

The Conception-Bay Alman.

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

VOL. 2. HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1857. No. 1.

NOTICE.

Office of the Board of Works,

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BOARD OF WORKS hereby give notice that the temporary Light exhibited on Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina Harbour, Trinity Bay, since the 1st March last, was on the 13th instant, removed, and replaced by one of a more brilliant character and extensive range. This is a FIXED WHITE LIGHT, burns at an elevation of 92 feet above high water, exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, and in favourable weather will be seen from E. N. E. seaward, to S. 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 Branlies Rocks by steering for Green Island Light.
Green Island is situated in lat. 43. 30. N. long. 53.03 West.

JOHN STUART
Acting Secretary Board of Works.
Board of Works Office,
St. John's, 18th July, 1857.

F. R. PAGE.

BEGS to return thus publicly his thanks to those inhabitants of Harbour Grace and Carbonear who subscribed to his Chart of St. John's, and also to those who promised their support for performing a like work for Harbour Grace.

FREDERICK R. PAGE

Is now willing to undertake the publication of the Chart, shewing Entrance, Harbour and Town, on the same plan as that of St. John's should a sufficient number of subscribers come forward to warrant him in doing so. Some time has already been devoted to the preparation of a manuscript, which may be seen during Mr. PAGE'S stay, for a few days at

TOUSSAINTS HOTEL

Price 10s.—100 subscribers will warrant the execution of the work.
A List for Subscribers is now open.
Harbour Grace, August 3.

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
His Premises and Property in Catt Harbour
CONSISTING OF
**A Dwelling House
Shop, two Stores,**

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

JOHN BRIDE.
30y 7th. 1857.

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 Lufim, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines and offers them to free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH.

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Bloch 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 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.

W & J. JILLARD
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacs, Accordians, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments Sold and Repaired.

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

BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the 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 inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbutic Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scourvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, dispensing this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health. Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

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

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

OFFICE at the head of Messrs. GIBORNE and HENDERSON 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 Kiug's Cove,—every Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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

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

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

W. L. SOLOMON.

Post-Master General.
Post Office Department,
Newfoundland
9th April 1857.

THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

(From *Willmer & Smith's European Times*)
August 15.

INAUGURATION OF THE LOUVRE.
PARIS, August 14.—This event took place today. The Emperor in his address said that the monuments of a nation portrayed its history. He then congratulated the nation upon the possession of the political order that permitted the realisation of a project which had occupied the contemplation of every dynasty of France. The Emperor's pardon will be extended; on the occasion of the *fete* of August 15, to 93 persons condemned for various offences.

BANK OF FRANCE.
PARIS, AUG. 14.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the monthly statement made up to last night. The Bulletin shows a decrease of upwards of three-fourths of a million sterling, compared with the previous return. There is a slight addition to the notes in circulation, all in the amount of Bills discounted, and in the advances made on Public Securities and Railway Securities.

PRUSSIA.
BERLIN, August 13.—The Chambers are to be convoked for the month of October.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.
A despatch from Turin announces that the King is suffering from indisposition.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
The mail steamer Ireland has arrived at Dartmouth, with dates from the Cape to June 24th. In the colonial House of Assembly the subject of the construction of railways has been discussed. The native accounts of the wretchedness and mortality in Kaffirland, from want, are most distressing. Thousands of starving Kaffirs, the victims of the prophet's delusion, were pouring into Faku's country, and the upper Umzimvubu district, where they were likely to form a new nation of predatory banditti, dangerous to the border farmers of Natal. Accounts from the Zulu country represent that land to be in a most unsettled and precarious state. Ketchwaya had all the power on his side, and was anxious to sue on the most friendly terms with our government; he proposed shortly to visit the capital in person.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
LAYING DOWN THE CABLE.
The following telegraphic despatch has been forwarded by Mr. George Seward, secretary to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, dated Valencia, 10th August, 4 p.m.:

"The work of laying down the Atlantic cable is going on up to the present time as satisfactorily as its best friends can desire. Nearly 300 miles have now been successfully laid into the sea. The depth of the sea—the depth of water into which the cable is now being submerged—is about 1700 fathoms, or about two miles. The transmission from the shallow to the greater depths was effected without difficulty. The signals are everything an electrician could desire; the ships are sailing out with a moderately fair breeze, and paying out at the rate of five miles per hour; messages are being interchanged between the ships and the shore. All well on board, in excellent spirits, and hourly becoming more and more trustful of success.

(Signed) "WM. WHITEHOUSE Electrician,
"GEORGE SEWARD, Secretary."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT TO THE CABLE.
An accident of some description has occurred to the Atlantic cable. Up to four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th, constant signals and messages had been received, in one of which, received some twenty hours previously, it was stated that the ships had arrived in the two miles depth. At four a.m. Irish time, the electric signals suddenly ceased. On testing for insulation, there was found to be a total loss, which, from the indication of resistance coils, would seem to have occurred at a distance of from 350 to 400 miles from Valencia.

VALENTIA, Aug. 13.—Her Majesty's steamer *Cyclops* has returned. The Atlantic cable has been injured, and a length of about 300 miles is lost for the present. A considerable portion of this, however, may yet be recovered.

MISCELLANY.

A fire at Dantzic has destroyed twenty houses and a school.

The Prince of Orange has embarked to make a tour of the Mediterranean.

Advice from St. Petersburg announce that the chief of the Bouriat, a very powerful and nomadic tribe, professing Lamaism, has embraced Christianity, as have also his own family and 70 of his kindred, and that he has begged the Czar to be the godfather to his baptism.

"The King of Saxony, who has been for some time in this city," says a letter from Leipzig, "attends very assiduously the lectures of the several professors at the University. King John has always been a great admirer of the scientific pursuits."

Steam communication is about to be introduced on the River Neimen, and will place in direct communication the two great granaries of

Kiew and Pinek. Two companies have been formed in the latter town with the above object, and they have ordered steamers to be constructed in Belgium.

The *Independente* of Turin states that five Swiss soldiers having deserted from Naples, arrived at Teroli a few days ago in a state of great exhaustion from want of food. They had made their escape in a small boat with but a scanty supply of water, had been several days at sea, encountered dangers. They had been sent to prison until further orders.

The supplement of the *Italia del Popolo* was seized at Genoa on the 5th instant. It contained a third article, signed "Giuseppe Mazzini," on the situation of affairs in Europe. He endeavored to demonstrate in that article what the duty of the population of the Sardinian States during an attempt at revolution in Italy. The *Attolico* and the *Movimento* have been seized and the editor of the former imprisoned.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY SEPT. 9, 1857.

DEFENCE AND RECRIMINATION.

'You are the most impatient man in St. John's SEATON.'

Such was the greeting we once heard, accorded to, the Editor of the *Express* by a countryman of his own; and the reply was—simply a grin and a mutter between apology and evasion.—The Editor then stood in the presence of a member of the Executive: We thought at the time that the minister was rather severe; but we have since found that he knew his man better than we. Perhaps within the whole range of Newfoundland Editorship, for egotistic impudence and malignity, the production which we have now to consider, has never been surpassed, we shrink instinctively from further contact with the writer, but a sense of duty to our supporters and to the cause which we advocate, compels us to reply.

In the first place we do not profess to be an opposition journalist, at least to that cause under which cognomen the present government became established; but in our first Editorial we plainly set forth "that under whatever name wrong may be perpetrated, we would be found the uncompromising accuser and where equal rights liberty and justice are maintained we should ever be recognized as the consistent advocate—the unflinching supporter." If our opposites to the acts of the present ministry become now non-effective from a too frequent repetition of complaint we must bow to the public decision; but with Truth for our pole-star we can enter into no compromise, and faithfully stating facts and drawing natural deductions therefrom, we must leave the result to the justice and intelligence of the country.

The *Express* would further imply that in the appropriation of £250 for this demonstration the government were not reprehensible, and adds "that we are not correctly informed as to facts. We shall see how triumphantly he maintains these propositions."
"Who told him?" says the *Express* "of a Regatta appropriation of £250 by the Government, or that the citizens of St. John's, would not contribute a portion of the outlay for the proposed demonstration?"

To the first part of this compound question we would gently whisper to our *consistant* contemporary "nobody Sir." The St. John's papers generally—*Express*, not excluded, furnished us with the necessary information, viz, that, a Dinner, a Ball, and a Regatta had been decided on and that Mr. the Hon. Mr. the Hon. John Kent on behalf of the Government, first guaranteed, that the larger proportion of the expenses would be defrayed from the public funds. Secondly expressed his conviction that the Government would defray the expenses of that part of the demonstration in which the public at large should participate,—and finally stated that the local government had appropriated £250 to meet the outlay contemplated.

The *Express* ought now to be sufficiently enlightened as to our authority.

With regard to the second part of the query we would respectfully remind our numerous friends and supporters in St. John's that we never questioned the fact that a "portion of the outlay would be borne by the citizens." We entertain too high an opinion of the respectable portion of St. John's Society to think for a moment that they would accept of any thing from the ministry for such demonstrations as a public Dinner and a Ball or for any other object in which they alone would participate. The observation of the *Express* on this head was mere clap-trap, and the particulars about fireworks and Regatta prizes, were puerile, and unworthy a moment's consideration, what does it signify to the country, whether the money was to be expended on Powder or Spirits, Prizes or Pastry; the injustice would be the same, the appropriation equally fraudulent and the *Express* explanation upon such points is simply, bald, and despicable to proceed.—

"We thought" says the *Express* "that the *Conception-Bay Man* was aware that in the absence of municipalities in the Colony, the li-

cence money and other dues which would be received by a Corporation are paid into the Colonial Treasury, and all public expenditures defrayed therefrom."

The Editor of the *Express* for once thought correctly; we were perfectly aware of that fact, but what of that? Let that sapient Editor glance over his recently published statement of the general Expenditure, and he will find about £30,000 Expended in and about St. Johns, against £15,000 in the whole country beside, and that too without taking into account ministerial salaries, and reserved salaries of ex-Officials paid to make room for our present Hon. batch; and yet the few hundred pounds "license money with other dues," would, according to the *Express* be a sufficient set off for such an idle, and ephemeral malappropriation of the public funds.

But the most astounding argument is still to be considered. The Editor of the *Express* "thinks he remembers something of an increased police force being lately advocated by the consistent C. B. Man. Does he know that police expenditure is defrayed by municipalities?" Frigidious! And because in the second district in the Island, and which returns two liberal members to parliament, two efficient constables are made to subservise all purposes, and we complain, and make an appeal to the only source of remedy which a corrupt state of things affords; we are deemed inconsistent. But what parity is there between the cases? so long as the present system of public fraud and ministerial delinquency is kept up—so long must we descend to solicit that necessary aid which under other circumstances would be properly and amply provided for.—And so we dismiss the argument.

But it remains to notice what is of less consequence, viz, the gross personality. We are described as "discharging the bile of the disappointed partisan, while commenting on the proceedings of our late masters." To this we may briefly observe that we held an appointment and received a small salary from the Colony for fourteen years previous to the Establishment of what may be termed a thoroughly corrupt government; the candid expression of liberal opinions, in connection with some trifling misunderstanding had caused our dismissal, when our cause was taken up by the liberal members of the assembly, by whose recommendation we were appointed to another situation, which we resigned at the instance of the premier in order to assist in reporting the Debates of the House of Assembly, but the arrangement was defeated not by the premier, who regretted it, not by any member of the Government, that we are aware of; but by the machinations of the Hon. the Speaker in connexion with the principle speech manufacturer to the Assembly, whose object was to secure the reporting of the House to himself and a favourite assistant; and of the Council to his brother in law, in all which he triumphantly succeeded. We required only time for practice and time was denied us, in this only the Premier was culpable, that he wanted the decision and moral courage necessary to counteract the scheme of a more unprincipled politician than himself.

When we engaged to serve the liberal government, we thought their acts were likely to be in accordance with their liberal professions; one session convinced us to the contrary; we did not much regret our separation, and we indignantly reject the foul insinuation that in our new calling we are actuated by vindictive feelings: Neither has our Editorial prolixity been called in question by any save the *Express*; that political modulator, by whose influence society must be kept in a wholesome state of vacillation; censuring where censure may be safe, and flattering where flattery may be advantageous—Whose fiat must decide as to what is most execrable and what most praiseworthy in our not only politically corrupt, but morally depraved ministry. Flourishing times in the Capital, and jovial fraternisation, must become the great Sign-Manuel of Editorial charity, political freedom, and liberal progress: How insignificant to the minister, to the lately dubbed Hon. Dolts, or to the always watchful and half expectant *Express* that in many of the Out Ports persons are positively sinking into their graves for the want of a small portion of the fund available for races, but not for their relief, and some of those, persons too whose names have been struck off the permanent poor list on the score of economy—Ministerial economy! Oh glorious John, who so grandiloquently tendered government assistance for the races, had you forgotten your humbler essay upon salted Cods Heads and offal for aged Fishermen; for Widows and Orphans.

And dare the "Express" at the same time support an expenditure so flagitious and an economy so revolting? perhaps not, but he would pander to the men who scruple not to do so; even honorary supporters and adventurers, Political and Editorial, may be flattered into acquiescence, by occasionally dining, drinking and capering with executive Councillors, quasi Judges, and acting Attorney Generals; and provided they have a promise of Patronage hiccoped out by an official debauchee, the cause of Patriotism of justice and humanity may slumber for another century.

The following letter was received too late for our last publication, but the censure conveyed is too well merited to be omitted by the C. B. MAN,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN—DEAR SIR

I must own myself considerably astonished at the cool manner in which the usually matter of fact Editor of the *Express* attempts to throw dust in the eyes of the public, respecting the Government grant of £250—for Boat races and an exhibition of fireworks to celebrate the arrival of the expected Steam Ships with the Telegraph Cable.

In answer to your just observations on the subject, he cites the examples of the Cities of Quebec and Montreal having contributed largely to a similar purpose, on the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada—But, Mr. Seaton well knows, these illuminations were not paid for out of the funds of the Provincial Government but at the Cost of the municipal bodies—and if our St. John's officials and neighbours want squibs and Crackers, let them Crack them at their own expense and not at that of our Harbor people, who, while they have to pay the piper, Cannot dance to the music—it would tell infinitely more to the credit of the metropolitan millionaires, if they would defray the amount by a private subscription, which might be headed by the minister, who is so desirous that he and his neighbours should have a little amusement.

Your obedient Servant.
A N OUT-PORT MAN.

"It is appointed unto All once to die"

DEAD.—on Sunday the 30th ult., after a lingering illness borne with Christian resignation to the Divine will—Mary the beloved Wife of Mr. John Richards of this place aged 54 years.

SMITH'S INTELLIGENCE

ENTERED
August 21.—Cecile,—Bernier, Montreal, 14 days, Flour &c.
Sept. 7.—Baltic.—Stephens, Baltimore 18, Prvs. Cherub,—Tolman, Liverpool 21, Salt. Panton & Munn.
August 29.—Nra Sra de Begona.—Gonzalez, Torreveja,—36 days.
Sept. 4.—Spirit of the Times,—Martin, Liverpool, 22 days.
7.—Olive,—Bernier, Montreal 10, days Ridley & Sons.
Highlander,—Frazer, Baddeck C.B. Cattle, 7 ds, Rutherford Brothers.
CLEARED.
Sept. 5.—Rothesay,—Taylor, Brazil, Fish. Baalieu,—sparks,—Labrador, ballast. Cecil,—Berrier, Quebec, do. Sofia,—Llovit, Spain, Panton & Munn.
August 27.—Kelpie,—Bulley, Pernambuco, sept. 5.—Vicenta, (sp) Orts, Alicant. Ridley & Sons.
7.—Mary Ann,—Baicam, Sydney C.B. Rutherford Brothers.

MEMORANDUM
"Spirit of the Times" from Liverpool on 20 Aug. spoke the Barque "Ann Holyberg" of Liverpool from Calcutta 133 days in Lat. 50 05 N. and Lon. 17 23 West. On the 23rd Barque "Emma Goodwin" bound east Lat 49 05 N. Lon. 25 29 West.—Sept, 3rd passed a schooner bound east with Messrs. McBride & Kerrs House Flag—about 150 miles east of St. John's.

Just Received,

EX BALTIC from Baltimore.
628 Barrels superfine FLOUR.
129 do. Prime PORK.

ALSO

Ex "Cecile" from Montreal.
60 Casks family BUTTER.

Cheap for Cash, Fish, or Oil.
PUNTON & MUNN.

Sept. 8.

Just arrived.
Per BALTIC from Baltimore,
500 Barrels superfine FLOUR.

50 Do. PORK.

Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil,
WILLIAM DONNELLY,

Sept 9.

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August 25,

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

For Sale.
By the Subscribers,
Ex "Mary Ann" from
Bathurst.
50,000 Pine BOARD,
a very good article,
10,000 Pine Plank,
1 2 & 3 inch.
5,000 Studding
4. X 3.
5,000 do. 5. X 4.
20 M. Laths.
200 M. Prime Cedar
Shingles.
 RUTHERFORD, BROTHERS.
 sept. 7,

For Sale.
 THE CARGO OF THE BRIG JOHN BENSON
 CONSISTING OF
70,000 feet PRIME PINE
BOARD.
 RUTHERFORD & BROTHERS
 August 18
 Ledger and Express, one week.

Ridley & Sons.
 HAVE JUST LANDED.
 Ex "Haidee" from Hamburg
1400 BAGS No 1 2 & 3 BREAD.
250 FURKINS Randers BUTTER,
 ON HAND,
 OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,
SUPERFINE FLOUR,
 Baltimore & Canadian—
PORK,
 Prime & Mess,
BUTTER,
 New Grass
MOLASSES,
 Choice Muscovado,
 CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR
 CASH.
 August 18.

BY PUNTON & MUNN.
 The Cargo of the Schooner "Alice Mowe,"
 FROM BALTIMORE
 1330 Barrels Superfine
FLOUR
 200 Barrels Prime Mess
PORK,
 50 Boxes Cavendish
TOBACCO,
 All of which will be sold Cheap for
 CASH, FISH OR
OIL,
 August 18.

For Sale.
THE
SUBSCRIBERS
 Offer for Sale the cargo of the Brigantine
 "COMMISSARY,"
 CONSISTING OF
100,000 feet Hemlock
BOARD.
10,000 feet Hardwood
PLANK.
10,000 LATHS.
 and
80 Tubs
BUTTER.
A good article.
 RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.
 August 25,
 Ledger & Express

NOTICES,
 HARBOR GRACE.
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
 THE UNDERSIGNED
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 ex-
 perience in this line of business in St. Johns, with
 great care and attention on his part, will in-
 sure him a share of public patronage and support.
 JOHN FENNEL, Jr.
 August 26.

WHOEVER harbours or employs
 RICHARD WALSH,
 the Shipped servant of EDWARD MAHER,
 of St. John's, Tailor, after this notice will be
 prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the
 law.
HOGSETT & FLOOD
 Solicitors for
MR. EDWARD MAHER,
 August 20. 3 ins.

The Subscribers,
 Have just received per Barque "Rothesay,"
 FROM DEMERARA,
123 PUNCHEONS choice
MOLASSES.
 CHEAP FOR CASH,
 FISH OR
OIL.
 PUNTON & MUNN
 August 12

COALS!
A cargo of prime Syd-
ney Coal just ar-
rived ex Issabella
Sold low for
CASH.
 If taken from the Vessel
WILLIAM DONNELLY.
 July 15th 1857.

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

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

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

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

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

BRITANNIA MUTUAL
LIFE ASSOCIATION.
 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
 INSTITUTED—1839.

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters
Patent.
 Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduc-
 tion 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 se-
 lected.
 Premiums charged for every three months
 difference of age—not, as is usually the cases
 for every whole year only.
 Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusu-
 ally 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 reduc-
 tion 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.

(MUTUAL.)
 Extract from Table with Particulars in profits after
 Seven Yearly Payments.

Age.	Months.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	0	0	12	4	4	12	4
30	3	0	12	4	4	12	4
35	6	0	12	4	4	12	4
40	9	0	12	4	4	12	4
45	12	0	12	4	4	12	4
50	15	0	12	4	4	12	4
55	18	0	12	4	4	12	4
60	21	0	12	4	4	12	4

(PROPRIETARY.)
 Extract from the Half Credit Rates
 of Premium.

Age.	Years.	Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
25	7	1	19	2	2
30	10	2	3	3	6
35	13	2	9	10	10
40	16	2	18	4	4
45	19	3	9	8	0
50	22	3	5	0	6
55	25	4	5	6	4
60	28	6	13	4	4

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

NOTICE.
PERSONS having claims against the estate
 of the late Isabella Richards are reques-
 ed to furnish them to the subscribers:
 Harbour Grace { John Richards } Executors.
 May 13 1857. { Robert Walsh }

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
 CAPITAL — £200,000,000 IN
 SHARES £20 EACH. 1,000,
TRUSTEES
JOHN SHAWLEIGH —
JOHN NAYL, R. Esq., Esq.
DIRECTORS, ETC., sq., LIVERPOOL
C. HARRIS TURNER, Esq., Chairman.
J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, sq., Deputy-Ch
FIRE BRANCH.
 Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding at
 most every Office in the United Kingdom.
 Losses promptly and liberally paid.
SECURITY OF A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY
PAID UP.

LIFE BRANCH.
 Stamps on Policies not Charged. Forfeitures
 of Policy cannot take place from
 unintentional mistake.
MEDICAL FEES PAID.
 Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus
 Declared, 1855.
 Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the
 sum assured; being, on ages from
 twenty to forty, 50 per
 cent on the premium.
PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS
EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Div.
1845 29	£ 1020	£ s. d. 242 18 4	18
1846 24	1000	194 5 0	162
1846 33	2900	480 15 0	320
1847 10	300	46 4 0	40
1848 23	100	14 8 2	10
1849 27	500	46 18 4	4

"This Company added about £90,000
 to its permanent capital, for the increased
 protection of its Insurers. This step dis-
 tinctly shows that the Company has always
 acted upon the principle enunciated by one
 of the directors at the last Annual Meeting
 of the proprietors—that the interests of the
 assured have a paramount claim on the
 directors—a claim superior even to that of
 the shareholders themselves.

"From that moment, as might be ex-
 pected, the Company attained the highest
 consideration throughout the country, and
 has retained it ever since. The result is
 shown in the unexampled fact that its Fire
 Revenue alone rose in about five years
 from little more than £30,000 to about
 £130,000!"
 "A further cause of this rapid growth
 lies somewhat more below the surface, but
 is yet of importance. From inquiry we
 learn that no fire office possessing half the
 above revenue annually deposits its accounts
 with the Registrar-general.

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

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

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

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

To the Editor of the Conception-Bay Man.
Bay Roberts August. 1857

Dear Sir,—I several times intended to send you the enclosed "American Temperance Poetry," but neglected to do so, till now hearing that the arch enemy is mastering some of my late Brother Sons of Temperance, actually making them proclaim themselves either fools or deceivers; I send them to you, and hope they may do some good.

Where now are our true Temperance men—now is the time to show their mettle—let them nail the Temperance flag to the mast-head of Public opinion and fight by it till the last, and the God of battles will give a bloodless victory—but let them use no weapon but the word of truth and soberness—they will be successful; for sure I am that there are many who think as I do on the subject, and who would well serve the good cause if they could only be induced to come forward.

Please publish those verses, and use the means now at your command, as you have those of yore in the same good cause, and though the way now may look cheerless we will yet see it bright and clear.

Pray excuse my thus addressing you, but I am sorry to see that noble cause in the service of which I enlisted twenty-five years ago now brought to shame by its own fallen children.

May not the cry be raised now—as of old to the men of God of our day "Oh thou man of God there is death in the pot."

H. R. W. G.

LINES WRITTEN ON A PUNCEON OF SPIRITS.

Within those wooden walls confined,
The ruin lurks of human kind;
More mischiefs here united dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued th' Egyptian flocks,
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose;
The envenomed tongue the horrid oath;
The fist for fighting nothing loth;
The passion quick, no words can tame,
That bursts like sulphur into flame;
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

For ever fastened be this door!
Confined within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape
E'en now are plotting their escape;
In all their dirt of death reside
Revenge that never was satisfied;
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murder, maiming, and dispute;
Assaults, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The giddy thought on mischief bent,
The midnight hour in folly spent;
All these within this cask appear,
And Jack the hangman in the rear.

Thrice happy he, who early taught
By nature, ne'er this poison sought;
Who, friendly to his own repose,
Treads under foot this worst of foes;
He, with the purring stream content,
The beverage quaff that nature meant,
A spring that's never known to fail
Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

THE TOAST.

Fill up the cup, the bowl, the glass,
With wine and spirits high,
And we will drink, while round they pass,
To—Vice and Misery.

Push quickly round the draught again,
And drain the goblet low,
And drink in revelry's swelling strain,
To—Reason's overthrow!

Fill, fill again—fill higher still!
The glass more warmly press—
Fill up and drink, and drink and fill
To—Human Beastliness!

Push round, push round in quick time—
The lowest drop be spent
In one loud round—Guilt and Crime!
And—Crime's just punishment!

Fill, fill again—fill to the brim,
To—Loss of honest fame!
Quaff—deeper quaff—while now we drink,
Our wives, our children's shame!

Push round! push round, with loudest
Of mirth and revelry— [cheers,
We drink to Woman's sighs and tears,
And children's poverty.

Fill up the glass—fill yet more high!
Thus soon ne'er let us part—
Stop not at woman's tear and sigh,
Give—Beauty's broken heart!

Once more! while power shall yet remain,
E'en with its latest breath,
Drink! to yourselves—DISEASE AND PAIN,
AND INFAMY AND DEATH!

FROM THE "REPORTER."

THE TRUE POLICY.

When a party succeeds to the possession of power, there is one thing they should especially guard against, namely, the perversion of that power to purposes of individual aggrandisement and thereby to a betrayal of the interests they represent. No governing party can ever hope for any lengthened retention of a power which they thus abuse; for it becomes the plain duty, as it is the interest of a people whose confidence is once betrayed, to employ every available means to check the growing evil, and lop the treason in the bud. The greater the confidence reposed by a party in the persons whom they invest with power, the greater and more decided is the reaction upon the discovery of its betrayal. It is quite true that people do not generally incline to suspect those whom they have learned to regard with confidence; but when once they do suspect them; when once the truth flashes upon their minds that the professions which they had been accustomed to regard as real, are but a cloak to conceal dark and treacherous designs; then, indeed, comes a reaction which knows no quarter, and admits no qualification, but swells and surges onward until the fabric of deception lies level with the ground. This after all, is but natural. The disposition of man justifies it; his interests impel him to it. How could you deem it otherwise? Some men there are, no doubt, who like caged birds drop with a subdued nature in the confined atmosphere of a state of slavery. Such men, feel, if they do not say, "I am satisfied" to be ridden over, but I would rather not, if I could help it; but I cannot help it. Do not, sir, if you please." But this is not the nature of man, this wining, helpless, soulless submission to wrong and oppression, to deception, treachery, and thrall belongs no more to man than the chirp of the imprisoned linnet to the royal eagle who swoops his way amid the lightnings of heaven, his majesty expanding the higher he soars. No, mankind never court their own humiliation, they never drop themselves into the degrading mire of self-imposed slavery; on the contrary, their aim is ever onward, their aspirations freedomward; and the power which places the yoke upon their necks must be other than that which they themselves create. A people may be subdued to be sure; they may be enslaved; they may be reduced to a state of the most abject and pitiful degradation, but not by themselves. When the ruling power springs from the people, there the people are paramount; there they act for themselves and through themselves. So it is in England; so it is in the Republic of America; and it is in every country possessing a free constitution of government. This, too, is the governing condition in these Colonies here by the Atlantic. Newfoundland has her free constitution now, but it is new to her, and like a sword in the hand of the unskilled, it is not impossible that she might work herself injury with it. It is, however, a fine defensive weapon and well deserving close attention and the devotion of a little time to acquire a knowledge of its true nature and a mastery in the use of it. A ministry raised into the seat of power, men into whose hands the sword of the popular will has been entrusted, should take good heed not to wield it against the people from whom they have received it—against the party who have thrust it into their hands. If they attempt to do this; if in the confidence of an overweening selfishness of power and pay such men dare to strike the hand that raised them; if they venture upon cutting up in detail the party to whom they belonged, and to whom they owe their elevation; if they plan, adopt, and carry into practice such a course of action as this, they must surely fall, and fall as persons deserve to fall.

(From The Patriot, August 31.)

The news conveyed to us by Telegraph from Halifax, as copied below, of the breaking of the Oceanic Cable when only one-sixth of the distance across the Atlantic, and that sixth the least difficult of the whole, did not in the least surprise us, though, from the sanguine temperament of some of our contemporaries, people were almost led to believe that there was little more to do in submerging this immense coil of wire and gum under the boisterous waters of the vast Atlantic, than paying out a hempen warp in the port of St. John. We regarded it from the first in a much calmer mood. We could not conceal from ourself the thousand chances of failure of the first attempt to accomplish a work of such magnitude, surrounded by so much peril; and though we heartily share the regret felt by tens of thousands of people at the misfortune, there is, after all, something amusing in the uncalculating anxiety manifested by our folk to get up a "demonstration" to welcome the "strangers," when they should arrive! Hence, the amplest preparations were being made to cook up a dinner, to get up a Ball to furnish an aquatic race—and to make the latter more amusing, the Colonial Secretary was authorized to pledge the Government to a grant of £250 for the purpose! The fresh provision market has been forestalled for the past week—ducks and geese and capons and turkeys have been bought up and cooped to such an extent that a chicken could not be had at any price! And cart loads of green vegetables and fruits have been provided in quantities sufficient to inflict an English Cholera upon a whole Crimean army! And it is most lamentable that all these good things must be thrown upon the market again, to the great loss of somebody, and, maybe, to the great gain of somebody else. Shall this be? Can we not have a Dinner? Guests need not be wanting to eat up the good things which were intended to be gulped by those who never lacked the fat of the land. Let us counsel that the feast be not baked; but that it be cooked in Mr. Lash's best style, and that the Committee go out into "the streets and lanes of the city," and invite as guests "the poor, and the maimed, and the blind, and the blind," and bid them to the feast, and thus would they cause the result of the cable-failure, to be a god-send to many to whom the luxury of a good dinner is beyond their recollection. This would be a "demonstration" worthy of record in the future annals of Newfoundland! We are to have the Ball and will not have the Dinner!

"Unwept, unhonoured, and unused."

The people know their power, will use it, and will use it for their own preservation, their own advantage, their own interests. A few men in power are nothing to the people; but justice, straight-forwardness, honesty, these are all in all to them. You may talk of the public good, the general benefit of the people, the development of internal resources, and this sort of thing; but these are vague, and, in a great measure, unmeaning expressions when unaccompanied by action. In vain will a ministry attempt to persuade a people to believe in them when talking such generalities, if this same people see, at the same time that injustice, oppression, foul play, dishonesty, are practised by them in detail, and when dealing with individuals. The spirit of injustice never stops short of its aim; nor is it limited in its scope. My fate to-day will be yours to-morrow, and yours, the next day and the day after. Rely upon it, the first stroke the tyrant aims is, like the first taste of blood to the beast of prey, the prelude to a havoc deep and widespread. No ministry, therefore, can hope to float along in security upon a policy that would strike at the root of the power which created them, that would annihilate the rightful claims of the party from which they sprung. The claims of party cannot be expunged at the arbitrary will of any ministry;—they are as undying as the principles upon which they rest,—as the principles of truth, justice, right, honesty. Any men, therefore, placed in

power by a party, under a popular system of government; any ministry invested by a party with the governing authority, should hold it as the first, best, and unalterable principle of their policy, to deal justly with their own party in the distribution of patronage,—placing those first who are first in merit. No consideration can justify a divergence from this principle. And this is the chief duty of every ministry;—very little more can any ministry do; very little more falls within the province of any ministry. Here lies their practical work; here is concentrated all their action; all beside is vague speculation. Let them do wrong in this; let them betray their party in this; let them fail here and their political existence as the representatives of a party must cease,—at least as the representatives of the party they would have thus betrayed. Let a ministry adhere to the principles of its party; let it neither sell those principles on the one hand, nor purchase a spurious support for them on the other, and it will thus act honestly, consistently, justly. That is the true policy.

(From The Patriot, August 31.)

The compliment to the "Outport contingents" induces us to copy the following unique and glowing description of the Public Ball in the Capital. We need hardly observe that it is from the pen of the Gifted, Gallant, and Honorable Editor of the "Newfoundlander."—C.B.M.

"The Public Ball, announced in last number, came off in truly brilliant style at the Colonial Building on Tuesday evening. About nine o'clock the votaries of pleasure began to pour into the Council Chamber, which was used as the Ball Room, and which is powerful gossamers filled with a flood of light. The Garrison Band discoursed its choicest airs, and the responses of "winking feet" were sustained with unflagging sprit. Indeed the whole scene was one which at a glance put thoughts of rest or weariness to flight. The company, numbering about two hundred and fifty, comprised, not only the beauty and fashion of the capital, but several contingents from the outports, whose attractions were at least equally conspicuous: an assemblage of really prettier faces and figures, more tastefully set off by all the charms of attire, it has not been our happiness to have gazed upon, and in saying so, we merely echo the expressions of admiration which constantly met the ear though the night.

Supper was announced at twelve in the Assembly room, and this part of the entertainment and all its arrangements, were such as reflect new and high credit upon Messrs. Lash who had the management of them.

For a length of time we have not seen a Ball which we should pronounce a more directed success."

From the New York "Herald"

Consternation reigned at Calcutta, and many of the citizens had taken refuge on board vessels in the harbor. All the native troops at the place had been disbanded; but as the effect of this measure would only be to throw on the city a general razzia and robbery seemed strong. Marines and sailors from the ships had been mustered to defend the principal buildings, especially the treasury, in which there are several millions in specie. It seemed quite likely, when the seaman left, that the Mahometans at Calcutta might strike a blow before the reinforcements arrived from England.

Thirty thousand men, we hear, have sailed already to reinforce the Queen's troops in Bengal. Even supposing this had arrived, it would be but a handful of men to oppose to the swarms of Indians who will now take the field against the English. For the present, in a word, Bengal is lost to England. It may be recovered; but just now, it is lost, and the great Indian empire is curtailed by so much.

This event suggests further reflection upon the effect of the total loss of British India upon the interests of the United States. Without doubt the ruin of England's Indian empire would be a very serious loss to us, as we shall soon perceive by the fluctuations in cotton if the war lasts any length of time. England now sells to India some \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of British goods, for the raw material constituting the bulk of which she is indebted to us. She loses her market for the goods, we shall lose hers for the material, and shall be fully as great sufferers as the English. Nor is it possible to exaggerate the mischief that would flow to us from the long train of consequences attendant upon the final expulsion of the English from India, and among which the least would be that a splendid country, one of the most fertile on the face of the earth, would probably become an utter desert, a second Nicaragua.

We trust that England's representatives are duly considering the matter; and, as the contest must sooner or later involve considerations of numerical force, that they are availing themselves of the fortunate language of the Neutrality laws to prepare to enlist soldiers here. A hundred thousand men may be had for the asking—greatly to our relief—if the business be undertaken in the right way.—(Courier.)

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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 half in advance.

VOL. 2.

NO

Office of

The following Board on the 31st Resolved.—That the Public Buildings has control, exercised by the Secretary for such Resolved.—That Roads, or services have authority to work of any description written order ary

NOTICE

THE BOARD notice that on Green Island Harbor, Trinity was on the 13th by one of a moderate range. LIGHT, burns high water, extends to sunrise, and seen from E. 10 miles. Vessels this Light open until Bonaville Jean, will give berth—or where and bound for a moderate bet Rocks by steam Green Island long. 53.03 W

Board of Work St. John's,

F.

BEGS to receive those in Carbonar and John's, and who support for peace Grace.

FR

Is now willing the Chart, St. Town, on the should a sufficient forward to war time has already of a many MR. PAGES

TOU

Price 10s. the execu A Ls Harbour Grace

F.

BY THE His Premises

A D Shop

Two ground Ten seal new land (well last day of

May 7th