his 7s., which, as he said, "just did to pay his income tax and find him in cigars." The hotel-keeper has thus paid about £18.

KEEP YOUR PROMISE.—A curious case was a few days ago submitted to the civil Tribunal at Hamburg:—"Some time back a merchant vessel of that port left for the United States, and when at a few days' sail from the American coast, struck on some rocks not marked on the charts. She made water so fast that she was in danger of sinking; but the captain hoping to save her, promised the crew 1,000 rixdollars (about 3,750 fr.) if they would work the pumps night and day, and not take to the boats. The crew accepted the offer, and by indefatigable exertions succeeded in carrying the vessel into port. Before they arrived the captain died, but he executed a deed which set forth the promise he had made and called on the owners to fulfil it. When the crew returned to Hamburg they demanded the money, but the owners of the vessel refused on the ground that they had not authorised the captain to promise it, and that, besides, the crew had simply done their duty in saving the vessel. The Tribunal, however, decided that the men were entitled to the money, first, because the captain being a man of unblemished honesty would not have made the promise unless circumstances had really called for it, and next, because, by an old law, a captain is authorised to make such promise in a moment of danger.

AN URGENT REASON FOR PARLIAMENTARY ABSENCE.—At the time of private business in the House of Commons, on Tuesday 16th, Mr. Alexander moved that leave of absence should be granted to Mr. Bruen for three weeks "on urgent business." Mr. Wilson Patten who is the faithful guardian of all the privileges of the House in reference to committees, objected to the motion on the ground that a large number of committees were to be struck in a few days, and that no leaves of absence should be granted to members unless some very strong reasons were shown for such a course. Mr. Alexander was then compelled to explain that the "urgent business" on which Mr. Bruen claimed to be absent was that he was about to be married. The House amidst peals of laughter, admitted that that was a sufficient reason, and granted him leave of absence accordingly.

A Marriage Question.—If a man addicted to smoking marries a widow, does it follow that he must lay down his pipe, because she gives up her weeds?—*Punch*.

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 other chief towns, have a reputation, for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.
Is Edited and Published every Wednesday, morning by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office WATER-STREET, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY Esq.
TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum *ad-
in advance.*

VOL.

Office

The following Board of the Resolved.—be accountable Public Building has control, ordered by the ed by the writ retary for sus Resolved.— Roads, or serv have authority work of any de the written ord ary

THE UNDER doring hi scribers to his Chart Har Job Dairy

Begs to inform of these works, land, in a superi ready for deliver on hand for a sh fishing price, if e PATER—Char Fixings for Table for Charts 20s. at Mr. McOmas

St. John's April 9

F O

BY THE His Premises and CON A Dwe

Shop,

Two ground Cells Ten seal nets with land (well fenced) last day of August

May 7th. 1857

Watch and Clock Dealers, and

Quadrants, Com Almanacks, Plates, and Nautica

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