

The Conception-Bay Alman.

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

VOL. I

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND WEDNESDAY, MAY 27 1857

NO. 37

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 his 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.

Prices—Charts, 20s. Tables, 10s. Frames and Fixings for Tables can be supplied for 15s. and for Charts 20s. Samples of which may be seen at Mr. McConnan's Book-store

FREDERICK R. PAGE
St. John's April 29

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
His Premises and Property in Catt Harbour
CONSISTING OF

A Dwelling House Shop, two Stores,

Two ground Cellars, Fishing Room & Flake. Ten seal nets with moorings, and six Acres of land (well fenced) Possession to be given the last day of August next.

JOHN BRIDE.
May 7th. 1857.

N. & J. JILLARD,
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.

Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordians, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments,
Sold and Repaired

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

BIBLES and other BOOKS
Sold at the cistys Prices Tract Grats

WARREN, BROTHERS

St. John's.... NEWFOUNDLAND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL

AGENTS

C. S. WARREN

Agents Canada Life Assurance Company

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climes, 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-doulaireux, Tumours Ulcers, Venereal Affections. Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.—3s. 3d.—and 5s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Wholesale and retail by

T. McCONNAN.

St. John's, N.F.

AMARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELOUS AGE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, 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, Scrofulic Humours.

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

Wholesale and Retail by

T. McCONNAN, Agent.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND A Large Assortment of

MARBLE, SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &c.

MARBLE, being best adapted to the climate of North America, is now in general use in the Provinces.

Orders by letter from the Outports promptly attended to. Terms reasonable; and all Work warranted to give satisfaction.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

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

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
150 Puncheons Choice

M O L A S S E S

Just landed, ex Wm. Purton, from Demerara

Nov. 5.

A CARD.

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

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

Oct. 1

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charning Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

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

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

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

W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland.

Post Office Notice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

Trepassey, St Mary's, Placentia, Burin, Harbor Briton, Burgeo and Greenspout—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 ABO RIGINES.

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE DANUBE.

A letter from Galatz, in the *Prussian Correspondence*, says—"The European commission for the navigation of the Danube has published provisional rules which came into work on the 12th April. The principal rules are these:—1. The pilot dues established by Austria at the Sulina bar are reduced by one half. 2. Pilots from Constantinople are excluded from the Sulina bar as being ignorant of the ground. 3. All vessels entering or leaving are to employ local pilots. 4. All the dues are to be paid to the harbor master of Sulina. 5. The pilots will be remunerated from the fund so raised. Dredging operations have already been commenced at the bar which is to be completely removed for a breadth of 100 metres. This labour will not, it is supposed, be concluded in less than three months."

THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 20.—The new colonization scheme of the Grand Vizier is much discussed. Gen. Wildenbruck, the Prussian minister, has taken advantage of it to organize an emigration of his countrymen on a grand scale, to be farmers in Turkey and a self-supporting community, of which he is to be the head.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent adds that the subject deserves the serious consideration of English capitalists and men of influence, the leading features of the proposal being that the lands will be virtually in a healthy climate, ten days from London, free of taxes for twelve years, and an excellent market for all their produce in Constantinople.

FINANCIAL STATE OF AUSTRIA.

The "Morning Post's" Paris correspondent writes on Wednesday—"The financial state of Austria is so unsatisfactory that the Government is taking into consideration the necessity of suspending all public enterprises the paper of which is negotiating at the Bourse.

"I understand several European powers of the second order have signified their intention to send a vessel of war to the Chinese waters."

Despatches have been received from the French Minister at Copenhagen. It appears that an influential party in Denmark is endeavouring to force the King to abdicate. His Majesty resists, and he has declared to the members of the diplomatic corps that his enemies shall never compel him to lay down the sceptre.

Again we learn that great agitation and dissatisfaction prevail in the Danubian Principalities owing to the attempts of the authorities to stifle the expression of any desire for or publication, in favour of the union. A letter from Bucharest, of the 18th instant, given in the *Daily News*, complains bitterly of the "enormities" and the partial conduct of the Kaimakan, Prince Vogorides. He has entirely suppressed the journals which advocated the union, and which endeavoured to enlighten the people on the real facts of the case upon which they are called to decide, in accordance with the treaty of Paris. A deputation waited on him to complain. He admitted the justice of their complaints, but affirmed that he was powerless to apply a remedy, and referred them to the commissioners of the great Powers, but secretly attempted to prevent them from carrying this advice into execution. The deputation saw the commissioners, but were told that those functionaries have no power to interfere in the government of the country. The French commissioner, siding of course with the parties who take the same view as his own Government, has made very strong representations on the subject. The English envoy, Sir H. Bulwer, appears to refrain from committing himself, and to await the decision of the people themselves; but whether he has done anything to secure for the people the free exercise of their judgment in deciding on the form of their future government is not known. It is said that he is waiting orders from home.

It appears that the excited state of the Danubian Principalities has caused so much uneasiness in Constantinople that the Turkish Government has asked Austria whether, if disturbance should take place, she would again effect an occupation. Count Buol is said to have replied that such a step would require the approbation of the protecting Powers of the Turkish empire; but that, in case of actual revolt, Austria, for the sake of self-preservation, might think proper to maintain order on a frontier which was peopled by her own Roumanian population.

DISTRESS AMONG THE LABOURING CLASSES IN IRELAND.—The "Limerick Reporter" states that owing to a combination of adverse causes the labouring classes in that city were never in deeper distress than they are at this moment, and adds:—"The shipping interest, which in former years, at this season of the year, contributed to afford large numbers of them employment, just now gives them little to occupy their time. What with railways and steam-ships, the business heretofore done by the liners between this port and England is sadly fallen off, and the crews, which in other days presented a busy and

active scene at this time, are now well nigh deserted. Our shipping news counts but comparatively few arrivals and departures. Meantime the emigration of the population is greater than ever we remember it. Crowds leave almost every morning by train en route to Liverpool to take shipping for America, Canada, or Australia."

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT TUNIS.—The Malta and Barbary Steam Company's steamer Sovereign arrived here from Tunis on Monday, after a beautiful run of only 22 hours from port to port. We learn by her the success attending the Rev. Nathan Davis's explorations among the ruins of Carthage. In addition to the late important discoveries of a series of Punic mosaic a further piece of mosaic flooring about 12 feet square has been brought to light. This wonderful specimen of ancient art appears to have constituted the flooring of a private villa of some rich Carthaginian, as the designs upon it, in contradistinction to the previous discoveries, do not seem to indicate it as having belonged to any public edifice or temple. In the centre appears a basket of the most beautiful form and design, filled with members of the finney tribe and other inhabitants of the deep, consisting of several varieties of fish, crawfish, writhing eels, prawns, &c., so beautifully delineated in colour and effect as to vie with the most perfect oil-painting. This mosaic picture, including a basket of flowers, executed in the same exquisite style, and surrounded with scrolls, finished off by a border of purely Carthaginian design, strikes the beholder with surprise and admiration at the wonderful perfection attained at so early an age of the world's history, and of which as yet we have been totally ignorant in the absence of all specimens.

THE AUSTRIAN VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—Persons who have been on board the Novara state that the arrangements which have been made for the accommodation of the scientific part of the intended expedition round the world are most judicious. On deck there is a very roomy saloon, and another between decks. On the outside of the stern of the vessel there is a kind of gallery, which in calm weather is likely to be a favourite place of resort. The ship's guns have been removed, and the gunroom fitted up as a study in which is a large and well-assorted collection of books, and the best maps and charts that could be procured for love or money. As the men of science are Germans, it is almost superfluous to remark that smoking in the study will not be prohibited. The mathematical instruments, &c. are by the best makers, and some of them are presents from English, French, and German celebrities. The crew which consists of 200 men, was chosen from among 400 volunteers, and there will be a band composed of 12 men on board, as music is supposed to be necessary to the well being of the fellow countrymen of Mozart and Hayden.

Lady Franklin has determined to fit out another and final expedition in search of her lost husband. She has purchased an Aberdeen clipper for the arctic voyage, and given the command of it to Capt. M. Cointock who has had considerable experience in his perilous navigation. Various reasons have been assigned why this expedition should not be undertaken,—reasons so cogent that the Executive Government could not be induced to enter in the matter; but Lady Franklin's motives are to be respected, for they show a devotional feeling which all must admire and the discovery of the North-West Passage has certainly cleared away much of the doubt and uncertainty which so long hung about the subject.

Mr. John Macgregor, late member for Glasgow, has paid the debt of nature—died after having for many years led an active life, chequered by great success and failure.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—We are glad to perceive that a great emigration is likely to take place this year to Canada, and that owing to the judicious arrangements of the provincial Government, every facility for their distribution and employment will be afforded to all persons on their arrival. We have on former occasion cautioned our readers not to entertain too sanguine ideas of the value of the free land grants to newly arrived emigrants from the United Kingdom, and therefore necessarily without experience in the laborious task of clearing and bringing them into cultivation. The object which the Government had in view was to open up a new and extremely valuable district, in the first instance, by bringing in pioneers from the industrious labouring population of the more settled portions of the country. It is strongly recommended that emigrants, before availing themselves of the free land grants, or indeed attempting to farm for themselves, should acquire some previous experience in the country. We believe it is the intention of the Government to open other lines of roads, but there is plenty of land in the market in this district, other than the free grants, which will be sold at 3s. 3d. sterling per acre, with ten years to pay for them, at 6 per cent. The fine townships of Sebastopol and Brudenell contain ten square miles each. A high authority writes—"Be careful not to place too much value upon the free grants of

the Canadian Government, as none but persons of small capital and a determination to work hard and to endure many privations and avail themselves of them to advantage. There appears to be quite an erroneous idea about them in the old country. In truth, newly arrived emigrants, being unacquainted with our bush life and bush work, ought not to settle on them till they have learned the practice of the country."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The following humorous notice of the Convention is taken from the London correspondence of a late English paper, for which we are indebted to the polite attention of a friend.

An evidence of the interest British public and executive takes in what "intelligent foreigners," speculating on the characteristics of our race, would suppose most interested us, is furnished in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. It is only the other day, as it were, that anybody here knew, and when it was known nobody cared, that the piscatorial islanders aforesaid were about to be robbed by our own paternal government of the means of existence, these means being handed over to the French, in exchange—for nothing. The islanders, in an amazing fright, flew for sympathy and for succour to the main land, among Sam Slick's Blue noses, and the other colonists, and found what they sought. Detachments of delegates were nominated from everywhere, to come over here and gaze Downing-street to its foundations, unless French frogs were kept from colonial eed.

The ark of the constitution has been endangered by many native perils are now, but to be shattered on this fish bank was a new and wholly unexpected peril. Had an earthquake arrived in Whitehall, as pioneer of the first shock of the electric oceanic cable, Colonial Secretary Labouchere could not have been more astonished than by the uproar from the water. Wringing his hands, he protested that he knew nothing whatever about the business, which nobody acquainted with him suspected him of knowing, or anything else either. He immediately hurried off to Pensions, who hurried off to Paris, and told the Emperor that a pretty kettle of fish had come of the cod, or rather wouldn't, mustn't come of it, for if a scale were touched in the troubled waters that washed the boundary there would be a finis to the *entente cordiale*, and after the deluge, of course. Bonaparte boiled up but he had to cool down again. It seems that he had set his heart upon this privilege of fishing on Newfoundland and had so baited his hook that he expected to catch lower Canada before long pursuant to arrangement made when visiting Windsor in proof whereof reference is made in a letter in two of the London journals to the publication of certain propositions in Paris just after the Queen's visit, advocating an exchange of this British North American province for the French possessions in the East Indies. But the hubbub made by the islanders and their brother colonists disconcerted this pleasant arrangement which would have charmingly embroiled us with the United States, and so the convention about the cod is now as dead as a herring very much no doubt to the disgust of the delegates who expected to spend the summer here eating exotic whitebait and turtle in support of their native fins.—[London Letter.]

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY MAY 27 1857

A PETITION, praying that a more efficient system of police, might be established in this place, was some time since numerously signed, and forwarded to Head quarters; but nothing has yet resulted from the application. All sea-port towns particularly require an efficient police, it is one of the first requisites to the peace and safety of those who reside in such places, and truth compels us to add that Harbour Grace is by no means an exception to the general rule; the scenes of shameful inebriety and rowdiness which we lately witnessed in this place exceed almost any thing which we previously observed even in the Capital.—What a lamentable state of things under glorious responsibility, about 100,000 steadily devoted to misgovernment, and another 100,000 annually wasted upon strong drink, what a commentary upon our rulers, their satellites, and the general tone of Society.

We have listened to mock patriots spouting by the hour upon the progress of the Country, its vast capabilities, and the moral elevation of its inhabitants; imperial injustice to such a country was loudly denounced, and French diplomacy deprecated.—The Electric Telegraph Company lauded, and direct steam communication vindicated.—Free trade and the Board of Customs magnified.—sanitary regulations and the Board of works exemplified.—A police inspector, and an imperial grand jury system recommended.—The superannuation of judges and the appointment of meritorious assistants, logically decided.—The Attorney General and the license law—acting attorney and solicitor generals, Honor and Honesty.—The old government with its corruption, and the brand-new, in its purity—sectarian Academic disputes—and a tax upon exports.—Upon all these and numerous other equally imposing subjects, we have

heard paid philanthropists ranting, 'with the contortions of the sylbil without the inspiration.' But upon the subject of the £100,000 revenue and the £100,000 liquor money,—both amounts worse than uselessly expended, the one to demoralize the government, the other to degrade the Governed even to bestiality,—nothing was elicited, nothing hinted, or recommended. So that in a country with one half its population, steeped in poverty, and a large proportion in want of the common necessaries of life, "to say nothing of the entire absence of the means of mental culture for the latter," this large amount is not deemed too much by our Solons to have squandered upon the administration and its satellites, and devoted to the most degrading propensity of the unthinking portion of society.

Is it then to be wondered at, that applications should be made for legal protection against some of the evil consequences. Surely the Government which sustains the system, and encourages the traffic in ardent spirits, should be the last to withhold that safeguard which the well disposed portion of society requires, and which the public security demands.

It is Appointed unto all once to die.
DIED.—On Wednesday the 20 inst. deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Howlet, of this place.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
May 22.—Kelpie,—Bulley, Liverpool 19 days.
25.—Brilliant,—Nelson, Hamburg 48 " Ridley & Sons.
May 23.—Coronilla,—Levis, Liverpool.—Sat. 32 days. Puntun & Munn.
CLEARED.
May 23.—Caroline,—LeNoir,—Pictou. Ridley & Sons.

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

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

The Subscribers.
HAVE just landed p.r. Brigantine "Caroline" from New York.
764 Brls. extra superline FLOUR.
800 do. sunderline Do.
50 do. FITCH
50 do. TAR.
100 do. Mess BEEF, a choice article.
RIDLEY & SONS.
May 26 1857.

COALS! COALS!!
Just Landing
Ex Richard Brown from Sydney
A Cargo of Prime COAL!
Cheap if taken from the Vessel,
RUTHERFORD & BROTHERS.
May 11th. 1857.

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

I will not be treated in my
Harbour Grace
May 2 5 1857

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THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

NOTICE.

I will not be accountable for any debt contracted in my name, without my order.
 SAMUEL GORDEN.
 Harbor Grace, }
 May, 2 5 1857. }

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 2 3 1857. } Robert Walsh }

NOTICE.
Will be leased by Auction.

FOR A TERM of 40 years on Saturday the 30th Instant, AT 12 O'CLOCK ON THE PREMISES. All that corner lot of land situate on the South Side of Water Street, being part of the Thistle Estate, and formerly occupied by the late

THOMAS FOLEY.

Particulars will be made known at the time of Sale.

R. PERCHARD, Auctioneer.
 May 21 1857.

For Sale.
PINE LUMBER,

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

The Subscribers.

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

ALSO
 500 Barrels prime PORK, AND
 Per. "Joseph & 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.

Choice Cienfugas Molasses.

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

For Sale.

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
 The Cargo ex Rothesay from Baltimore CONSISTING OF
 1527 Barrels superfine FLOUR.
 200 do MEAL
 50 do Mess BEEF
 50 do PITCH
 60 do TAR.
 50 Boxes superior TOBACCO.
 April 28th 1857.

FOR SALE

THAT comfortable and well finished Dwelling House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Cunningham, in breast of Mr. Mark Parsons, with a Brick Celler beneath, and Garden in front. The above property is for sale and the terms will be made accommodating.
 Apply to the Subscriber.
 Thomas Godden.
 Jan. 21. 1857.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE,

THE BOARD OF WORKS
 WILL receive Sealed TENDERS until THURSDAY, the 28th MAY, Instant, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the erection of a **Light Tower Covered**

W a y
 AND
Dwelling-House,

ON
 BACALIEU ISLAND.
 PLANS and Specifications of the above WORK can be seen on applications to the Secretary, to whom the TENDERS will be directed, and who will give every information as to the convenience of landing, and distance from the Water to the intended Site.
 (By Order.)
GEO. J. HOGSETT.
 St John's May 13 Secretary B. W.

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON
"Anglo-Saxon,"
 WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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

The Anglo-Saxon is devoted to International interests, Reciprocal Free Trade, Political and Commercial News, Literary and Scientific Information, &c., and contains in its pages all the essentials of a first-class family and business paper.

BARTLETT St. JOHN & Co., Proprietors.
 14 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass
 St John's May 13.

Ridley & Sons.

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

SPRING GOODS.

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

PUNTON & Munn

ARE now landing [Ex Hampden] from Hamburg.
 600 Bags No 2 & 3 BREAD
 310 Kegs BUTTER
 ALSO AN Assortment Of Men's Wellington Boots Lambskin Caps & Which will be sold on reasonable terms
 Harbour Grace, February 25. 1857.

On Sale

BY PUNTON & MUNN.
 (Ex Laure from Baltimore.)
 630 Barrels Superfine Flour
 400 Do., White Meal
 200 Do., Pork
 20 Bxs., Tobacco.
 ALSO (Ex Baltic from Baltimore & Sea Bird from Boston)
 664 Barrels Superfine Flour
 200 Do., Prime Pork
 200 Do., Corn Meal.
 Jan. 14 1857.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.
 ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 17 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.
 ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.
 Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the Parent's death, and to be aid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
 Annual Division of Profits—applied in 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.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	12	0	12	0	12
10	0	12	0	12	0	12
15	0	12	0	12	0	12
20	0	12	0	12	0	12
25	0	12	0	12	0	12
30	0	12	0	12	0	12
35	0	12	0	12	0	12
40	0	12	0	12	0	12
45	0	12	0	12	0	12
50	0	12	0	12	0	12
55	0	12	0	12	0	12
60	0	12	0	12	0	12

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

NOTICE.
 I will not be accountable for any debt contracted in my name, without a written order from myself.
 Robert Morris.
 Harbor Grace, May, 12 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£200,000,000, 120
 SHARES £20 EACH, 1000,
TRUSTEES
JOHN SHAW LEIGH—
JOHN NAYL R. Esq., Esq.
DIRECTORS, ETC., LIVERPOOL
 C. CHARLES TURNER, Esq., Chairman.
 J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
 RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., 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 or Policies not Charged. Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake.
MEDICAL FEES PAID,
 Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855.

Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent. on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS
 EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Per Cent.
1845	29	1,020	242 18 4	180
1846	24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846	33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847	10	300	46 4 0	42
1848	23	100	14 5 2	1
1849	27	500	46 18 4	4

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

"A further cause of this rapid growth lies somewhat more below the surface, but is yet of importance. From inquiry we learn that no fire office possessing half the above revenue annually deposits its accounts with the Registrar-general.
 "The resources and balance-sheet of this great Company are, on the contrary, annually registered, and unmistakable evidence is thus given periodically of its capacity to meet its engagements."—*Morning Herald*, December 26, 1855.

"Indeed, the bonus of the 'Royal' may be pronounced to be larger than any yet declared by the mass of the English office! Here is an office which yields a fairly earned and wholesome reversionary bonus of 80 per centum in its Life Branch, and it 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.

FRIENDS.

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end:
Were this frail world our only rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond this vale of death,
There surely is some blessed clime,
Where life is not a breath;
Nor life's affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown,
A whole eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere.

Thus star by star declines,
Till all are passed away,
As morning high and higher shines
To pure and perfect day:
Nor sink those stars in empty night;
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

MRS. JUDSON'S BURIAL AT ST. HELENA.

Mournfully, tenderly,
Bear onward the dead,
Where the warrior has lain,
Let the Christian be laid;
No place more befitting,
O Rock of the sea!
Never such treasure
Was hidden in thee.

Mournfully, tenderly,
Solemn and slow,
Tears are bedewing
The path as ye go;
Kindred and strangers
Are mourners to-day;
Gently—so, gently,
O' bear her away.

Mournfully, tenderly,
Gaze on that brow;
Beautiful is it
In quietude now;
One look! and then settle
The loved to her rest,
The ocean beneath her,
The turf on her breast.

So have ye buried her—
Up! and depart
To life and to duty
With undimmed heart;
Fear not—for the love
Of the stranger will keep
The casket that lies
In the rock of the deep.

Peace! peace to thy bosom,
Thou servant of God!
The vale thou art treading
Thou hast before trod;
Precious dust thou hast laid
By the Hopia tree,
And treasures as precious
In the Rock of the sea.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRACT FROM THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

BY MR. RUSH.

We shall conclude with the following entertaining account of the after-dinner pastimes at Gloucester House, then the residence of the lamented Canning:—
'It would not have been easy to assemble a company better fitted to make a dinner-party agreeable, or to have brought them together at a better moment. Parliament having just risen, Mr Canning, and his two colleagues of the cabinet, Mr Huskisson and Mr Robinson, seemed like birds let out of a cage. There was much small talk, some of it very sprightly. Ten o'clock arrived, with little disposition to rise from table Mr Canning proposed that we should play 'Twenty Questions.' This was new to me and the other members of the diplomatic corps present, though we had all been in England a good while. The game consisted in endeavours to find out your thoughts by asking twenty questions. The questions were to be put plainly, though in the alternative if desired; the answers to be also plain and direct. The object of your thoughts not to be an abstract idea, or any thing so occult, or scientific, or technical, as not to be supposed to enter into the knowledge of the company; but something well known to the present

day, or to general history. It might be any name of renown, ancient or modern; man or woman; or any work or memorial of art well known but not a mere event, as a battle, for instance. Those were mentioned as among the general rules of the game, serving to denote its character. It was agreed that Mr. Canning, assisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who sat next to him, should put the questions; and that I, assisted by Lord Granville, who sat next to me, should give the answers. Lord Granville and myself were, consequently, to have the thought or secret in common; and it was well understood, that the discovery of it, if made, was to be the fair result of mental inference from the questions and answers, not of signs passing, or hocus pocus of any description, with these as the preliminaries, and the parties sitting face to face, on opposite sides of the table, we began the battle.

First question (by Mr Canning).—Does what you have thought of belong to the animal or vegetable kingdom? Answer.—To the vegetable.

Second question.—Is it manufactured, or unmanufactured? Manufactured.

Third.—Is it a solid or a liquid? A solid. [How could it be a liquid, said one of the company, slyly, unless vegetable soup.]

Fourth.—Is it a thing entire in itself, or in parts? Entire.

Fifth.—Is it for private use or public? Public.

Sixth.—Does it exist in England, or out of it? In England.

Seventh.—Is it single, or are there others of the same kind? Single.

Eighth.—Is it historical, or only existent at present? Both.

Ninth. For ornament or use? Both.

Tenth.—Has it any connexion with the person of the King? No.

Eleventh.—Is it carried, or does it support itself? The former.

Twelfth.—Does it pass by succession? [Neither Lord Granville nor myself being quite certain on this point, the question was not answered; but, as it was thought that the very hesitation to answer might serve to shed light upon the secret, it was agreed that the question should be counted as one, in the progress of the game.]

Thirteenth.—Was it used at the coronation? Yes.

Fourteenth.—In the Hall or Abbey? Probably in both; certainly in the Hall.

Fifteenth.—Does it belong specially to the ceremony of the coronation, or is it used at other times? It is used at other times.

Sixteenth.—Is it exclusively of a vegetable nature, or is it not, in some parts, a compound of a vegetable and a mineral? Exclusively of a vegetable nature.

Seventeenth.—What is its shape? [This question was objected to as too particular; and the company inclining to think so, it was withdrawn,] but Mr. Canning saying it would be hard upon him to count it, as it was withdrawn the decision was in his favour on that point, and it was not counted.]

Eighteenth.—Is it decorated or simple? [We made a stand against this question also, as too particular; but the company not inclining to sustain us this time, I had to answer it, and said that it was simple.]

Nineteenth.—Is it used in the ordinary ceremonial of the House of Lords? No.

Twentieth.—Is it ever used by either House? No.

Twenty-first.—Is it generally stationary or movable? Movable. The whole number of questions being now exhausted, there was a dead pause. The interest had gone on increasing as the game advanced, until, coming to the last question, it grew to be like neck-and-neck at the close of a race. Mr Canning was evidently under concern lest he should be foiled, as by the law of the game he would have been, if he had not now solved the enigma. He sat silent for a minute or two; then rolling his rich eye about, and with his countenance a little anxious, and in an accent by no means over-confident, he exclaimed, 'I think it must be the wand of the Lord High-Steward! And it was—EVEN so. This wand is a long, plain, white staff, not much thicker than your middle finger, and, as such, justifies all the answers given. In answering the ninth question, Lord Granville and I, who conferred together in a whisper to all answers not at once obvious, remembered that some quaint old English writers say that the Lord High-Steward carried his staff to beat off intruders from his Majesty's treasury! When at his question by referring to the rod of the Lord Chamberlain, which he said did not pass by succession, each new incumbent procuring as he supposed, a new one for himself, I said that it was not the Lord Chamberlain's rod, but the very mention of this was 'burning' as the children say when they play hide-and-seek; and in answering that it was not, I had to take care of my emphasis. The questions were put in the rapid manner in which they will be read; but sometimes after considerable intervals, not of silence—for they were enlivened by occasional remarks thrown in by the company, all of whom grew intent upon the pastime as it advanced, though Mr Canning alone put the questions, and I alone gave out the answers. It lasted up-

wards of an hour, the wine ceasing to go round. On Mr Canning's success, for it was touch-and-go with him, there was a burst of approbation, we of the diplomatic corps saying, that we must be very careful not to let him ask us too many questions at the Foreign Office, lest he should find out every secret that we had!

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.)

The Mayor received yesterday afternoon a telegraphic despatch announcing the death of the Duchess of Gloucester, an event which has been hourly expected for the last few days. Immediately on the receipt of the mournful intelligence the royal standard was hoisted half-mast high at the Town Hall. Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Countess of Connaught, was the fourth daughter and last surviving child of his late Majesty George III, and aunt to Queen Victoria. She was born on the 25th of April 1776, and on Saturday last entered the 82nd year of her age. On the 22nd July, 1816, she married her cousin, Prince William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester, who died November 30, 1834 and his titles became extinct.

At last the Neufchatel dispute seems to be nearly at an end. The Federal Council of Switzerland has by an unanimous vote authorised the acceptance of the proposition of the four disinterested Powers. According to the semi-official Swiss journal, the "Bund," the King of Prussia will get a part at least of the money which he originally demanded from Switzerland; he is to have 1,000,000 francs, but this is not conceded as an indemnity for the civil list or as an indemnity for anything whatever, it is simply a money payment without any assigned reason. The proposed stipulation that this payment should be made exclusively by the Helvetic Confederation, and that Neufchatel should not contribute to it is also excluded. Nor is anything to be said in the treaty of the title of Prince of Neufchatel. The King of Prussia must keep it and wear it if he likes, but Switzerland will not acknowledge it.

The Piedmontese Senate, in its sittings of the 25th ult., voted the Bill for the fortification of Alessandria by a majority of 45 to 8.

A serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Sardinian Cabinet and the municipality of Genoa touching the portion of entrance dues which are to be paid into the royal treasury. The law fixes the sum at 800,000*l.*; the communal council in its last sitting virtually refused to pay the tax by voting only 90,000*l.*, after which the whole council resigned. It is believed that the Government will send a royal commissioner to take charge of the municipal affairs of the city until the council be reorganised. This resistance of Genoa is attributed to the strong hostility of the merchants of that city to the proposition for changing the naval arsenal from Genoa to Spezzia.

The Debates of Wednesday published an analysis of the Royal Speech which will be read by General Narvaez in the Queens name on the 1st of May at the opening of the Spanish Cortes. The speech is drawn up by M. Pidal. It will announce the re-establishment of a good understanding between Spain and Rome, and renewal of friendly relations with the court of Russia. The hope is expressed that the difference with Mexico will be amicably settled but not unless the honour of Spain is satisfied and the interests of Spaniards in Mexico guaranteed in future and an indemnity paid to those who have suffered. Should the conditions put not be granted, Spain, despite her sincere wish for peace will not hesitate to have recourse to coercive measures. The Queen calls the attention of the Cortes to the internal condition of the country. Peace and order prevail everywhere. A veil of oblivion is to be thrown over the past. A series of political and financial reforms will be promised.

SIGNOR ORSINI ON HIS ESCAPE FROM THE CASTLE OF MANTUA. A second lecture was delivered by Signor Felice Orsini on Wednesday evening, in the Concert Hall. The subject of the lecture was his escape from the Castle of Mantua. In the course of a few introductory observations he said that from his youth he had always had the most intense hatred towards the oppressors of his country, and had always done everything in his power to drive the Austrians from Italy, but in doing so he had often fallen into their hands, and the last time he should have been put to death had he not, by the help of God, escaped. In August 1854, he was engaged in organising an expedition against the Austrians on the Swiss frontier when, the movement having failed, he was arrested. He should have been condemned to a years imprisonment, but on the morning of the 24th of August he made his escape from the gens-d'armes by prevailing upon a girl to gossip with them, so as to afford him an opportunity for so doing. In August 1854 he left Switzerland on a political mission and entered Lombardy, taking an assumed name, in order not to be discovered by the Austrian authorities. Whilst travelling in December 1854, he was recognised and discovered to the police by a Modenese Jew was again arrested, and sent to Vienna. The journey lasted 15 days, and his sufferings from cold and hunger were horrible. On arriving at

Vienna he underwent several examinations before the police authorities, who handed him over to the criminal tribunal. He did not find that his journey in Lombardy was any ground of suspicion against him, but his antecedents were known, and on the 25th of March he was sent in charge of two gendarmes and the superior police officer, to the gloomy Castle of Mantua, in order that he should be subjected to further examination. Having undergone several examinations, during which fruitless attempts were made to make him confess, it became certain that his condemnation and sentence of death must follow and he therefore resolved upon a desperate effort to escape. After seven months of imprisonment during part of which he suffered from fever, he succeeded in effecting his purpose. The manner of his escape Signor Orsini detailed in plain and unadorned language, and the narrative was one of thrilling interest. He had obtained, through the aid of a Berlin lady, possession of a pair of little saws, of the very finest steel, and with these working during the intervals of the visits of the sentries, he succeeded, in 24 days, in cutting through seven of an inner row of bars which guarded his cell window, beneath which, at a depth of 30 yards, lay the castle moat. The ingenious modes adopted by the prisoner for concealing his labours, and preventing the suspicion of his goalers (whose confidence he had previously obtained by enduring his sufferings patiently) formed a remarkable portion of the lecture. When he had cut a sufficient number of the inner and outer bars of the window to allow him to escape, he made a rope of sheets and other portions of his bedding, sufficiently long to enable him to lower himself into the ditch. Having nerved himself for the task, he waited calmly, pretending to be asleep, until the sentries had paid their last visit for the night, and then he let himself down into the ditch, falling, however, to the ground, when within six yards of the bottom. He was severely hurt, and was quite unable to ascend the counterscarp, which was about 18 feet high. At five o'clock in the morning when the city gates were opened, some people went by to whom he called, saying he had been drunk the previous night and had fallen into the ditch, out of which he asked them to help him. Some refused, but others were bolder, and he was dragged out.

His deliverers conveyed him to the margin of the lake near the castle, where he hid himself until night amongst the reeds. For eight days he remained in the neighbourhood of Mantua, upon the bare ground, exposed to the weather and without medical aid: but ultimately, by the assistance of some of those who helped him out of the ditch, and who guessed at his real situation, he was enabled to correspond with friends, who provided carriages and horses at different points of the road, so that in two hours after starting he was out of the Austrian territories. In concluding his lecture, Signor Orsini said he had sworn to consecrate his life to Italy, the land to which he had devoted his youth. He left his family affection, every tie, to engage in this great work. No human power should impede him; but when he worked for the independence and liberty of Italy he did not mean to become the blind instrument of a party or of an individual. (Applause) God saved him; his friend saved him at great risk to themselves. Now he had the full possession of his physical energies, and in a year—in a few short months, perhaps—he hoped to be again on the field of battle, fighting against the oppressors of his native country. (Applause)—Mr. John Finch, Jun., moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, in an eloquent speech, and carried by acclamation, coupled with an expression of sympathy with Signor Orsini, and the best wishes of the audience for the Italian cause.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP IN THE RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon, whilst an able seaman, named Duncan Maguiness, a native of Sydney, Nova Scotia, was standing on the rail of the barque Queen, lying in the river bound for Newfoundland, assisting to get the anchor overboard, when it fell upon him and jammed against the rail, causing instant death.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasional comparative little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and our other chief towns, have a reputation, for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

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

VOL. I

N O Office of W

The following resolution of the Board on the 4th inst. Resolved.—That be accountable for Public Buildings, or has control, except ordered by the Board or by the written order of the Secretary for such expense. Resolved.—That Roads, or servant of have authority to give work of any description he written order of the tary

THE UNDERSIGN

dering his acknowledgements to his

Chart of t

Harbour

John

Dairy T

Begs to inform them of these works, which land, in a superior style ready for delivery. On hand for a short time... PRICE—Charts, 20s. Fixings for Tables can for Charts 20s. Same at Mr. McConnan's B...

St. Johns April 29

F o r

BY THE S

His Premises and F

CONS

A Dwel

Shop, t

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

May 7th. 1857.

N. & J.

Watch and Clock

Dealers, and

Quadrants, Com

Almanacks,

Flutes, and

Nautical

Sold at

Depository for t

Bible Society, an

Society

B I B L E S

Sold at the

Gratis

WARREN

St. JOHN'S....

COMMISSION ME

Agents Canada