

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOI. 2. HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1868. NO. 20

STEAM-TUG "DAUNTLESS."

REDUCED RATES OF TOW-AGE.

IN order to meet the views of the Trade, the Subscriber announces a reduction on the rates hitherto charged. Such reduced rates to continue until further notice.

All other regulations as formerly advertised.

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

DAVID STEELE.

Oct. 23

Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BOARD OF WORK hereby give notice that the temporary Light exhibited on Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina Harbor, Trinity Bay, since the 1st March last, was on the 13th instant, removed, and replaced by one of a more brilliant character and extensive range. This is a **FIXED WHITE LIGHT**, burns at an elevation of 92 feet above high water, exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, and in favourable weather will be seen from E. N. E. seaward, to W. 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catalina until Bonavista Light opens with Cape Le Jean, will give the Flowers Rocks an ample berth—or when coming from the Northward and bound for Catalina, by giving the N. Head a moderate berth, you will clear the Brandies Rocks by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in lat. 48. 30. N. long. 63.03 West.

JOHN STUART
Acting Secretary Board of Works
Board of Works Office,
St. John's July 8th

Warren, Brothers.

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

C. S. WARREN

NOTARY PUBLIC
its 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 who the system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

N & J. JILLARD WATCH AND CLOCK

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

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

BIBLES and other **BOOKS** Sold at the Societies Prices, Tracts Gratis

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

The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings 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 and violent complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scrofula, Haemorrhoids.

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, Cerebra, Cheigo-foot, Chills, 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, Yaws.

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

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London

(ESTABLISHED IN 1762.)

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.

MAIL 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, Bonavists 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 Greenspoud—every alternate Thursday commencing on Thursday the 18th inst.

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

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department, Newfoundland, 9th April 1857.

THE LATEST OF THE ABORIGINES

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be disposed of at this Office. Price 1s.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

THE EVENTS OF CAWNPORE.

Cawnpore had been left under the command of General Windham, the hero of the Redan. He had with him about 3000 men, consisting of portions of the 34th, 64th, 82nd, and 88th regiments, beside artillery. It is said that his orders from Sir Colin were on no account to risk an engagement. However that may be, he heard on the 20th that the Gwalior rebels were advancing on Cawnpore. On the 25th information reached him that the advanced guard had arrived at Pandoo Nuddy, about 8 miles from Cawnpore. These were not the Gwalior troops, they were Koor Singh's rabble, who having been beaten out of Behar in August by Vincent Eyre, had since joined the Gwalior disciplined troops and had come on their advanced guard. Windham, thinking they were the Gwalior troops, went out on the 26th to attack them, and after a contest of an hour and a half's duration, beat them. He thought most probably, that this defeat must so disorganise the rebels that they would no more make head against us. At all events, all accounts agree in stating that no precautions whatever were taken against surprise, that our standing camp remained as though we were in a peaceful cantonment, and that no attack was anticipated for a moment. But the Gwalior men were rather enraged than discomfited. They had sent forward Koor Singh's rabble as a "feeler," both to deceive Windham and to mask their own movements. They were very nearly being successful. Finding, from Windham's attack on Koor Singh, that he was prepared to expect them on the east side of Cawnpore, they moved rapidly on to the Delhi road, making a circuit; and then, on the morning of the 27th, marched on the station from the westward. Instead, however of attacking with promptitude, they contented themselves with assuming a threatening attitude at Nawabgunge, a suburb two miles distant from Windham's standing camp. This enabled the latter to make preparations.

WINDHAM'S ATTACK AND DISCOMFITURE.

"He ordered out the troops, and, marching at the head of more Europeans than the lamented Havelock had ever had under his command, went down confident of success to attack the rebels. Our troops, accustomed to be led to victory, went on with their usual dash, the 64th, one of Havelock's victorious regiments, leading. They charged a battery in the left centre of the enemy's line and gained it, the enemy yielding to them at every step. By advancing the other regiments to support the 64th, the victory would have been assured; but they were left alone, and the enemy closing on them with their left wing, they suffered severely; they were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained. The want of a general was everywhere conspicuous; confusion reigned on all sides; no distinct orders were issued, and our troops had to beat a hasty, it may be called a disgraceful retreat into the entrenchments, leaving standing camp, stores, camp equipage, and the entire station of Cawnpore to the west of the Canal in the hands of the enemy. Our loss was proportionately heavy, and several of our men, and even some officers, fell alive into the hands of the enemy. It was stated in private letters that one of those was forthwith hanged, and a second beaten to death with shoes, and a third tied to a cart wheel, which in a few successive revolutions crushed him to death. Our camp and stores they burned, and the same evening advancing close to our entrenchment, they took possession of and burned the whole of the cold weather clothing for our men, which had been stored up at Cawnpore. On the following day, the rebels attacked the entrenchment, commencing with a heavy cannonade from the right and left of their line. Windham attempted a sortie, in which, after some hard fighting, the Rifles managed to capture two guns, but our right were driven back with much loss. It was the sound of the firing on this day which reached the ears of Sir Colin Campbell; a messenger at the same time arrived with accounts of the critical state of Windham's party. Had the rebels at this time cut the bridge of boats, which affords the only means of communication with Oude, Sir Colin Campbell would have found it a difficult matter to cross the Ganges; but the rebels, not expecting his return, and making sure of Windham's force, were probably anxious to avail themselves of the bridge of boats to crush Sir Colin Campbell. At all events they let it remain, and by so doing were lost.

DOUBLE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

"The movements of the favourite lieutenant of Sir Charles Napier were too prompt for them. With his artillery and cavalry he marched thirty-eight miles in fifteen hours, crossed the Ganges by the bridge of boats on the night of the 28th, on the next day fell upon the rebels, drove them back in a way which made the troops feel that they once more had a general at their head, into the town, and then returned to escort the ladies and wounded across the river. Although harassed in this operation by the rebels, who poured in a desultory fire from the town, and

threatened on the left bank by Oude insurgents, he in the space of two days successfully effected this very delicate operation. He did not at once attack the enemy. Commanding from the entrenchment the head of the road to Allahabad, he made arrangements for a safe escort for the ladies, sick, and wounded, as far as that station, remaining meanwhile on the defensive. On the morning of the 6th, the last wounded man having left the entrenchment, he turned his attention to the rebels, and at 11 o'clock moved out to attack them.

"No details of the action have yet been received in Calcutta, but it is known that the enemy were totally and completely defeated. They lost immense quantities of stores, grain, bullocks, and baggage, sixteen guns, and their camp. They were pursued that day for fourteen miles along the road to Kalpee, in a south-westerly direction. The Chief then returned to Cawnpore, leaving Brigadier Hope Grant to follow up his success. This officer continued to follow them up; but the rebels, making a sudden detour, left the Kalpee road, and endeavoured to cross the Ganges into Oude. They reached Joorag-ghat, 22 miles in the direct road from Cawnpore, but much longer by the route they had taken. Here they procured boats, and were about to cross over their yet remaining guns, when our pursuing force appeared upon their rear. It was Brigadier Grant. He at once attacked them with great spirit, and after half an hour's cannonading took fifteen guns, large quantities of ammunition and stores, without losing a single man himself. The brigadier alone was slightly wounded. This is the latest intelligence.

THE LEVIATHAN.

The arrangements in connexion with the launch were proceeded with on Thursday morning, and the results have been satisfactory. The frost having disappeared, the operations were conducted with greater facility than before. Shortly after nine o'clock, Mr. Brunel took his usual stand upon his elevated platform, and a pressure was at once applied to the vessel of about twenty-five cwt. to the circular inch. The ship at once obeyed this power, and moved in starts of three, four, and five inches. A slight mischief occurred in consequence of the bow chain failing, and this caused a temporary check in the hauling power. An increased strain came upon one of the anchors on the Deptford shore, which brought away the piles. There was no cessation, however, in the hydraulic pressure, and the vessel continued her movements. At noon she had advanced four feet two inches at the bow, and five feet four inches at the stern. At this period, the distance she had traversed to the extremity of the ways aft (low water mark) was measured by the Thames police boat's crew, in charge of Mr. Inspector Boralse, and found to be sixty-four feet six inches. In the early part of the ebb the schooner Eliza, of Milford touched upon the forward ways, and remained there. She will get off, however, at flood. On the return of the men from dinner at half-past twelve, operations were resumed, and the ship continued her former quick progress, some of the starts being accomplished with a pressure of little over 20 cwt. to the inch. At two o'clock she was 6 feet 2 inches at the bow, and 7 feet 2 inches at the stern. This is looked upon as highly encouraging progress.

STEAM ROUND THE WORLD IN SIXTY DAYS.

Our difficulties in the East have tended to bring under the notice of the British Government in a practical form the ideas of our enterprising townsman, Mr. John Clare, jun., of Exchange Buildings, who favoured us a short time ago with the inspection of the model for the mammoth steamers he contemplates carrying this service out with. Mr. Clare bases his views of iron ship building on total efficiency, ostensibly to reduce the perils of elements, and by constructing the vessels upon his patent metallic principles, he strongly avers that they will be proof to wind, water, and fire. Mr. Clare's views for the steam communication in question are now undergoing the consideration of the government. We have seen a tabular statement for the calculations that relate to what Mr. Clare has proposed, and which are admitted by the Admiralty department to be the ones upon which the Queen of England can alone hold her possessions in the East.

Mr. Clare's ideas are to bring any part of the globe within thirty days of her Majesty's ministers, by steam ships that can carry 20,000 troops each; in fact, they will be floating towns, and so secure and efficient is the principle upon which he proposes to construct the vessels that the danger from loss by the force of the elements is very remote. This fine fleet of steam ships is to be the forerunner of placing Australia, 25 days, New Zealand, 35 days, China, Calcutta, and Bombay, 35 days direct transit of head quarters. Mr. Clare contemplates a speed of 25 miles per hour, the item for coals on one trip alone is £50,000. These steamers, he proposes, shall sail monthly each way, and Birkenhead, if the accommodation will be afforded, is thought of in the event of the Dock Trust not making the docks at this port suitable to the rising com-

merce of the world. We may see part of our trade moving either to Milford or Holyhead.

The general intelligence from India is highly gratifying. No new outbreaks of consequence have taken place. Central India remains tranquil. The Bombay Presidency is disturbed only by some scattered tribes. The Punjab and the Madras Presidency are as firm as ever. The rebels in Oude have temporarily forced the Ghorkas about Azimghur to fall back on Benares, but all these movements will be brought to a close as soon as Sir Colin Campbell is able to direct a sufficient force against the enemy.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA YESTERDAY.

The subjoined telegram was received at the East India House yesterday afternoon. It will be observed that it furnished only Bombay news. The last telegram from Bombay stated that the telegraph communication between that place and Bengal had been interrupted. This may explain the absence of intelligence from Oude or Cawnpore.

TO SIR JAMES MELVILLE, EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The garrison of Futterpore, pressed by insurgents, had abandoned part of their entrenchments, and had taken up another and more secure position.

A column from Delhi, under Col. Seaton, attacked a body of insurgents at Genigre Genouree at Neesooddy River, and defeated them, killing 150, and taking 3 guns out of 4. Three officers were killed and one wounded on our side.

Brigadier Whitelock's column had arrived at Secunderabad on December 14th, en route for Saugor.

The insurgents in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore were attacked on the 25th of November by a detachment of the 47th Madras Native Infantry, without any decisive result. Reinforcements were advancing to Jubbulpore.

The Rajah of Amihera and his minister have been tried and sentenced to death. The minister has been hanged—the sentence on the Rajah awaits the confirmation of the Government of India. Other executions have also taken place.

The Punjab, Scinde, and Bombas, all quiet. No further Bheel depredations are reported, and quiet prevails generally.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government, Bombay, December 24, 1857. Malta, January 14, 1858, per Euxine.

SPREAD OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The Daily News of the 15th says: A report has reached us—we regret to add, from a reliable source—that as soon as Maun Sing's adhesion to the insurgent cause in Oude became known, all the small Talookdars, who had hitherto stood aloof, hastened to make the best terms they could for themselves with the rebels. It is stated that, with a view to make their accession the more acceptable, such of them as had previously concealed and protected European fugitives, delivered them up to the enemy, and that all our unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen thus surrendered have been butchered.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1858.

THE Proceedings of the Legislature as yet present no new feature for public consideration, if we except the rather premature conclusion of the government party, that because the opposition were temperate and almost passive on the subject of reply to his Excellency's speech, they are disposed rather to sanction than to censure the course hitherto adopted by the ministry. We venture to predict that long before the close of the session they will find their mistake. Mr. Carter's Bill for the purification of the assembly will be the rallying point, and the country will then be enabled properly to decide who of either party are actuated by correct principle sound political economy and patriotism.

Notwithstanding the reply recommends that the amount voted for direct steam communication £7000 should not be lessened, we are still of opinion that 4 or £5000 in addition to the £3000 Imperial would be a sufficient Bonus to any company for one day's delay of an outward and homeward bound steamer, and our opinion has been strengthened by that of others much more competent to decide, that if 7 or £8000 would not be sufficient inducement neither would £10,000. It is certain that a colony so long deficient of many of the requirements of ordinary civilisation, must more urgently demand the surplus revenue for its internal improvement, than require a lavish expenditure for the convenience of travelling Politicians and Capitalists.

We also trust Mr. Ellis will not forget the telegraph company's land appropriations, indeed it would be well if the result of hasty legislation upon this subject were reconsidered, and the extravagant appropriation so modified

as to suit the interests and desires, not so much of the company and their agents, as of the people of the colony. The money votes alone for Direct Steam and telegraph encouragement, are to our mind out of proportion to our means, and excessive when taken into consideration with our numerous and much more pressing necessities.

We are glad to find that an increase is at length to take place for Educational and Road purposes and hope it will be so considerable that the advantages may be patent to the country, a good Education Bill will we think test the ability of our Government supporters more than anything which has yet been perfected by their united wisdom and exertions.

Mr. March has spoken of supporting some £5000 for an asylum for aged infirm fishermen. It is intended to expend any such sum in the Capital leaving Outport afflicted either to suffer on as usual, or to leave their homes and relatives, to spend the residue of their days among strangers, then we must object to the arrangement—What we would prefer is that some such asylum be established in all the principal outports, and that the surplus revenue for this as for all other purposes, should be fairly divided according to population. The "Newfoundlander" objects to this, wisely on the part of self and directors, inasmuch as they would not have the immediate expenditure of large sums of money, much of which like the £3000 poor money, may never be properly accounted for. Mr. March, being a resident of St. Johns, should not forget that he represents an important and populous fishing district.

NOTICE.

The 44th Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society of Conception Bay, will be held at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday the 17th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

By order
Harbor Grace { EDWARD DWYER
Feb. 9th 1858. } Secretary,

SONGS OF THE SESSION.

No. 2 LATE, LOYAL MALARIA.

AIR.—No life like the Freebooters, jovial and free.

The Crown is the fountain of honour, and we
Have a spacious reservoir,
Well Dam'd for thy use, Vice Royalty!
To raise good subjects higher;
And pleasant it is, that 'tis scattered around,
Not by caprice or whim,
But according to recommendation sound,
Of Counsellors pondering:—

On the Arid sconces of ancient Rada
It descends with cooling power,
On Leaders in prime, and turbulent Lads,
It falls in a soothing shower:—
The hungry scions of nameless stocks,
As earnest, get cash in hand;
And liberty boys, who should grace the dock
Are magnates of the land,—

The political stager whose time was spent
In abusing state and crown;
Can scarcely believe in his strange advent
To power and high renown,
The sneaking sycophant urges his prayer
Being sure of his just demand,
And Rogues in grain need not despair
They have charms in the Council band.

No empty honours those worthies share,
Who govern this tax wrung land;
One hundred and sixteen thousand a year,
Is collected at their command,—
About one half to the public good
Is devoted, a trifle besides
To salaries official, as understood;
And the rest is expended in bribes.

"Tho' we promised to take but five hundred a year
We know we shall be forgiven,—
Because we are Liberals—'tho' we should share
Seven hundred, and even Eleven—
Education and roads—'pish! the old ministry
Devoted too much to these,
With twice the amount of revenue, we
Can manage with less to please.

These are prosperous times, there are very few poor,
And those few have a right to know,
That speeches like ours are a sov'ign cure
For misfortune want and woe:—
Oh prejudice still is a glistous thing,
As it was in the olden time,—
We have only to point the professional stang
And Natives their rights resign.

Museum and Menagerie Building No 1
Kent Street St. Johns, Feb. 3rd 1858.

It is Appoi
DIED.—At Ca
inst. after a short
80 years.

On the 6th, inst.
Martin Planter,

Suddenly on
O'Neil (Mariner)

SHIPPING

Feb. 4.—Kelpie,

Feb. 9.—Eliza,

Feb. 10.—Kelpie,

Feb. 8.—Speed,

ON

PUNTO

Are now landin

950 B

F

150 d

E

50 d

E

20 bo

TO

Which will be

Harbour

Jan. 9th 1858.

Riddle

ore

are just land

1200 Br

Strong

Ex Thom

300 Brls.

50 do. P

30 do. O

100 Kegs

Dec. 8th.

PUNTO

The cargo of the

Hambur

1140 Bag

BE

250 Firk

BU

an additional supply

Now landin

from

200 Barr

PC

550 do. R

FR

Selling off at

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

It is Appointed unto all once to die.

DIED.—At Carbonear on Tuesday the 2nd inst. after a short illness Mr. John Casey aged 60 years.

On the 5th, inst. after a short illness, William Martin Planter, aged 37 years.

Suddenly on Monday night last, Maurice O'Neil (Mariner) Aged 37 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
Feb. 4.—Kelpie, Bulley, Brazils—20 days Ridley & Sons.
Feb. 9.—Eliza, Walling Liverpool 39 days Punton & Munn.
CLEARED.
Feb. 10.—Kelpie, Bulley, Brazils. Ridley & Sons.
Feb. 8.—Speed, Dix, Boston Punton & Munn.

ON SALE

PUNTON & MUNN
Are now landing Ex *Clio* from Baltimore
950 Brls. Superfine FLOUR
150 do. prime PORK
50 do. prime BEEF
20 boxes Superior TOBACCO
Which will be sold at reasonable rates.
Harbour Grace
Jan. 9th 1858.

Ridley & Sons
Have just landed Ex *Robert Reed*, from Alexandria,
1200 Brls. Ex. Spfne. Flour
Strongly recommended,
—ALSO—
Ex *Thomas*, from Montreal,
300 Brls. Sp. Flour
50 do. Pease,
30 do. Oatmeal,
100 Kegs Butter.
Dec. 8th.

BY
PUNTON & MUNN,
The cargo of the Schooner "Navigator" from
Hamburg—Consisting of
1140 Bags No. 12 & 3 BREAD,
250 Firkins Randers BUTTER,
AND
an additional supply of mens and boys **BOOTS**
—ALSO—
Now landing Ex Brig "Julio" from New York
200 Barrels Prime PORK,
550 do. Extra Sp. FLOUR,
Selling off at low rates for Cash.
1858

On Sale.

FREE TRADE!!

THE PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

(At the foot of Cochrane Street.)

Is opened for the sale of every description of English, America, Canadian, and Provincial Staple Articles, and there will be as now, constantly on hand, every variety of Provisions, Groceries, & other articles.

The following is now offered at the lowest remunerating prices—

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Flour | Pork | Beef |
| Bread | Corn Meal | Shoulders |
| Butter | Lard | Indian Corn |
| Tea | Coffee | Cheese |
| Sugar | Candles | Pease |
| Molasses | Syrup | Raisins |
| Tobacco | Wrapping | Figs |
| Chairs | Paper | Soap |
| Wash Stands | Settees | Blacking |
| Water Pails | Tables | Matches |
| Sleds | Bureaus | Brooms |
| Tubs | Toy Pails | Match Safes |
| Mats | Whisks | Washboards |
| Guns | Baskets | Brl. Covers |
| Bran | Gr'n Scoops | Brushes |
| Horse Feed | Pistols | Boxes |
| Wire Sieves | Hatchet | Lute Cords |
| Towel Racks | Helves | Hams |

BOOTS & SHOES.
(English manufacture.)
Manilla CORDAGE,
AND,
SYDNEY COAL.

The whole of the above articles and others too numerous to mention, being laid in for CASH, will be sold as above. The Proprietors motto being "Small profits and quick returns."
an 28.
GEORGE LOFFYS,
Manager.

FIELD FOR SALE!

The Subscriber has received instructions to Sell by Private Bargain, a FIELD, situated in the rear of Harvey and Noad Streets and forming a desirable Site for a Cottage—the greater part has been under cultivation.
H. W. TRAPNELL
Harbour Grace, Nov. 4th 1857

ON SALE.

The Subscribers
Have received per *Mary Banfield* from Liverpool, a further Supply of British
Manufactured Goods,
—ALSO—
Gunpowder & Shot,
(S. S. G.)

And other articles suitable for
TRADING OUTFIT.

Ridley & Sons.
Oct. 28th, 1857.

Superfine Flour.
PUNTON & MUNN
Are now landing Ex *Justina Randell* from Baltimore,
1200 bls. Superfine FLOUR.
Cheap for Cash or FISH.
October 6,

For Sale
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
160 Barrels Extra Baltimore FLOUR,
imported for family use.
DANIEL GREEN.

NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully intimate to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business, on his own premises, as general Dealer and Commission Agent, and hopes, by strict attention and assiduity to merit a share of public patronage and support
Dec. 6. **NICHOLAS PAYNE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to receive Orders from parties who are desirous of obtaining M E N from WATERFORD for next Summers operations in this Country. Parties applying must be prepared to authorise an engagement with the Men for a certain period, and all Orders must be given before the 15th December next.

JAMES & ROBERT KENT.
Orders may also be sent to
Mr. J. MCCARTHY, Carbonear.
Mr. P. DEVEREUX, Harbor Grace.
Mr. JAS. TARRAHAN, Brigus.
Oct. 23.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE.
INTEREST at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, is allowed by this Bank for Money on Special Deposit.
(By order of the Board.)
R. BROWN,
Manager.
Sept. 5.

U I D B A K OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE.
INTEREST at the rate of £4 per Cent. per annum, will be allowed by this Bank for Money on Special Deposit, and all Parties now holding Deposit Receipts, will be credited at the same rate from this date.
(By order of the Board)
JOHN W. SMITH,
Manager.
Spt. 4

HARBOR GRACE. MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that having just received per "SUPERIOR" from Liverpool, a well selected assortment of Medicines & Perfumery, of the best quality. He has opened the above Establishment, trusting that considerable experience in this line of business in St. Johns, with great care and attention on his part, will insure him a share of public patronage and support.
JOHN FENNEL, Jr.
August 26.

Ridley & Sons
Have just received Ex *Marian Ridley* from New York
1400 Brls. Superfine FLOUR
100 do. Mess PORK,
50 half do. do do,
30 Sacks Superior Rio COFFEE.
Oct. 28th, 1857.

The Subscribers.
Have just received per *Queen* from Liverpool a general assortment of
BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS.
Which they now offer for sale
Cheap for Cash.
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS
Sept. 30

BUTTER.
400 Tubs BUTETR per *Highlander* and *Emily Corbett*,
Can be recommended as a
PRIME ARTICLE.
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

For Sale.
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
Ex *Barque Queen*
20 days from Liverpool
their usual extensive and varied selection of
British Manufactured
GOODS
Suitable for the Season
—ALSO—
TEAS—Souchong Hyson and Congon
COFFEE SUGAR RICE &c
CHEAP for CASH—FISH and OIL.
PUNTON & MUNN
Sept. 16

Notices.

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

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IVN 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 a Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only, but which may be kept up, if necessary throughout the whole term of Life.

HAL-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.
Credit given for half the amount of the First Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the 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, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.
INSITUATED—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 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, Months. | Quarterly Premium. | | Half Yearly Premium. | | Annual Premium. | |
|------|----------------|--------------------|----|----------------------|----|-----------------|----|
| | | s. | d. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| 30 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| 35 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| 40 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| 45 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| 50 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| 55 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| 60 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 16 |

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

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to
ROBERT PROWSE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Agent for Newfoundland
January.
PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late *Isabella Richards* are requested to furnish them to the subscribers.
Harbour Grace } John Richards }
May 13' 1857. } Robert Walsh } Executors.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

CASABIANCA.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled;
The flame that lit the battle's wreck
Shone round him o'er the dead.

Yet beautiful and bright he stood,
As born to rule the storm;
A creature of heroic blood,
A proud, though childlike, form.

The flames rolled on,—he would not go,
Without his father's word;
That father, faint in death below,
His voice no longer heard.

He called aloud,—“Say, father, say
If yet my task is done!”
He knew not that the chieftain lay
Unconscious of his son.

“Speak, father!” once again he cried,
“If I may yet be gone,”
And but the booming shots replied,
And fast the flames rolled on.

Upon his brow he felt their breath,
And in his waving hair,
And looked from that lone post of death
In still, yet brave despair.

And shouted, but once more aloud,
“My father! must I stay?”
While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud
The wreathing fires made way.

They wrapt the ship in splendor wild,
They caught the flag on high,
And streamed above the gallant child,
Like banners in the sky.

There came a burst of thunder sound;
The boy,—O, where was he?
Ask of the winds, that far around
With fragments strewed the sea!

With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
That well had borne their part;
But the noblest thing that perished there
Was that young, faithful heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EARTHLY HOPES.

“And so next Thursday is to be your wedding day, Ery?” said a young girl to her companion, as they sat together in the pleasant parlour of a neat dwelling. As you have at length made Ernest happy by naming the day, I suppose your dress is finished,” she continued, looking up mischievously into the blushing face of Ery.

“Yes,” replied the latter, as if only hearing the concluding words; “yes, my dress is finished; come up stairs Clara and you shall see it.” Clara needed no second invitation; and when she had entered her friend's prettily furnished chamber, and taken her accustomed seat beside the window, the bridal robe of plain white tulle was brought from the wardrobe for her inspection. Clara, who was to be bridesmaid at the approaching ceremony, expressed approbation of the dress, as well as of several other matters on which her friend desired her opinion; and after a time she rose to go, saying “that as she had yet some preparations to make, and the day was so near at hand, she should have no time to lose.”

“But you can be ready for Thursday, can you not?” asked Ery, somewhat anxiously, as they stood at the street door.

“Oh, I shall accommodate my arrangements to the time remaining,” was the laughing reply; “I do not think it likely that you will postpone the day on my account—yes I will be ready,” and she tripped lightly down the steps and disappeared.

Ery closed the door, and ascended to her apartment to put away the bridal dress. As she looked upon it other thoughts came into her mind, and she sat down on the low chair just vacated by Clara, casting many an unconscious glance at the opposite house, in which dwelt her lover, so soon to be her husband. Her dress lay unheeded on the bed; and she sat thus for a long time busy with her thoughts; sweet, and happy ones they must have been; for a bright smile often flitted over her dewy lips giving a new charm to the joyous features, which indeed seemed only made for smiles.

Cherish those sweet thoughts yet a little longer, young misdoer—hug those visions of happiness still closer to thy bosom; for, as a sudden tempest cloud overshadows the fair arch of heaven, so shall a dark funeral pall banish thy bright visions—like blooming flowers wrested from the earth, and tossed upon the whirlwind to wither and die, shall thy sweet hopes be up-

turned from their resting-place, leaving but sorrow and desolation and darkness to thee. Cherish them, then, while thou mayest—enjoy the brief moments of bliss which they afford!

At the same hour that Ery sat talking with her friend, Ernest Wilson stood on the deck of a beautiful steamboat; not, however, as one of the passengers, but to take leave of one of his early friends, who was leaving, never perhaps to return to his native land. Brilliant prospects lured him onward, yet still he gazed with fondness and regret on the beautiful shore he was so soon to leave; for it is no commendable fortitude or philosophy which enables one to leave without emotion the hallowed home of childhood; and there was a moisture which shamed not his manhood in the young traveller's eye, as he withdrew his lingering gaze and turned to the friend, whom, as one link in the bright chain he was about to sever, he detained beside him to the last moment. The warning bell sounded, the groups on board began to separate; and parting words were spoken; hands fondly grasped in a last fond pressure, and the next moment the separation realised by many an aching heart, as the boat slowly and gracefully receded, as if willing to allow yet a few fond glances and signals between those who crowded the deck and the saddened groups who saw them depart.

Ernest Wilson, who was one of the last to leave the boat, stood silently watching its quickening motion as it swept onward, throwing the clear waters in a shower of silvery spray around its wheels, and leaving a bright track of leaping waves to still its progress. The day was one of the loveliest of early autumn; the warm sun shone down goldenly from the cloudless sky, and as its radiant beams fell upon the graceful fabric, the fluttering pennant that streamed like a thing of life above, and the gaily dressed throngs that stood beside the railing, it presented a spectacle beautiful, yet solemn. How tranquilly it glides through the opposing waves, thought Ernest, as if conscious of its power, and laughing at the few who even now shrink with dread from the mighty engine. Onward it bounds—another moment and it will disappear. Hark! that fearful crash—that appalling scream of human agony and despair. The iron-bound monster has burst its fetters, and spread ruin and death through that gallant boat with its freight, oh, how precious, of living, loving souls!

Ah! many a household will mourn—many a heart grow sad and earth-weary with the tidings that too soon will reach them; the expectant families that already in anticipation clasp the long absent ones to their hearts—the saddened and lonesome groups that have bid adieu, for a season, to the loved and cherished—and others still, to whom the first intimation of the dear ones will be the intelligence of their awful fate. O Heavenly Father, comfort them in their distress, and soothe their overwhelming sorrow!—for what sorrow, what anguish can equal theirs?

When the first shock of awe and terror was past, and men sought the fatal wreck, others moved amongst the gaily remains that had been hurled upon the shore, which but a few moments previously they had left unconscious of danger; and here, sad to relate, they discovered the lifeless remains of Ernest Wilson, so mangled and disfigured that, but for papers found in his pockets, not even his friends, who were present could have recognised that once proud and manly form. A huge fragment of iron that lay upon his chest, crushing him, as it seemed, into the earth, told the sad story of his doom; and several of his acquaintances, who had collected on the spot, sorrowfully undertook to convey his remains to the home which that morning he had left, buoyant in health and spirits.

Ery Ward was still sitting by her window lost in reverie, when the sound of many footsteps coming through the usually quiet and lonely street aroused her, and looking out she saw with astonishment several young men approaching, bearing carefully a covered litter; while a large, but silent solemn-looking crowd followed. They paused at old Mr. Wilson's house—the door was opened by one who had apparently preceded them—as they entered with their precious burden Ery thought she heard a wild scream from the mother, though the sound was too earthly in its agony to be distinguished; she saw the young man who was to be groomsmen at the approaching wedding dash the tears from his eyes as he replied to the question of a passer-by—she saw the look of horror which overspread the inquirer's face at the reply—and a suspicion of the dreadful truth rushed through her mind. At the same instant Mrs. Ward softly opened the door and approached her daughter, who, reading in her looks a confirmation of her fears, with a short, quick gasp, fell senseless in her mother's arms.

“And was it indeed Ernest, my Ernest, that I saw borne to his home dead—dead!” exclaimed Ery, wildly, when after several days she was able to sit up, and converse rationally with her mother. What a change had those few days made in that fair girl! How touching was the mournful expression of that youthful face—how full of unutterable anguish were the tones of her once gay and joyous voice! The eyes of her tender parent filled with tears as she looked upon her child, but seeing how overpowering was the resolution of her brave-

ment she strove to comfort and soothe her; but her words for a time seemed to fall on an unheeding ear. It was Thursday, the day appointed for the wedding, and the recollection added to Ery's sorrow.

“My child, my poor child,” said Mrs. Ward, at length, as she twined her arms about her trembling form, “do not give way thus. Bend humbly to the will of God; it is he that has afflicted you—rebel not, my child, against this dispensation.”

“I know I should not, mother,” replied Ery, with a fresh burst of tears. “But, alas! if you only knew how—oh, where shall I find comfort now?”

“Look up, my sweet girl! He that has afflicted will comfort you—He will give you the strength you need. And remember my own darling,” added the mother, as she now sobbed aloud, you are all I have—bear up for my sake against this.”

The right chord was touched. Ery threw her arms fondly around her mother: “I am selfish, indeed, dearest mother, but I will no longer afflict you thus; I will try to be resigned.” And with a strong effort Ery controlled her feelings, and went about the house as usual; and even tried to console Ernest's parents, who were almost overpowered by the sudden and awful death of their eldest and favourite child. But the watchful eye of the anxious mother saw that all was not right with her gentle, uncomplaining daughter. The stroke had fallen too suddenly, too deeply on her young spirit; and with all her outward calmness, and assumed cheerfulness, she knew that the stricken heart was silently breaking. Slowly, but surely, this her first deep sorrow was crushing the vital energies of that delicate young creature, so unfitted to struggle against her unexpected bereavement; and when the spring burst forth with gladness and beauty, Ery Ward bowed her head meekly to the stroke of death, and in her mother's arms breathed out her gentle, sorrowing spirit.

They laid her beside her betrothed, in the quiet churchyard; and deep and sincere was the grief of many for the two young beings so sadly stricken down in the morning of their existence—an existence which had bid fair to be so bright and joyous. Mrs. Ward did not long survive the death of her only child. She sunk into a decline, from which there was no recovery for one so lonely and desolate; and the anniversary of the fatal day, which had brought sorrow and anguish to so many, and blighted forever their pleasing hopes and bright anticipations, mother and daughter slept together in one grave.

M. L. M.

A FLIRTATION WITH A FAIR AMERICAN.

“What flirts all you men are,” said she. “But oh, my sakes! ain't that tree lovely! just one mass of flowers. Hold me up, please, Mr. Slick, till I get a branch of that apple-tree. Oh dear! how sweet it smells.”—Well, I took her in my arms and lifted her up, but she was a long time a chousing of a wreath, and that one she put round my hat, and then she gathered some sprigs for a nosegay. “Don't hold me so high, please. There, smell that, ain't it beautiful? I hope I ain't a showin' of my ankles.”—“Lucy, how my heart beats,” said I, and it did too, it thundered like a sledge-hammer; I actually thought it would have torn my waistcoat buttons off. “Don't you hear it go bump, bump, bump, Lucy? I wonder if it ever busts like a boiler; for holdin' such a gal as you be, Lucy, in one's arms ain't safe, it is as much as one's—” “Don't be silly,” said she, leavin' 'er, or I'll get right down this minit. No,” she said, “I don't hear it beat; I don't believe you've got any heart at all.”—“There,” said I, bringin' her a little farther forward, “don't you hear it now? Listen.”—“No,” said she, “it's nothing but your watch tickin',” and she larfed like anythin'. “I thought so.”—“You hav'n't got no heart at all, have you?” said I.—“It never has been tried yet,” said she; “I hardly know whether I have one or not.”—“Oh! then you don't know whether it is in the right place or not?”—“Yes it is,” said she, “a pullin of my whiskers; yes, it's just in the right place, just where it ought to be,” and she put my hand on it, where else would you have it, dear, but where it is?” But, hush! said she; I saw Eunice Share just now; she is a comin' round the turn there. Set me down quick, please. Ain't it provokin' that gal fairly harnts me. I hope she didn't see me in your arms. I'll lift her up to the tree too, said I, if you like; and then—“Oh no!” said she, “it ain't worth while. I don't care what she says or thinks one snap of my finger.”—Sam Slick.

A KNOWING BEGGAR.

A beggar posted himself at the door of the Chancery Court, and kept saying, “A penny, please, sir! Only one penny, sir, before you go in.”—“And why, my man?” inquired an old country gentleman.—“Because, sir, the chances are you will not have one when you come out,” was the beggar's reply.—Punch.

An Irishman, on being told that a newly-invented stove would save just half his usual fuel, “Arrah, then, I'll have two, and save it all, my Jewel!”

The *Deseret News* (Mormonite) has the following story. “A woman was walking, and a man looked at her and followed her. The woman said, ‘Why do you follow me?’—He answered, ‘Because I have fallen in love with you.’—The woman said, ‘Why are you in love with me?’—My sister is much handsomer than I! she is coming after me, go and make love to her.’—The man turned back and saw a woman with an ugly face. Being greatly displeased, he went again to the other woman and said, ‘Why did you tell a story?’—The woman answered, ‘Neither did you speak truth; for if you are in love with me, why did you go after another woman?’—The man was confounded. We should rather think he was.”

The *Morning Post* revives a good story appropos to English reserve. An Englishman and a German were travelling together in a diligence and both smoking. The German did all in his power to draw his companion into conversation, but to no purpose; at one moment he would, with a superabundance of politeness, apologise for drawing his attention to the fact that the ash of his cigar had fallen on his waistcoat, or a spark was endangering his neckerchief. At length the Englishman, exclaimed, “Why the deuce can't you leave me alone! Your coat-tail has been burning for the last ten minutes! but I didn't bother you about it.”

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—The course of true love never does run smooth. A young gentleman lately found it so; and, as he thought, to punish the hesitating fair one, rushed off and married himself to another. He was a splendidly handsome fellow. The subject being talked of at some party, one of the company asked, “was it not very sudden? I did not know that he was acquainted with her.” Upon some one answering, “He was a foolish fellow, and being angry with Miss Smith, determined to marry the first girl he met in his pique,” a young lady, who was present, innocently exclaimed, “Oh dear me, I wish he had met me in his pique!” we never heard of a better specimen of thinking aloud.

A physician once advised Sydney Smith to “take a walk upon an empty stomach.”—“Whose stomach?” asked the wit.

The woman who was driven to her wit's end, found her way back last week, having given her pursuers the go-by.

The negroes in the West Indies say that monkeys are little men who won't talk for fear they should be set to work.

EDITORIAL APPEAL.—An Eastern editor announces the arrival of a twelfth responsibility at his house, and makes the following appeal thereafter. “More subscribers wanted immediately at this office.”

—Printers on the wing! “Among other innovations which the mammoth steamer Great Eastern is about to inaugurate, will be the publication of a daily paper on board for the benefit of the travelling public—the regular ‘public of travellers’—whom she may be bearing across the ocean. This startling feature is anticipated on the western waters of the New World; for the New Orleans and St. Louis packet steamer James E. Woodruff now sails equipped with the force and material for the publication of a regular daily paper on board during her trips up and down the river, with a job office attached, for the printing of bills of fare and other work.”

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 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 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.

“DAU
REDUCED
IN order to me
Subscriber ch
rates hither to ch
continue until fu
All other re
50 Tons
From 50 to
100 Tons
From 100 to
200 Tons
From 200
250 Tons
From 250
300 Tons
From 300
450 Tons
From 450
“ 500
“ 600
“ 700
“ 800
“ 900
Oct. 23
Office
The follow
Board or t
Resolved
be accounta
publ
has control
ed by the w
cretary for
Resolved
Roads, or
have autho
work of any
the written
tary.
NOTI
THE
of Cree
Harbor,
was on th
by one of
sive rang
LIGHT,
high way
to submit
seen fr
miles. Y
this Light
until Bo
Jean, wi
berth—o
and our
a moder
Ras
Green
long. 58
Board
St. Jo
W
St. J
60
Appt