

# The Conception-Bay Plan.

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

VO. 2.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1858.

NO. 28

## 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.

And 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 8
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	9 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 WORKS hereby give notice that the temporary Light exhibited on Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina Harbor, Trinity Bay, since the 1st March last, was on the 13th instant, removed, and replaced by one of a more brilliant character and extensive range. This is a FIXED WHITE LIGHT burns at an elevation of 92 feet above high water, exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, and in favourable weather will be seen from E. N. E. seaward, to W. 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catalina 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 B. and Whites Rocks by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 53. 03 West.

JOHN STUART

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

## Warren, Brothers.

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

C. S. WARREN

NOTARY PUBLIC  
Agents, Canada Life Assurance Company

## LET US REASON TOGETHER.

### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

#### WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

#### THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

#### DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

#### GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH

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

#### FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

t. Johns N. F.

## N & J. JILLARD

WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.

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

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

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

#### A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR MARVELOUS AGES.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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, Irritation 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, Scrofulic Humours.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. 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, Cerebra, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contrasted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scourvy, 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 MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

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

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

F. N. GISBORNE,

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

## PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Chancery Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

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

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

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

W. & G. RENDELL,  
Agents for Newfoundland

## Post Office Notice.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. L. SOLOMON,  
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,  
Newfoundland  
9th April 1857.

## THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Pamphlet remains to be disposed of at this Office. Price 1s.

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

From the Watchman.

We must say that, while we rejoice to hear the voice of mercy making itself impressively heard, we cannot approve all the arguments and statements to which appeal has lately been made. The reaction in favour of the Sepoy is as excessive as was the earlier movement against him. The most monstrous of his offences are denied, and the entire character of his rebellion palliated. Where, it is asked, are the women and children who have been mutilated? Will any lady or her relatives, send to the newspapers an authentic account of the outrages she has suffered? If such evidence is required, we may be satisfied that nothing like it will be produced, except perhaps some dark hints in a few post-humous memoirs published when this generation has passed away. There is a double ignorance of human nature shown by all who require living examples to be produced of the foulest deeds which have been committed. Those who dismember children and dishonour women do not permit, or do not spare, spectators who are likely to tell the tale. If by any chance life and reason survive such atrocities, the public ear will never be entrusted by the victims of them with such fearful memories. There are indeed witnesses to some of the very worst facts alleged, but these witnesses are natives, and their testimony, it seems is not admissible. So much is it now the fashion to throw discredit on all reports prejudicial to the Sepoys, that the massacre of the men, women and children who came down the Ganges from Fattyghur, and the equally barbarous and treacherous murders of the remnant of the Cawnpore garrison, would be denied if it were possible. But as it is impossible they are simply never mentioned. Of NANA SAHIB himself so little is said in this country that he might be a myth. In India the impression of recent horrors has not so soon faded, and that is the reason why our soldiers refuse quarter. It is not that they have been forbidden to show mercy by their officers or by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL; want of moderation towards the rebels is not one of the faults imputed to Lord CANNING. His lordship has been looking out to find a penal settlement for the prisoners, but he has not yet been troubled with them; those who fled from the field were sabred or bayoneted by the soldiers, and those who were caught lurking about the villages were tried by court-martial and hanged or blown from the cannons mouth.

We must be careful, while pleading for mercy in future, not to give such a representation of the past as will throw a stain upon the British character. On three distinct grounds the rebellious Sepoys merited death. Their offences combined all the elements of treason, mutiny and treacherous bloodshed. State law would have capitally condemned them for violating their allegiance, military law for rising against their officers, criminal law for their murders and other offences still more detestable. But surely nine or ten months are enough to glut vengeance, and justice, restrained by mercy, may now be permitted only to make a selection of the worst criminals. The danger to British rule in India is almost over, the war is narrowed to a campaign in Oude, and that part of the population who have there taken up arms against us are to be distinguished from the Sepoys who have fallen back upon that kingdom as their last stronghold. We cannot but admit that MAUN SINGH and the talookdars of Oude have drawn the sword from motives of patriotism. They rebelled to obtain a restoration of their far from unquestionable rights. Technically they are traitors, they have incurred the guilt of civil war, and they have identified their cause with that of Sepoys who now oppose us in the country which to many of them is their native soil. But the people of Oude have not eaten the salt of the Company and then mutinied against the flag under which they took service. They, and even the Sepoys who have fled into their country, are anxious to separate themselves and their cause, which they feel to be now desperate, from the inexpiable atrocities of the tiger Bithoor. Of him some recent information appears to have been obtained. We are told that, "according to the natives, he was still in Oude, but in the last extremity of terror and despair. Deserted by, or having dismissed, all his followers but a few Mahratta Irregular Infantry, he wanders about the country with such precipitation and impatience of delay that, in the expressive native phrase, 'He dines in one place and washes his hands in another.' By thus constantly shifting his position, and by equally constant changes in dress and accoutrements, he seeks to lessen or to counteract the increasing chances of capture by an enemy against whom he knows that he has sinned too deeply to be forgiven." On the other hand, MAUN SINGH and his retainers are said to be asking for terms, and sending in women and children whose lives they have preserved. It pleads much in their favour that they showed the same mercy at the commencement as well as the close of the struggle. On these accounts, and for the sake of our common humanity, we have reason to expect that this, which we hope may be the last campaign of the Indian Rebellion, will be distinguished from those military operations which have preceded it as much by the clemency of the British as by the complete and decisive success with which we may say that they may be crowned.

## ARRIVALS OF REFUGEES FROM LUCKNOW.

Among the passengers by the Colombo were the following from Lucknow:—Lady Inglis (daughter of the Lord Chancellor, and wife of the late Commandant at Lucknow Brigadier-General Inglis) and three children; Mrs. Bruene and four children, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Aphorpe and two children, Captain Lawrence, Lieutenant Foster, and Lieutenant Cook. Great interest was, of course, excited to catch even a momentary glimpse of Lady Inglis, who we are happy to say, looked well and cheerful, despite of the sufferings and privations she has been called upon to endure. Much regret is felt at the loss of her ladyship's diary of the siege, in common with nearly all the baggage of the passengers, by the wreck of the ill-fated Ava steamship. Lady Inglis was welcomed on board the steamer by her brother (Colonel Thesiger), sister, and cousin (Captain Tilling, R.N.); while others of the Lucknow heroines were received by their respective relatives and friends, the mutual interchange of affectionate greetings rendering the scene on the deck of the noble steamship one to be long remembered by those who witnessed it. Major Isaacs of the 82d, who lost an arm in General Windham's disastrous affair at Cawnpore, was also a passenger by this packet.

The Mayor and other members of the Local Relief Committee were early on board the Colombo, in pursuit of their philanthropic mission; but the only case calling for their interposition was that of a female servant, the wife of a sergeant, who lost everything she possessed in the Ava, and also 18*l.*, which she had saved from her hard earnings in India. The poor woman received a small gratuity from the gentlemen in question, who also forwarded her to London, and intend to lay her case before the general committee in the metropolis for their consideration.

## FOR THE EXPRESS.

Reform the Representation Bill. Justice to the Outport Districts.

Mr. Editor,  
This is no sectarian cry—no party shibboleth, but the voice of the outport constituencies, breathing forth their claims according to the letter and spirit of the constitution. Although opposed to the party in power—the framers of the existing representation law—yet it must be admitted that they have been mainly instrumental in obtaining Responsible Government for this Colony. It rests with the constituencies so to exercise the power which the elective franchise vests in them, that we may have the government responsible to them in effect and not nominally as hitherto. To this end a reform of the Representation Act, based upon population, without regard to either creed or party, has become absolutely necessary. It is beyond question that the Capital, with a population of 30,476, has an undue influence in the Assembly; with 6 members of its own, and 16 representatives of outports resident in St. John's, all more or less interested in the Capital, the eight remaining members resident in the outports, cannot effectually cope with the centralizing influence of St. John's. The outport population numbers 88,822, whose representative numerically, is only slightly in excess of the dense population of the capital.

To show how unfairly the existing representation is apportioned, I beg reference to the subjoined statement of the population and number of members for each district.

District	Population	Members
Bonavista	8,850	3
Placentia & St. Mary's	8,334	3
Harbor Main	5,336	2
Ferryland	5,228	2
Burin	5,529	2
Being for each member	33,327	12
Harbor Grace	10,067	2
Twillingate & Fogo	9,717	2
Port-de-Grave	6,489	1
Carbonear	5,489	1
Bay-de-Verds	6,221	1
Being for each member	37,983	7
Trinity	10,736	3
Fortune Bay	3,493	1
Burgo & LaPoile	3,545	1
Being for each member	17,774	5

Thus it will be clearly seen that the pet districts of Placentia and St. Mary's, Harbor Main, Ferryland and Burin, with the districts of Bonavista, to give an appearance of fairness, have 12 members for 33,327, while Harbor Grace, Twillingate and Fogo, Port de Grave, Carbonear and Bay de Verds, have only 7 members for 37,983. An additional member to each of these districts would only bring up their representation to 12, that of the other group of districts having a less population by 4,656. Again the aggregate population of Harbor

Grace, Twillingate, Port de Grave, Carbonear, Bay de Verds, Trinity, Fortune Bay, and Borgeo districts, is 55,757, with 12 members, while the remaining districts of the colony, including the densely peopled capital, with a population of 63,547, have 18 members.

Is it possible to show a more skillfully arranged scheme for giving the control of the government and legislation of the colony to the representatives of a minority of its population?

St. John's  
April 12, 1858.

## [FROM THE "NEWFOUNDLANDER."]

We are glad to be enabled at length to say that a contract for Direct Steam Communication has been arranged, the Executive and Mr. Wier, of the North Atlantic Company, having come to terms for carrying this great boon into effect.

The conditions of the agreement are, that the ships shall be of 1200 tons, capable of making the run between Liverpool and this port in twelve days—the term to be three years or five, and the number of trips each way to be fourteen for the first year; fifteen, for the second; and sixteen for the third and last.

The first steamer to leave Liverpool for St. John's, Halifax, and Portland on the 20th July next. The Government are to give the Company £250 a year for wharfage at the north-side of St. John's harbor. The subsidy to be £10,000 per annum—£7000 from the Colonial funds and £3000 from the Imperial Government—the whole arrangement subject to confirmation by the Imperial authorities and by Mr. Lindley, the proprietor of the ships.

We cannot doubt it will be universally agreed that the Government have done well—indeed the best possible, in concluding this contract. It is not the best to be desired as to the speed of the steamers, though extreme speed is not wanted—it is however on the whole a bargain involving, as we believe, vast good to the colony in our various interests; and we therefore rejoice that the opportunity has been turned to account to secure the greatest advantages within our reach. With regard even to the speed of the ships, the deficiency will in a little time be supplied by competition, on the presumption that the owners will find their account in having vessels as attractive to the passenger and freight traffic as those of other companies.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 12th April, 1858. BY AUTHORITY.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint William H. Ridley, Andrew Drysdale, and Thomas Higgins, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the introduction of an increased supply of Fresh Water into the Town of Harbor Grace.—Gazette.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st 1858

Altho, on the part of the Outports, we objected to the large amount of public money appropriated to the purpose—still that amount being decided, we are glad to find that the advantage of Atlantic Steam Navigation to this country is about to become an established fact. We copy the notice entire from the "Newfoundlander" it containing somewhat less of what may be termed *official braggadocio* than usually accompanies authoritative notices in that paper. There can be no doubt that the benefit to the country derivable from Direct Steam Communication, will be considerable, but we still think that the whistle is dearly paid for, and that the final arrangement is no great bargain after all. The boasted £3000 Imperial subsidy will little more than compensate us for postal advantages which are secured to our Imperial Rulers and the delegation money which our local Rulers must pocket for their quixotic cruise in quest of steam last year, will we think easily swallow the remainder, and as O Connel once observed, have a tolerable appetite afterwards.

With regard to Steam Communication between St. John's and the Outports, tho we would be glad to see such a measure properly carried out, we are by no means so sanguine as some of our contemporaries upon the advantages of an occasional visit from the St. John's 'Tug Boat, in fact we look upon the arrangement as little more than a sop to the Speaker and a few others whose opposition might be formidable, and a humbug to deceive credulous outport men. When we reflect upon the large amount of money appropriated for ocean steam navigation and for improvements in and about the Capital we feel indignant that so small a

sum as three or four thousand per annum should have been denied, for an object the great utility of which has been universally acknowledged.

Whilst we would give the Government some credit for the increase of the Education fund, we cannot refrain from expressing our disappointment at the little which was introduced by way of improvement upon the old measure. A tinkering legislation, a little top repair without hauling up was all that the liberals were either disposed or capable of effecting upon this long deferred subject of deliberation, whilst the whole system required thorough remodelling, and the introduction of a more healthy and vigorous mode of procedure. Incompetent persons must still occupy the place of schoolmasters, and for those more competent there is still no hope, no increase no encouragement. The 20—40 and £ 50 salaries will doubtless remain stationary, and even those who have laboured for years and established some of the best schools in the land must labor on to a good old age without having their worth recognised or their services properly rewarded. Much may be done by Boards and Directors, but where salaries are carved out by the legislature a more liberal scale might be expected.

We hazard no crude opinion when we observe that if the government had appropriated a certain sum for Public Schools without reference to sectarian views, and engaged to supplement those amounts raised by the different religious bodies for educational purposes, by an equal amount—the Public would have been better satisfied, and the Children better instructed than under the present anomalous and prejudice fostering system.

We have been informed that the petition on behalf of the fire sufferers, has been treated by our Responsible Government in the manner which those who are actually represented by political hirelings should expect their appeals to be treated. What was there, but the lack of independence, to prevent our Members from standing boldly for that assistance which sufferers by such a calamitous visitation should receive? Had they done so, we know enough of the General Assembly to believe that success would have attended their efforts; but in this as in other matters the interests of their constituents should give way to their own, and they durst not move in the matter without leave from their employers.

The Subscriber would publicly express his deep sense of obligation, and feeling of gratitude, to the Rev. John Walsh, W.H. Ridley Esq., and those other friends, who, by their influence and exertions, were the means of saving his house and property from the late disastrous fire.

Edward Pike Sen.

## ARRIVALS FROM THE ICE.

Gem	T. Green	4000
Maria	Keefe	3000
Emily	Poor	2000
Harriet Ridley	Murphy	5500

Several others have arrived with a few hundred each.

## DIED.

On Wednesday evening last, at the Roman Catholic Episcopal Residence, in the 78th year of his age, THOMAS MULLOCK, Esq., father of the Rt. Rev. Dr. MULLOCK. The deceased gentleman was a native of Limerick, and has been in this country but a few years, sufficiently long however, to have made him very generally respected.

## shipping intelligence.

ENTERED.  
April 15—Queen, Bailey, Liverpool 14 days.  
19—Euriquez, (Sp.) Paris, Cadiz, 50 days.  
Punton & Munn.  
April, 16—Margaret Ridley, Brown, Brazils 29 days.  
19—Haidee, Tucker, Cadiz, 28 days.  
CLEARED.  
April 21—Margaret Ridley, Brown, Brazils Ridley & S. As.

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Nov. 21

**Ridley & Sons**  
 Have received per "Belle" from Liverpool a large and well selected stock of British  
**Manufactured Goods,**  
 Suitable for the coming Season,  
 —ALSO—  
 a general assortment of  
**Store Goods.**

March 25 1 m.  
**DAGUERRETYPE.**

**T. A. SALTERI,**

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Harbor Grace that he will be prepared to take Daguerreotype, in the latest style, at the Temperance Hall on Monday at 10 p. m.  
 Prices from 3s. 9d. to 25s.

**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 "Julie" from New York

**200 Barrels Prime PORK,**  
**550 do. Extra Sp. FLOUR,**

Selling off at low rates for Cash,  
 Nov. 24th, 1857.

**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:—

Floor	Pork	Beef
Bread	Cor'n Meal	Shoulders
Butter	Lard	Indian Corn
Tea	Coffee	Cheese
Sugar	Candles	Pesse
Molasses	Syrup	Raisins
Tobacco	W rapping	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
Fire Cieves	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 LOVEYS,**  
 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  
 Harbor Grace, Nov. 4th 1857

**ON SALE.**

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

And other articles suitable for  
**SEALING 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,  
 150 Barrels Extra Baltimore FLOUR,  
 imported for family use.  
**DANIEL GREEN.**

**NOTICE.**

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. JA. TARRAHAN, Brigus.  
 Oct. 23.

**COMMERCIAL BANK**  
 OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

**NOTICE.**

INTEREST at the rate of Four per Cent. or per annum, is allowed by this Bank for Money on Special Deposit.

(By order of the Board)

Sept. 5. **R. BROWN,**  
 Manager.

**UNIO BANK**  
 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)

Spt. 4 1m. **JOHN W. SMITH**  
 Manager.

**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 R to 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. 3 0

**BUTTER.**

400 Tubs BUTTER per *Highlander* and *my Corbett*,  
 Can be recommended as a  
 PRIME ARTICLE.  
**RUTHERFORD BROTHER**

**For Sale.**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER  
 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 UGAR RICE &  
 CHEAP for CASH—FISH and OIL.  
**PUNTON & MUNN**  
 Sept. 16

**Notices.**

**BRITANNIA LIFE**  
**Assurance Company**  
 1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Impowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV N 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 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.

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 premium for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduction 30 per centum was made in the current year's premium on all participating Policies.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.  
 Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Reports.

Age.	Years, Months.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
25	30	0	12	0	12	0	0
30	30	0	12	0	12	0	0
35	30	0	12	0	12	0	0
40	30	0	12	0	12	0	0
45	30	0	12	0	12	0	0
50	30	0	12	0	12	0	0
55	30	0	12	0	12	0	0
60	30	0	12	0	12	0	0

Extract from Table with Participation in profits after Seven Yearly Payments.

(PROPRIETARY.)  
 Extract from the Half-Credit rates of Premium.

Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life.  
 £ 1 19 3 2 3 6 10 2 18 4 3 9 8 4 5 6 6 13 4

Half Premium during first 7 years.  
 £ 0 19 7 1 4 11 1 9 2 1 14 10 2 2 6 9 2 12 3 6 8

Age. 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

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

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Isabella Richards are requested to furnish them to the subscribers.  
 Harbour Grace } John Richards } Exco.ute.  
 May 13<sup>th</sup> 1857. } Robert Walsh }

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The breaking waves dashed high  
On a stern and rock-bound coast,  
And the woods against a stormy sky  
Their giant branches tost;

And the heavy night hung dark  
The hills and waters o'er,  
When a band of exiles moored their bark  
On the wild New England shore

Not as the conqueror comes,  
They, the true-hearted, came;  
Not with the roll of stirring drums,  
And the trumpet that sings of fame;

Not as the flying come,  
In silence and in fear,—  
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom  
With their hymns of lofty cheer,

Amidst the storm they sang,  
And the stars heard and the sea!  
And the sounding aisles of the dim wood  
To the anthems of the free! [rang

The ocean-eagle soared  
From his nest by the white wave's foam,  
And the rocking pines of the forest roared,—  
This was their welcome home!

There were men with hoary hair  
Amidst that pilgrim band;—  
Why had they come to wither there,  
Away from their childhood's land?

There was woman's fearless eye,  
Lit by her deep love's truth,  
There was manhood's brow serenely high,  
And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar?  
Bright jewels of the mine?  
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—  
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Ay, call it holy ground,  
The soil where first they trod!  
They have left unstained what there they found,  
Freedom to worship God!

## THE INDIAN ARMY.

Nearly our whole Indian army is at present actually on field service. The Commander-in-Chief has nearly 20,000 immediately under him with at least 15,000 more in his rear and flank. The columns of Roberts, Rose and Whitlock with their reserves, will muster 20,000 at least. Chamberlain must have 10,000 at his disposal—giving a grand total of 65,000, mostly Europeans, in almost constant conflict with the enemy, while there are probably half as many more in lesser detachments on active duty. 18,000 Europeans are mustering in Punjab, and we have probably 60,000 in all the native armies of Bombay and Madras included, stationary on garrison duty.—*Bombay Standard*.

A return received at India House, dated Fort Saugor, 2nd Feb., shows the number of persons in the Fort to be 173 men, 67 women, and 130 children.

Reinforcements to the number of 700 men of all ranks have been ordered to embark for India for the purpose of joining the head quarters of their respective regiments now serving in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Lord Ellenborough has recalled Lieut-General Sir G. Pollock to the board of direction of the East India Company. Sir G. Pollock succeeds Sir Lawrence Peel whose term of appointment expires in April next, and who does not wish to be re-appointed.

PLANS OF THE INDIAN REBELS.—A letter dated, Allahabad, Feb. 11, says:—"The whole force is to be in motion to-morrow. They have been crossing the river at Cawnpore for the last few days, and they talk of the attack commencing 20th. Sir Colin Campbell came here two days ago, and had an interview with the Governor-General, and left again the same afternoon. It was concerning Oude affairs he came. There is a report here that a relation of the old kings has proclaimed himself king of India, and has given orders to the insurgents not to try and fight us, but to disperse in bands of 40 or 50, and scour the roads and kill all the English. I think this the worst news we have had. Mr. Russell, the *Times* man, left this morning on his way to Lucknow."—*Bombay Standard* Feb. 23.

[FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

If there is any feeling of disappointment at

the result of the British Bank trial, it is not that the seven defendants have been found guilty. That they should be subjected to a comparatively brief term of incarceration is rather one of the accidents of their prosecution than a measurement of their guilt; but however inadequate to the enormity of the offence, the judgement may nevertheless be widely beneficial. In several cases, our great commercial ruffian who have been brought within the gripe of the law, are or will shortly be expiating their atrocities in distant climes. Expatriated for a considerable length of time, their individual offences may perchance be half-forgotten. But in the case of the seven British Bank officials, the very lightness of their punishment will have a different effect. Ere many months elapse they will return to society, not cleansed or forgiven, but memorable instances of trading enormity, human pestilences to be hated and avoided, men carrying about with them a blasted reputation. It is just possible that the result of this memorable trial may create compunctions visitings on the part of those who in years gone by have allowed colossal railway malversations to go unpunished. It is now seen that something more might have been done than to compel men merely to disgorge some of their ill-gotten gains—a process which, though naturally painful to the *chevaliers d'industrie* of trade and commerce, is far less satisfactory to the public than the fixing upon such men and their proceedings the stigma of a legal crime, as well as that of a moral fraud. As society is at present constituted, there is no set of men so easily robbed as shareholders; and no set of men who have greater facilities for speculation than directors. The discovery, therefore, that we have a law applicable to their case is a great public good. The expectations which follow the British Bank Directors to their deserved cell, will, however, be but sound and fury if they do not, in the first place, repress the misdoings of directors, and in the second place, stimulate shareholders to that watchfulness and unanimity, whose non-existence many thousands of them have had cause to bewail.

The French batch of criminals have likewise been found guilty; Orsini, Piazzi, and Rudio are to be guillotined. They "set their lives upon the cast," and must "stand the hazard of the die." Orsini admits that he planned the assassination of the Emperor through a feeling of revenge, and for no other cause than that Louis Napoleon had by the occupation of Rome pretended any successful attempt at revolutionizing Italy. He played for a high stake and has lost the game; and however our sympathy may be excited for the man whose escape throws Baron Trenck's into the shade, we can feel none for the cowardly murderer of the right and leading individuals who were killed in the Rue Lepellatier.

The Indian news is again of a gratifying nature. Saugor, which had become a second Lucknow; has been relieved and its feeble garrison, with about 100 women and children, rescued from the fangs of the savages who had besieged them during the long and dreary period of six months. To Sir H. Rose belongs the honor of this relief, and the capture of the strong fort of Ratghur, on the way. This service rendered, Sir H. Rose would probably march towards Futtyghur, where Sir Colin Campbell was still accumulating forces. Sir J. Outram had been reinforced at Allumbagh by the 34th Regiment. The final struggle in this bloody revolt will take place around Lucknow where 100,000 rebels are strongly entrenched.

(From *Willmer & Smith*, March 27.)

## LATER FROM INDIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE "TIMES."

MALTA, March 23, Half-past 8, Night. —The Euxine arrived a hour ago from Alexandria, bringing the Calcutta and China mails and leaves to-night for Marseilles, whence the Vectis arrived with the outward mails on the night of the 21st, and left for Alexandria early next morning.

The Malabar arrived from Southampton and left for Alexandria on the 21st.

The Austrian mails, per Wye, arrived on the 9th from Marseilles, and on the 21st, per Tamar, from Southampton, which carried same on to Alexandria on the same morning.

The Caradoc, with the Siamese Ambassadors, left for Alexandria on the 20th.

It is reported that the squadron under Lord Lyons will leave for a cruise on the 10th of April.

The Euxine has brought the following which ought to have reached *via* Corfu this morning, the Austrian steamer having arrived there at midnight yesterday:—

"ALEXANDRIA, March 19.—Calcutta and China mails leave to-day with intelligence from Calcutta, February 23; Madras, Feb. 28; Ceylon, March—; Long Kong, Feb. 15; Canton, Feb. 15.

"Canton was quiet.  
"America and Russia has joined the alliance, and a course of common action has been agreed upon.

"The four representatives were about to pro-

ceed to a rendezvous at Shanghai.

"Trade had re-opened at Canton, and the site of the new factories had been marked out.

"The Chinese authorities receive the duties.  
"The 70th Sepoy Regiment had arrived, and was quartered within the walls of Canton.

"No other reinforcements had arrived.  
"The army had crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore to besiege Lucknow on the 11th.

"Cannonade expected to open on the 22nd February.

"Sir Colin Campbell had 160 first-class guns.  
"Colonel M'Cauley, with 1000 men, defeated Rohilcund mutineers, 4000 strong, near Moradabad, on the 10th of February. The enemy fled across the River. Ten Europeans were killed.

General Inglis defeated the Gwalior mutineers near Calpee on the 4th February.

"Jung Bahadour, waiting for boats, had not crossed the Gogra on the 19th of February.

"Hope Grant's column in Oude cleared the left bank of the Ganges and destroyed the stronghold of the enemy, who fled northward

"The Agra convoy of women are close to our camp; all well.

"Fresh attack on Alumbagh on the 21st, reported by Outram."

The following is from the *Bombay Times* of Feb. 24:—

The trial of Mahomed Rahadour Sha, the ex-King of Delhi, by the Military commission appointed for that purpose, has been the most interesting event, news of which has reached us from the North West during the last fortnight. The evidence adduced leaves no doubt whatever that the charge which constitutes the gravamen of this miserable man's offence against us is fully sustained, and that it was by his order that forty-nine of our race, chiefly women and children, were cruelly butchered, in the palace at Delhi, on the 16th of May last. A contemporary assures us, on the strength, we suppose of a telegraphic despatch, that the royal murderer has been found guilty by his judges, and is sentenced to transportation to the Andamans for life. So sets the sun of the last of the Moguls.

Sir Colin Campbell, contrary to the general expectation that he would cross the Ganges at Ferozabad, and direct his march through Oude upon Lucknow, has moved from that place down the right bank of the river again to Cawnpore, where he seems to have been accumulating stores and troops for his final advance to join Outram at the Alumbagh and commence the siege of Lucknow. We look impatiently for the notice that is to be taken of General Outram's brilliant services in this campaign. With his small force, not more than 4000 strong, he has had to watch a city covering an area of twenty-eight miles, and garrisoned by disciplined troops twenty times his strength, has had to keep communications open with Cawnpore, and hold Bunnee, while attack after attack has been repelled by him, entailing the severest loss upon his assailants.

Lord Derby has given to the country, through his statement in the House of Lords, his administrative manifesto. Alluding to Foreign affairs, he says he is not surprised that the late attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French should have provoked intemperate expressions among the subjects of the Emperor, but he thinks Lord Palmerston's overment blameable for leaving Count Walewski's despatch unanswered, at the same time that they laid it on the table of the House. The conspiracy to Murder Bill, he says, is still before the House untouched on its merits by the Resolution of the House of Commons, which only raised one issue, namely between Parliament and the ministers, whose conduct was impugned. Her Majesty's Ministers, he says, have resolved to answer Count Walewski's despatch in a firm but friendly tone, and upon the tenor of the answer of the French Government depends the future course of the British administration. On the great question of the Government of India, the noble lord expressed his intention to bring in a bill of his own for the better administration of the affairs of that mismanaged empire. With regard to Parliamentary Reform, Lord Derby, deprecating the issuing of promises year after year without the honest intention of redeeming the pledge, tells the country that his Government will bestow their utmost attention to the existing defects and possible improvement in the system of representation, and he hopes, in the next session to lay a well framed measure of electoral reform before the Legislature. In their general administration, he says, the new government will endeavour to maintain unimpeded all the institutions of the country in a way perfectly consistent with active and energetic progress. In the most emphatic terms he speaks of the great mistake which is made in identifying Conservative principles with a stationary policy. Some people would, no doubt, be better pleased if Lord Derby promised more; forgetting, perhaps, for the moment, that it is much easier to promise than to perform;—witness, for instance, repeatedly broken promises on the part of the late government upon the question of reform.—*Royal Gazette*.

## THE MENACED INVASION OF ENGLAND.—

The following is extracted from an article in the *Univers*, written by Louis Veuillot, now a great favourite with the Emperor, he having recently had several private audiences of his Majesty and having also been presented to the Empress:—"Mr. Disraeli remarked in a recent speech that the Emperor Napoleon is perfectly acquainted with the strength and resources of England. But there is something else of which the Emperor is likewise aware, and which the statesmen of England, who calculate too much on our discord and misfortunes, are apt to forget. We speak of the national sentiment, of the public and unanimous sentiment—experienced by France on the subject of England. Therein exist far greater resources than those depicted by Mr. Disraeli. If England is prudent, she will not provoke this formidable sentiment; she will not incur the risk of learning what France can effect in the hands of a Bonaparte. Frenchmen do not like England. They have their reasons for this dislike—reasons for which the English may be proud, but which should not be met with to great disdain. Amidst all our discord and divisions there exists a word—perhaps it is the only one—which speaks to all hearts, even to those which appear to have lost their nationality through study or through enthusiasm for foreign laws and customs. On the Pyrenees along the shores bathed by the ocean, in the plains of Alsitia and of Sologne, in the streets of our towns, in mansion and in hovels, workshops, and even in banking establishments, that word, once pronounced, would excite the same eagerness, the same inexhaustible vigour. This may be termed a vulgar passion, but not so vulgar that reason has failed in restraining it for a time, and may continue to restrain it; but it would take centuries to extinguish that sentiment, while to let it loose would be the work of an instant. England should wish that this instant may never arrive; she should desire this the more since having identified her cause with that of the revolution, she possesses no longer the friends on whom she counted at the commencement of this century, and since the events of late years have considerably diminished the prestige of Waterloo, she no longer possesses the strength derived from her triumphs; and this is one of the facts which is known to the present ruler of our destinies who may justly be proud of being the heir of St. Helena.

GOOD FOR THE EYES.—To give brilliancy to the eyes, shut them early at night, and open them early in the morning; let the mind be constantly intent on the acquisition of human knowledge, or on the exercise of benevolent feeling. This will scarcely ever fail to impart to the eyes an intelligent and amiable expression.

## Post Office Notice—Registration of Letters.

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

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

The postage on Registered letters must be paid in advance.

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

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

Post Office Department, 1st. March, 1853.

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 serofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and our other chief towns, have a reputation, for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

Edited and Published every Wednesday morning by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office, water street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELL Y Esq.

TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance.

VO. 2.

"DAU

REDUCED

IN order to make Subscriber rates hitherto continued until full And other 50 Tons From 50 to 100 Tons From 100 to 200 Tons From 200 to 250 Tons From 250 to 300 Tons From 300 to 450 Tons From 450 to 500 Tons " 500 to " 600 to " 700 to " 800 to " 900 to

Oct. 23.

Office of

The following Board or the 4th Resolved.—The be accountable for public Buidings, has controis exercised by the Board by the written secretary for such Resolved.—The Roads, or servant have authority to work of any description the written order tary.

NOTICE TO

THE BOARD notice that on Green Island Harbor, Trinity Bay was on the 13th by one of a more size range. This LIGHT burns at high water, exhibit to sunrise, and is seen from E. N. miles. Vessels bound this Light open until Bonavista Jean, will give the berth—or when and bound for Cat A moderate berth Rocks by steering Green Island is long, 53,03 West

Acting board of Works St. John's July

Warren ST. JOHN'S COMMISSION

Agents Canada