

The Conception-Bay Mail.

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

VOL. 2

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4 1858.

NO. 42

Post Office Notice—Registration of Letters.

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

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

The postage on Registered letters must be paid in advance.

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

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

Post Office Department, 1st. March, 1858.

Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

JOHN STUART

Acting Secretary Board of Works

Board of Works Office

St. John's July 8th

Warren, Brothers.

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

C. S. WARREN

NOTARY PUBLIC

Agent, Canada, Life Assurance Company.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be 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 kidney, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to 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 whose system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-doula-reux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.—3s. 3d.—and 6s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Wholesale and retail by

T. McCONNAN,

St. John's N. F.

N & J. JILLARD

WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.

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

Sold and Repaired,

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

BIBLES and other BOOK

Sold at the Societies Prices, Tract Gratis

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR MARVELOUS AGE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The Grand External Remedy.

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

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scrofula 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 swellings, 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, Cocco-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 Stentford Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by

T. McCONNAN, Agent

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

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

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

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

F. N. GISBORNE,

Manager

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

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

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

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

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

W. & G. RENDELL,

Agents for Newfoundland

Post Office Notice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin Harbor Briton, Burgeo and 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

8th April 1857.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

(From Willmer & Smith's European Times.)
FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM.

ALEXANDRIA July 7.—The Steamer Bentinck arrived at Suez yesterday morning with Calcutta dates to the 4th ultimo.

British columns marching on Gwalior.
I have no information from Madras, date from which place are to the 10th.

The intelligence from Lord Elgin is to the 29th April, when the allied forces were in the Gulf of Peihok. The French had got two gunboats over the bar, but our two despatch-boat had struck.

The English and French Admirals were both at Peihok, and it was expected that in a few days the first blow in the North might be struck by the capture of the forts at the mouth of the river.

The Chinese government had named commissioners to negotiate, but the latter announcing the fact had retired, adwag [owing?] to an assumption of superiority on the part of the Chinese.

This telegraphic message arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the contract steam-packet Vectis at 3 15 p. m., July 10.

M. STOPFORD, Rear-Admiral
We have been favoured by the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with the following telegraphic despatches:—

MALTA, July 10.—The steam-ship Beutnick, with the India and China mails, arrived at Suez on the 6th. The Vectis arrived here at 3 and the North at 5 p. m. this day; the former started at 8 for Marseilles and the latter will leave at 11 for Southampton.

CADIZ.—The steam-ship Pera, with the outward India and China mails, arrived at Gibraltar in 60 hours from Southampton, and left at 6 a. m. on the 8th for Malta.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The following telegraph despatch from Mr. Acting Consul General Green was received at the Foreign-office on July 15th, at 12 15 a. m.:

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.—The steamer Otawa brings Bombay dates to the 19th ultimo.

On the 1st of June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of the Maharajah Scindia near Gwalior. The right and left divisions of Scindia's force gave way, and joined the enemy. The centre, composed of the Maharajah's body guards, fought well, but was beaten with considerable loss of men. Scindia fled to Agra.

Sir H. Rose reports, on the 4th June, from Calpee, that our Broasse (forces?) are marching as fast as they can to Gwalior.

In Rochileund and the Doab all is quiet.
Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor-General at Allahabad.

In Behar the insurrection has been crushed, and Sir E. Lugard's force is available for duty, enherc (any where?).

The people at Lucknow are beginning to come in. Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides of India.

The disarmed Sepoy regiments in Bengal have been discharged in small parties.

The chief of Nurgood has been hanged at Belgaum for the murder of Mr. Manson.

This telegram arrived at Malta by the Euxine at 8 a. m. on the 14th July.

(Signed) A. FANSHAW, Vice-Admiral.

TELEGRAPH TO THE "TIMES."

The following is the despatch of the Times correspondent, dated Malta, Wednesday, July 14th, 9 a. m.:

ALEXANDRIA, July 10.

The Bombay mails have arrived, with intelligence to the 19th of June.

The defeat of Scindia at Gwalior, on the 1st of June, by the rebels from Calpee, is confirmed. Most of his troops went over to the enemy in a body; his guards alone resisted. The Maharajah fled to Dholpore, and was thence on the 3rd escorted to Agra.

Rose's first brigade was half way to Gwalior when the fall of the place was heard of.

Rose from Calpee, Colonel Hicks from Jhansi and Brigadier Smith from Seepree, were to meet before Gwalior on the 17th. The strength of the enemy is rated at 17,000.

Calpee is to be occupied by Whitlock from Banda. In Rochileund all is quiet. The commander-in-Chief left Futteghur for Allahabad on the 4th. The enemy is in great force around Lucknow, and is intercepting the communications with Cawnpore. All well in Bombay Presidency. The Mahratta country is cowed and quiet.

The Chiefs of Meeruy and Sanglee are surrendering their arms and admitting garrisons.

Money continues easy. Freights slightly improved.

We copy the following item of information from a Halifax paper of the latest date:

Advices from Labrador of the 23rd June state that large fields of ice, extending some hundred miles north of the Straits of Belleisle, were floating about. Up to that time no cod-fish had made their appearance. It was supposed that the salmon and net-seal fisheries would be a failure this season, owing to the large quantities of drift ice along the coast, which prevented fishermen from setting nets. Reproductive orders had been given by the French naval commander to all the settlers (other than French, on the north side of Newfoundland, (or south side of strates of Belleisle) to leave the coast, and give up fishing.

Some of the inhabitants have been in possession of their habitation for nearly 100 years, yet they have been ordered to leave their fishing stations before the 1st of August. What has become of the Newfoundland remonstrance to concessions to France? This conduct is hardly compatible with the professions of equity and concord expressed by French officials at that time.—Morning Post.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1858.

We have delayed this publication to be amongst the first to notice the greatest triumph of science and maritime perseverance over natural obstructions and difficulties which has ever fallen to the lot of the press to record—the successful completion of Transatlantic Telegraph Communication. Hail Britannia! Hail Columbia! Henceforth and forever remain the joint guardians of Civil and Religious Liberty, the great promoters of Peace Progress and Civilization throughout the world.

We have just been favoured with the following particulars.

"The Fleet left Queens Town on 17th July, joined Cable on 23th, parted on 29th, arrived at Trinity Bay Wednesday evening and commenced landing the Cable this morning [Thursday] all in good order.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Sir,—All things in creation, to use the language of the metaphysicians, have a final cause, a certain definite end for the fulfilment of which they exist and for the attainment of which they were called into being. Thus in the judgement of some persons, the proper end of a Frenchman's existence is to dance; that of a German to smoke; of a Dutchman to drink; of an Irishman to fight; an American to boast; of a Scot to gather wealth; of an Englishman to transact business. So also some people think that monarchies were instituted for the benefit of Kings; that Parliaments are of use only to tax and spend money, that black men are only designed to be slaves to white; together with various other exemplifications of the theory of final causes, too numerous and too profound to be now noticed.

At the same time there are certain *lulus nature*, the objects of whose existence are somewhat puzzling, not only to those acute philosophers who reason upon national and political phenomena in the modes that I have mentioned, but to those who are not so easily satisfied with a plausible solution. For example, not long after the accession of the present Ministry to power,—I beg pardon I should say to *place*,—many began to ask themselves the question, what is the use of Liberalism—why do liberals exist—what are they—what is the rationale of the laws of their being—has liberalism an ideal—what are the "principles" of which it makes so ostentatious a parade—what class of men do those Liberals represent—in whose interest are they—what do they aim at, and by what tests do they judge of right and wrong and political expediency—in other words what is the final cause of Liberalism?

On reviewing the history, proceedings and present condition of the party, its rise, progress and decay, I can come to no other conclusion than this—that the end for which Liberalism that is our Liberal Ministry exist, is to *Tax* and to *Talk* and create fortunes for themselves at the expense of the hardy and industrious fisherman. Their end is to make professions; to enounce principles; to utter promises; to hold out expectations; to praise themselves and nobody else. They are the representatives of every thing except what is at hand and what is real. They use every turn in the conjugation of verbs, except the present tense, what may, what has been, what will be, what shall be, what could be, what might be, what should be, what ought to be, what is about to be, every possible form of the past and present is perpetually in their mouths; and in some cases perhaps in their heads also. If there is any one tense for which they have a peculiar liking, it is that strange one that is to be found in certain Greek grammars, called the "Paulo-post-future;" by which are expressed those events which will happen after the fulfilment of certain other events

in themselves still future. This Liberal Ministry, in short live upon their professions; talk and talk; but as soon as the opposition party take them at their word, and either compel them to act, or proceed to action, upon the principles they have been professing, their utter hollowness and unreality appears, and they go to the wall to make room for better men.

Were I disposed to sketch the history of the Liberal Ministry, I might shew how completely the development of their party tactics fall in with their true nature; how true it is that talk is the law of their very being. If it did not talk it would die, and if it did much more than talk it would die also. While there is breath they say, there is life in man, and as long as they can keep up their everlasting torrent of words, so long will they exist in the bewildered state. The only practical question is, what use can be made of all their clatter? Can their stream of eloquence be turned to any useful end; Run and run it will, but must it run to waste and flood the country with excessive taxation whilst poor fishermen are ground to support extravagant expenditure. Far from it, let the people but turn the stream of their talk upon the mill-wheel of the opposition and the work will be set agoing in good earnest. The opposition party are a people to act, although not without their own peculiar style of palaver and professions, but then they will act as well as speak as soon as the pressure reaches a certain point of intensity. —So much for the present.

To the Independent Electors of the District of Harbor Grace.

GENTLEMEN,—

Called upon by an influential portion of the community whose good opinion I gratefully appreciate, and to whose judgement I feel bound to defer; I cannot hesitate to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, to represent this important district in place of the Gentleman who has lately accepted the office of Her Majesty's Solicitor General of Newfoundland.

The first principle of Responsible Government, I apprehend to be,—Government by the People—when their representatives become placemen it is evident they must waver between their duty to their constituents and their own personal interests, which may be more readily advanced by a blind subservency to party or sycophancy to the ruling power, than by a faithful maintenance of the rights and privileges of those whose confidence they forfeit, thus bringing the Liberal or Responsible principle, which they pretend to advocate, into general disrepute.

It shall be my earnest endeavour, if returned as your Representative, to oppose and discountenance by all means, such a foul perversion of the spirit of the Constitution, and to this end I promise not to accept of office myself, and to discourage to the best of my ability, the continuance of a practice which has brought so much odium upon the liberal cause.

A Native of the Country, it is scarcely needful for me to express my ardent desire to participate in the Legislation which, morally socially and politically, should elevate my Countrymen, and contribute generally to the comfort happiness and prosperity of the people; and as a Sealer and a Mariner I cannot act otherwise than sustain the particular interests of those with whom I have long been associated, the Sealers and Fishermen of my native land.

Agriculture and its great auxiliary, Good Roads, should certainly engage the earnest attention of the legislature, and I shall neither be dilatory nor parsimonious in supporting the necessary appropriations for those most essential objects.

No Country can rise in the scale of civilisation, or even long remain free, unless a comprehensive and liberal system of Education be generally adopted. Education therefore, shall be deemed one of the primary objects of my earnest attention.

The erection of light houses along our northern line of coast is a subject of vital importance to my fellow mariners, and one in which the Inhabitants of this Bay are deeply interested; my best exertions shall be made to induce the Government to contribute liberally for this laudable, humane, and life preserving object. Outport interests generally shall be faithfully advanced by me, but the requirements of the district I aspire to represent shall, if successful be the particular objects of my strenuous and uncompromising advocacy.

Reduction of taxation can only take place after the reduction of extravagant public expenditure. It shall be my constant endeavour, if returned to prevail upon the Government so to effect the latter that the former may be reasonably expected.

I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to express my sentiments freely upon French claims and Labrador taxation.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient faithful servant
WILLIAM HAYES
Harbor Grace, 29th July, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS
The communications of "An Elector" and "Queriat" must stand over for the present—they will keep well.

Shipping Intelligence

CLEARED.

July 31.—Rosita, (Sp.) Felech, Labrador.
Dora, Luckham, Do.

Haidee, Tucker, Do.
Greyhound, Laylor, Queenstown.

Aug. 4.—Bijou, Priest, Labrador.
Atalanta, Jobling, Miramiche.

Ridley & Sons.

Aug. 4.—Vid, (Sp.) Senti, Labrador.
Quinta, (Sp.) Paris Do.

4.—Elfrida, Pike Do.

Punton & Munn

Aug. 4.—Isabelle, Jewer, Labrador.

William Donnelly.

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR THE BOARD SCHOOL AT New Harbour a Schoolmaster. A competent teacher would be informed of the particulars on sending his recommendation to the Board.

Apply to the Chairman
Rev. H. PEELEY,
Harbor Content.

July 23.

FOR SALE

BY THE Subscriber at his Shop, opposite the new store of Walker and Ross,—PAINTS of all descriptions, mixed and unmixed. GLASS, PUTTY, OIL, TORD E NTINE &c. &c.
W. C. MOORE.

August 4.

140 M. HEMLOCK BOARD Cargo
Brigantine "Tiger" from Pictou.
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
Harbour Grace.
28 July, 1858.

The Brigantine

"Charles,"
Burthen per register 142 Tons.
Brigantine
"Tiger,"

Burthen Register 171 tons,
Length 103, 9
Breadth 24, 2
Depth 12, 3

Suitable Vessels for the general Trade of the country.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.

Harbour Grace. }
28 July, 1841. }

PUNTON & MUNN

HAVE JUST Received & will sell cheap for cash:—

827 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
200 " Prime PORK,
25 " BEEF,
25 " no. 1 "do.,
84 Kegs Family BUTTER.

July 20, 1858.

A CARD.

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

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

Some Superior Lever, Horizontal, & Vertical WATCHES, together with a general assortment of HARDWARE now on hand.

Harbor Grace, } JOSEPH GODDEN,
14th July. }

ON

PUNTO

ARE now land and offer for

Brig Thom

872 Bar

22 brls

72 do.

20 do.

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30 do.

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14 box

10 Do

16 Coi

Harbor Grace,

14th

BRICK-WOR

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est notice. None

workmen.—Any

Thomas Lyuche's,

with prompt atten

Harbor Grace,

14th July, 185

PAINTING!

W. C. MOOR

and the Public of

ready to execute a

SIGN-PAINTING

GLAZING, done

shortest notice &

Harbor Grace, 14

COMMERCIAL

A DIVIDEND

Company a

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will be payable at

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usual hours of ba

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July 13.

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June 2, 1858.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

ON SALE.

PUNTON & MUNN

ARE now landing at their New Stores, and offer for Sale, the Cargo of the Brig Thomas, from Baltimore—

- 872 Barrels superfine FLOUR,
- 22 brls. Corn Meal,
- 72 do. - - - - PORK,
- 20 do. Prime Family BEEF,
- 100 Sugar Cured HAMS
- 20 Kegs Goshen BUTTER,
- 10 Brls. Pilot BISCUIT,
- 16 Boxes water & soda CRACKERS
- 10 Barrels spirits Turpentine,
- 30 do. Tar, Rosin, & Varnish,
- 5 do. Linseed Oil,
- 14 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco,
- 10 Dozen BROOMS,
- 16 Coils Manilla ROPE.

Harbor Grace, 14th July.

NOTICES.

BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!

BRICK-WORK SLATING & PLASTERING, done by the Subscriber at the very shortest notice. None employed but the very best workmen.—Any Commands left at the late Mr Thomas Lynche's, or at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

Harbor Grace, 14th, July, 1858. J. F. MCCARTHY.

PAINTING! PAINTING! PAINTING!

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

Harbor Grace, 14th July.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

(By Order of the Board.)

R. BROWN, Manager

July 13.

75 M. Prime cedar SHINGLES

CARGO SCHOONER Victor

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

June 2, 1858.

ON SALE.

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

- Per "Napoleon" from Liverpool N. S.
- 25 M. Hemlock Board
- 20 M. pm. Pine Board
- 3 M. Clapboard
- 200 M. Shingles
- 55 M. Herring Brl. Staves
- 170 Bushels Oats
- 100 Hhds. Coal

Per "Eclipse" from Sydney.
Scantling Studding
Spruce Board & Deals,

Per Agneola.
ANDREW DRYSDALE
Harbor Grace, June 29, 1858.

BY

The Subscriber,
08 M. spruce & hemlock BOARD,

- 30 M. pine - - - - do.,
- 20 M. deals
- 10 M. from 1 to 2 inch PLANK,
- 20 Tons Scantling,
- 25 M. Shingles,
- 20 M. Billets, 3 Spars.

Harbor Grace, June 30 1858. H. W. TRAPNELL.

500 M Shingles,

Ex Victory,

600 M do.

Ex Annaba,

30 Tons Scantling,
60 Bushels Oats,

Ex Autares,

30 Tons Scantling,
20 M Hemlock Board,

Ex Highlander.

60 m Hardwood Plank
30 Tons do. Scantling

30 m Shingles
600 Bushels Oats

5 Brls. Beef

3 Kegs Lard

Ex Charles

900 m Shingles

Ex Lady Sale.

124 m. Pine Board

Ex Commissary

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.

June 16, 1858.

BY

RIDLEY AND SONS

115 pun. Cienfugas
Molasses

- Per "Bea." Very Superior.
- 1000 Brs. FLOUR Superfine
- 200 do. PORK,
- 30 Boxes OBACCO.

Ex Mary Zabine, from Baltimore.

Notice.

THE STEAMER
ELLEN GSBORNE,

Will ply in Conception Bay as follows, until further notice:

Tuesdays—leave Harbor Grace at 8 A. M. for Portugal Cove, calling at Carbonear and Brigus—return to Brigus and Harbor Grace
Thursdays—leave Harbor Grace at 8 A. M. for Cove, calling at Carbonear and Brigus—return to Brigus, Carbonear, and Harbor Grace
Saturdays—leave Harbor Grace at 8 A.M. for Cove, calling at Brigus—return to Brigus Carbonear, and Harbor Grace.

In order to afford the public an opportunity of answering Foreign letters, the Steamer will leave Harbor Grace at 9 A. M., for Cove—return to Harbor Grace, every alternate Wednesday.

G. MAKINSON.

Harbor Grace, June 17th, 1858.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

HARBOR GRACE.

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

MEDICINES.

- Holloway's Pills,
- Holloway's OINTMENT,
- Cockie's PILLS
- Hunt's PILLS,
- COITISH OIL,
- Cough LOSENGES,
- Matu's Patent BALSAM PLASTERS,
- Kolustock's VERMIFUGE,
- Lemon SYRUP,
- ESSENCE of LEAMON,
- HONEY,
- ARROWROOT
- Mustroom CATCHUP,
- Morton's Table VINEGAR,
- Windsor SOAP,
- Bears GREASE,
- ESSENCE of AVENDER,
- SMELLING BOTTLES,
- Turkey SPONGE,
- Washing SODA,
- Spirits of TURPENTINE,
- BLACKING,
- WHITELEAD,
- POOR MAN'S FRIEND,
- READY RELIEF,
- Taylor's PAINKILLER,
- TOOTHACHE DOPS,
- DUTCH DOPS,
- OIL of CINAMON,
- TOOTH POWDER,
- Ginger BEER,
- OIL of PEPPERMENT,
- MARMALADE,
- Mixed SPICES,
- Morton's SALAD OIL,
- COLD CREAM,
- Hair OIL,
- POMATUM,
- ESSENCE of BERGAMOT
- TOILET POTS,
- Salts of LEAMON,
- PEARLASH,
- Carbonate SODA,
- Linseed OIL,
- UMBER

Medicine Chests supplied and refitted, at the shortest notice.

J. J. FENNEL.

June 16, 1858.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

(By order of the Board.)

R. BROWN,

Manager

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

(By order of the Board)

JOHN SMITH,

Manager.

May 25, 1858.

Wallace Free Stone Quarries.

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

GEO. F. BOWN

St. John's, May 29th

Notices.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 17M Vit. cap. IX.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM. A Table especially adapted of the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all others cases where 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 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.

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

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

At the last Annual General Meeting a 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.	Years.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	0	0	12	4	7	7	15
30	0	0	12	4	7	7	15
35	0	0	12	4	7	7	15
40	0	0	12	4	7	7	15
45	0	0	12	4	7	7	15
50	0	0	12	4	7	7	15
55	0	0	12	4	7	7	15
60	0	0	12	4	7	7	15

Age.	Years.	Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
25	0	1	19	7	0
30	0	1	19	7	0
35	0	1	19	7	0
40	0	1	19	7	0
45	0	1	19	7	0
50	0	1	19	7	0
55	0	1	19	7	0
60	0	1	19	7	0

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

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Isabella Richards are required to furnish them to the subscribers. Harbour Grace } John Richards } Executor, May 13 1857. } Robert Walsh }

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE HERMIT'S HOME.

The Hermit's home is lonely,
Hid in the mountain cave,
No roof to shield his hoary head,
No sheltering boughs to wave.

No birds to sing their summer song,
When lengthening days begin;
No stars to glitter in his sky,
When evening closes in.

No welcome from the household band
Of brothers, sisters, friends;
No smile of childhood's happiness
Its cloudless sunshine lends.

The Hermit's home is lonely,
For pain and penance meet:
The rock his couch, his pillow cold
The stone beneath his feet—

He asks no more; the downy bed,
The gold-embroidered vest,
The sparkling bowl, were all to him
But idle toys at best.

The Hermit's home is silent,
No sound disturbs its calm;
No echo, but the voice of prayer,
His weary bosom's balm.

The Hermit seeks no passing change,
To bring his thoughts relief;
No tidings ever reach his ear
Of human joy or grief.

The world is all shut out; and, free
From every sordid pain,
He folds that sacred page, and reads—
Then thinks, and reads again.

Thus glide the hours, from early morn
Till evening closes round;
When low the Hermit bends his knee
Upon the cold damp ground.

While turning to that crucifix,
Above the whitening skull;
With feelings deep, and hope sublime,
His fervent heart is full.

Oh! holy man, and blest as good,
No grovelling cares are thine;
Teach me—oh teach me how to make
Thy hopes and pleasures mine!

ON TIME.

Say, is there aught that can convey
An image of its transient stay?
'T is an hand's-breadth; 't is a tale;
'T is a vessel under sail;
'T is a conqueror's straining steed;
'T is a shuttle in its speed;
'T is an eagle in its way,
Darting down upon its prey;
'T is an arrow in its flight,
Mocking the pursuing sight;
'T is a vapor in the air;
'T is a whirlwind rushing there;
'T is a short-lived, fading flower;
'T is a rainbow on a shower;
'T is a momentary ray,
Smiling in a winter's day;
'T is a torrent's troubled stream;
'T is a shadow 't is a dream;
'T is the closing watch of night,
Dying at approaching light;
'T is a landscape vainly grey,
Painted upon crumbling clay;
'T is a lamp that wastes its fires;
'T is a smok that quick expires;
'T is a bubble; 't is a sigh;
Be prepared, O man, to die!

SPAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is seriously believed here (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*) that Lord Malmesbury has conveyed to Madrid his determination to mark his disgust at the Cuban authorities being in complicity with piratical slave dealers, and openly fostering this hellish pursuit around the island, by winking at an American occupation of the Havannah, and thus cementing a firm alliance with the great Anglo-Saxon republic, so as to secure an overpowering ally, should the balance of power in Europe be disturbed by France. It is equally asserted that Spain has bargained to give all the support it can to France, in return for a formal protectorate of Cuba against the Yankees. That the next great conflict in the world will be between *les races Latines* and the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic nationalities is a theory of some thoughtful observers. In such a struggle it is obvious on which side the great modern elements of

superiority are predominant—gold and coal, iron and ships, and, above all, a free press freedom of thought, speech, and action.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* draws a dismal and unpromising picture of the state of things in Turkey, and the *Morning Star* contends that now, after the expenditure of a hundred millions of money and fifty thousand human lives, we are beginning to see the confirmation of Mr. Cobden's prophecy, made five years ago, that, in attempting to reconstruct that rotten and dilapidated empire, we are undertaking an impossible task, because we were opposing ourselves to the action of great providential laws, which no human policy would suffice to arrest. A Sybarite and spendthrift Sultan; an exhausted treasury; unpaid troops, a thoroughly corrupt official class; Mahomedan intolerance; oppression and discontent of the Christians, breaking out on some points into open insurrection, constitute the chief features in the present condition of Turkey. "In other matters," adds the *Star*, "the prospects are not much more encouraging. European cultivators and capitalists, anxious to develop the material resources of the country, are fairly beaten out of the field by the sheer dogged fatalism and *vis inertiae* of the race, and no one now has hopes of doing anything for the improvement of Turkey in any way but by setting aside the Turks.—There they remain, occupying the finest region on the face of the earth, rotting away in indolence and sensuality, except when they are roused at intervals into ferocious activity to oppress and persecute the unhappy Christians placed under their rule."

REVOLT OF GALLEY SLAVES.—There was a serious disturbance on the night of the 24th, in the *Curma*, the gang of galley slaves, at Genoa. It appears that a desperate attempt was made to break out of the place where those convicts, condemned to hard labour, are confined. To repress it the guardians were compelled to use their arms, and three galley slaves were killed and a dozen wounded. Further details are given of the mutiny among the galley slaves. It appears that at about seven on the evening of the 24th, 50 of the most desperate and insubordinate of the convicts, who were confined in what is known as the punishment chamber, rose upon their keepers. Their plan was to kill these and to release their companions in the other apartments of the bagnio, when they hoped to find themselves strong enough to overcome all resistance and escape. With bars and rails they killed the man who was on guard in their room, and would have killed another who came to his assistance, had he not fortunately been rescued by two of those convicts who, by reason of good conduct, are allowed to assist the turnkeys in some of their duties. A strong force soon mustered, the usual three summonses to yield were made, and then, these proving ineffectual, a volley was fired, quickly followed by another from a party of sailors from the *Tripoli* man-of-war, which was moored near the arsenal. Three of the mutineers were killed on the spot (among them being one of the men who had murdered the keeper), two others have since died, and it is said that others will not survive. The alarm excited was, as may be supposed, very great.

(From the Post, July 10th.)

Participating with the community at large, in the deep and absorbing interest that attaches to the stupendous enterprise which in a few days will probably be decided; the Proprietor and Agent of this establishment, desirous of relieving the anxiety of the public mind, publishes the following particulars brought by the steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool to Halifax, which have been received by Telegraph at this Agency.

THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON—ARRIVAL OF THE AGAMEMNON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN TUESDAY, July, 15.

As you are already informed by Telegraph the *Agamemnon* arrived at Queenstown yesterday, I have now to add the following particulars. At a late hour yesterday evening H. M. S. *Valorous*, the tender of the *Agamemnon* in the laying of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, arrived in Queenstown, at a late hour of the forenoon of this day. The *Agamemnon* herself entered the harbor and steamed up to between Haul-bowline and the Columbine quay Queenstown, where she cast anchor, about half-past 12 o'clock. As already appeared from the journal of the *Niagara*, the expedition sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June, and for the first few days they met with very favourable weather. About the 12th, however, it began to blow a stiff breeze which increased to a terrific storm, and this lasted until the 22d, the gale being at its height on the 20th and 21st. The ship rolled very much, and some fears were entertained that the coil of cable on the upper deck, which was 233 tons weight, would get loose from its fastenings, and go over the side, in which case it would have carried with it masts, rigging, and everything that came in its way, and the ship would have gone down; fortunately the Cable

was well secured, and did not shift in the least; about a dozen flakes of its coil on the lower deck were indeed displaced and got entangled, but no danger arose from this circumstance. The ship during a portion of the gale rolled at an angle of 47 degrees, and all the coals that were stowed on the main deck broke adrift and went bang down into the engine room, causing some confusion and inconvenience there. The ship also strained considerably, and some of the deck planks parted, but no lives were lost as had been reported. A few slight accidents only occurred; one man having received some injury while engaged in arranging the part of the cable that had got shifted, and a story is also told on board of another man having lost some of his fingers in rather a curious manner:—"In consequence of the rolling of the ship in the height of the gale, hardly any one could keep their feet, and a man on one of the lower decks was holding on by supporting himself on the beam of the deck above him. In the straining of the vessel an opening took place between the beam and the planks which were laid on it, into which his fingers got, and immediately after the interstice closed again as tight as before, and took several of his fingers clean off."

As there is still quite sufficient Cable on board the two vessels they will proceed to sea for the purpose of recommencing operations as soon as *Agamemnon* has coiled, which will be in a few days. It is intended that both ships shall sail again on Saturday, 17th inst.

All the men and officers behaved admirably during the storm. The vessels having met in mid-ocean after the cessation of the violent weather, the splice was made on the 26th June at 2 hours 30 min. Greenwich time, and 12 hours 20 min. Ship's time, but when they had paid out about three miles the Cable broke on board the *Niagara*, in consequence of its having got foul of the scrapers. They steamed back again and made a second splice on the same evening, about 7 hours 30 min. Greenwich time and 5 hours 20 min. Ship's time. The *Agamemnon* than ran about 28 miles, and had paid out about 37 miles of the Cable when the continuity of electric current ceased it is supposed in consequence of the Cable having broken under water. The vessels accordingly returned and made the third and last splice on the evening of the 28th. The *Agamemnon* steamed east, and had run about 118 miles, and paid out 116 miles 800 fathoms of the Cable, when the coil on deck was exhausted; the speed of the vessel was then slackened in order to allow of the Cable being shifted with safety to the lower deck where the other coil was; but while this was going on the Cable snapped, without any perceptible reason, about six fathoms outside the stern of the ship; at this time the Dynamometer indicated a strain of only 2200 lbs. While the Cable is constructed to be able to bear a strain of 4400 lbs without any accident occurring. The examination of the broken end that was made on board did not show that any flaw or weakness existed where the breakage occurred, and the only probable cause that can as yet be assigned for the accident, is a sudden jerk which might have taken place, and which might have snapped the Cable before the Dynamometer had time to indicate the additional strain. The arrangement between the ships being that if an accident should occur, unless each vessel had run over a hundred miles, they should return immediately to the rendezvous to splice again, and the *Agamemnon* having run only 118 miles, the Captain judged that the *Niagara* could not have run much over 100 miles either, and he therefore returned to the rendezvous in the hope of meeting her there. A thick fog came on which prevented them from seeing anything—and the *Agamemnon* and her Tender having waited according to appointment for eight days, steamed for Queenstown.

London, noon July, 17.

Political news unimportant. The Jeddah massacre attracted much attention. Turkey promised to avenge it. It was reported that England and France would occupy the place.

The Prorogation of Parliament was expected to take place 31st July.

The India Bill had passed the second reading in the House of Lords.

INDIA.—Bombay June 19.—Calpee rebels defeated Scindia's troops at Gwalior, large number of the latter going over to the enemy. Strong British force preparing to recapture Gwalior. Europeans were suffering much from the heat.

THE FRENCH IN ROME.—A letter from Rome states that a military disturbance took place on the bridge of Saint Angelo. A Roman artilleryman insulted two French soldiers who were passing but the latter took no notice of the provocation. At length the artilleryman, suddenly drawing his sabre, made a blow at one of the soldiers, which, however, he parried with his arm, and only received a very slight wound. His comrade then picked up the artilleryman's sabre, which he had dropped, and killed the Roman on the spot. Three

Roman dragoons, seeing their countryman dead were about to attack the Frenchman, when the soldiers at the guard-house, at the bridge, arrested the whole of the party. It was feared, that, on the following day, being Sunday, some quarrels might take place between the French and the Roman soldiers, but the day passed off quietly.

From the Patriot.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S WEST.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the solicitations of a large and influential number of the Electors of the District, to become your Representative, I offer myself as a Candidate for election.

As a Native of the Country, and claiming a common origin with the great Majority of the People, with whose feelings and wishes I am necessarily conversant, I shall not be deemed egotistical when I assert that I present indisputable claims upon your suffrages.

Identifying myself with the Liberal progressive party, through whose instrumentality Responsible Government has been obtained, they shall always have my strenuous support and co-operation in every measure calculated to promote the general interests of Newfoundland.

Convinced that a high moral and intellectual Education is necessary to preserve the inestimable boon of a free government, the Education of the rising generation shall receive my zealous support.

Connected as I have been with the Fisheries of the country, and having acquired an extensive and varied information in its prosecution, I shall vindicate the preservation of our Fishery Rights intact.

The Ship Building interests of the colony, the development of its Agricultural Resources, the opening up of the interior, the making of Roads and Bridges throughout the country, affording employment to our redundant population, are measures I shall strenuously advocate.

Electors of the Western District! I have now placed myself in your hands, and to the best of my ability I shall serve your interests if I become your Representative; but rest assured, upon no occasion whatever shall I ever misrepresent you.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. GERAN.

St. John's, July 29, 1858.

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

W. L. SOLOMON.

General Post Office,

P.M.G.

St. John's, 18th May, 1858.

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAYMAN

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 ha in advance.

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