

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. 3

HARBOR GRACE NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1858

NO. 10

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

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

The postage on registered Letters must be paid in advance.

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

W. L. SOLOMON P.M.G

Post Office Department, 1st March, 1853

Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the Board on 6th 1857
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 of 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. heads moderate berth, you will clear the Branties Rocks by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in lat. 48. 30 N. long. 53. 03 east.

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

Agent Canada, Life Assurance Company

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

N & J JILLIARD
WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.
Quadrant-Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments Sold and Repaired.
Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society

BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Societies Prices Tract Gratis

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR MARVELOUS AILS. 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, Scorbatic II mours.*

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, 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, Carbonar & N. & J. Jiliard, Harbour Grace; John Steptford Briggs.

Wholesale and Retail by **T. McCONNAN**, Agent

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

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

WILL deal LIBERALLY both by Money Payments and in awarding Paid-up shares to any Party who may bring to the Notice of their Manager at St. John's, any Mineral Discoveries or INDICATIONS which may lead to the Discovery of any remunerative Mineral Deposits.
The Discoverer of any specimens which may on examination at the Company's Office, prove worthy of attention, will be FAITHFULLY SECURED in his rights on account of such Discovery, before application shall be made to the Colonial Government for any Licence of occupation on the Company's account

F. N. GISBORNE

Manager

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

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London
[ESTABLISHED IN 1792.]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the **PHENIX COMPANY** upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, of 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

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

(By order of the Board)

R. BROWN

Manager

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

(By order of the Board)

JOHN SMITH

Manager

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

EUROPEAN NEWS.

INSULT TO AN ENGLISH CONSUL.—A letter from Rhodes, of the 23rd ult., gives the following account of the incidents which caused the English Consul to strike his flag: The English consular agent residing at Cateorizo was insulted by some Ottomans; he made a report to the Consul at Rhodes, who demanded from the Governor that the offenders should be removed to Rhodes and punished severely. The Turkish cutter stationed in the port was accordingly sent to bring those persons to Rhodes, but, on their arrival, the Governor, instead of placing them in confinement, allowed them to walk about the town, alleging that, until they should be tried and condemned, he could not punish them by imprisonment. The Consul then went in full uniform to the Governor, and declared to him that his allegation was only a pretext to avoid justice, and that if the men were not put in prison at once, he should consider Great Britain insulted. But the Governor refused to change his determination. The Consul in consequence, struck his flag, sent a note to the Governor announcing that he had put an end to official relations, and confided to the French Consul the protection of the interests of British subjects. He has sent a report of the whole affair to the English embassy at Constantinople, and is now awaiting instructions.

YEARS OF PLENTY AND FAMINE IN FRANCE.—There is no doubt, for the "Constitutionnel" announces the fact, that the French Government is devising the means of realising the plan adopted by the Pharaohs, and eulogised by Napoleon 1., of storing up corn in years of abundance, so as to secure a plentiful supply in years of scarcity. The statistics of France show that in the first 55 years of the present century there have been in that country 32 good, 14 ordinary, and only 9 decidedly deficient harvests; and it is believed that the proportion of deficient harvests will henceforth diminish as agriculture (which is in many parts of France in a wretched condition) is slowly improving. The "Constitutionnel," which dwells strongly on the "drain of specie" caused by importations in years of scarcity, thinks that the only objection to the old Egyptian plan, its "simplicity," is one of its chief recommendations. Another objection, and, perhaps, a more formidable one, might be its costliness. There has hitherto been a deficient harvest every sixth year; so that, irrespective of the enormous cost of magazines or national granaries throughout France, the Government would, on the average, have to purchase and store up immense quantities of corn for five consecutive years, the loss on which, in the shape of interest, waste, and deterioration would amount to a very considerable sum. Besides, the mere fact of Government being a known purchaser every year of large quantities of grain, would operate as a perpetual enhancement of price to the consumer, and, if France cannot regularly produce enough for her own consumption, either foreign grain must be imported for storing or the home produce must be so reduced as to cause something like a chronic scarcity. In either case we do not see how the people are to be gainers. If foreign corn is imported for storing up, there must still be a "drain of specie;" if home produce is taken for the purpose, the specie will be locked up at home in a form in which there will not only be inevitable loss and cost, but in a form which will render every peck of unstored grain dearer to the consumers. For five years all the people of France will have to eat dearer corn, pay interest on stored corn, sustain the cost of granaries, pay the expenses of warehousing, &c., in order that in the sixth year they may buy still dearer home grain, and all this to obviate the necessity of going out into the cheapest markets of the world to purchase, every sixth year, sufficient to make up the home deficiency in that year. The plan may be "simple," but it will be found in the working to be complex and costly—a foolish combination of protectionism and centralisation.

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Vanderbilt brought over the following item of news, which we publish in our foreign summary:—
"The formation of a new English Ocean Telegraph Company is talked of with a

capital of ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, to connect Galway and Quebec via the English possessions. The wire to be used is to be of a totally different description from any now in use."

There is little doubt that the objection made in New York to carrying out the submarine telegraph project laid before the merchants of Boston by Mr. Gisborne, rests chiefly upon some such fear as the above paragraph supplies. For as surely as this first link is laid between Cape Ann and Yarmouth, N. S., connections will speedily follow to Blanc Sablon in Newfoundland, and from that point the distance to Ireland is less by a hundred miles than by Trinity Bay. This, Mr. Cyrus W. Field ought certainly to have known, if he really was the original projector of the Atlantic Telegraph, as he boasted claims. He certainly would not have been such a goose as to allow the very person he sought to destroy, even a single remaining chance to trip him.

And yet that is just what Mr. Gisborne possesses the ability to do. In trying to show that he knew all about it before any one else thought of the thing Mr. Field has shown that he knows just nothing about it other than what was originally confided to him as one of a party of capitalists about to embark in a new and magnificent scheme.

Mr. Gisborne left in the British steamer for Halifax this noon, on important business connected with his plan, and will return by the next steamer, prepared to satisfy our merchants and leading men that all the encouragement he pledged from that quarter is ready to be furnished at the proper moment. It is a pretty certain matter that Boston will no longer be obliged to beg a signal from New York, saying that she may have her Halifax news!—"Boston Ledger," Nov. 17.

The London Herald says:—The Marquis Clanricarde, formerly Post Master General, had complained in a public letter, that the mail contract with Messrs Cunard has been prematurely renewed, notwithstanding the existence of the Lever line, and his Lordship has suggested a public meeting of the people of Galway to consider the matter.

An instalment of the new coinage for Canada, 400,000 dols. stamped in England, lately arrived by steamer Indian, and will be circulated immediately. They consist of ten and twenty cent pieces in silver, and one cent pieces in bronze, and are said to be very beautifully executed.

Governor Hincks of Barbadoes, who is said to have quarrelled with several of the leading men of the Colony, is likely to have his hands full when the Legislature meets. A correspondent of one of the Canadian papers writes—

"The House of Assembly is to meet on the 18th. and a stormy session is to be looked for, as the Governor and the planters are utterly at variance with each other."

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1858.

THE near approach of Christmas, with all its hopeful anticipations and cheerful characteristics, reminds us of the pleasing duty of congratulating our readers upon the happy return of that time-honored season.—The lapse of the passing year into Eternity should be deeply suggestive of many things too lightly thought of whilst engaged in the busy scenes of ordinary life. Leaving it to those pious men whose higher office it is to improve the occasion in a spiritual and eternal point of view, we may simply remark that the present year has been productive of some of the most thrilling events that history has ever recorded. Circumstances of an all-important and world-affecting character have taken place since last we welcomed the return of Christmas. Turning to the East we bring to mind scenes too dreadful for minute consideration;—scenes that the Christian can only hope were but the necessary and dreadful prelude to an almost boundless extension of Christian truth wherever false Gods are worshipped. A vast extent of territory has again been subjugated, and the Queen of England is now also Queen of India.

Amongst the millions of Chinese war with all its concomitant horrors has just been put an end to, we may henceforth hope for more honorable commercial enterprises, and greater christian

progress in that long benighted land. The ratification of treaties between Japan and the various Christian powers should also tend to strengthen the earnest and abiding hopes of the Christian and the Philanthropist. Looking nearer home, we may observe that the close family alliance between the Sovereigns of England and Prussia by the marriage of our Princess Royal with a Prince of the latter Kingdom, should tend to consolidate the peace of European nations, and thus prove a blessing to mankind.—The laying of our ocean Telegraph successfully, susceptible as it is of much improvement, must still form an epoch in history which will render the year 1858 memorable throughout all time.

Neither has the passing year been unproductive of grave and important results to our own Country; among the most beneficial of those should be classed, the reduction of duty upon Fish in the Brazil market, and the advantage of Direct steam communication with the Old Countries, which has at length been secured.

Then with regard to our Government, we have had a change of Ministers, though not of the Ministry; our late Premier has become a Judge and his successor has also been tendering his resignation—partial Elections have taken place with results that may not be now spoken of; and last not least, a fair Fishery has enabled thousands to secure many of the comforts of life, still leaving many destitute objects for the exercise of private charity. Commending the latter to the sympathy of the humane and affluent, we tender to all and each of our Subscribers The Compliments of the Season—wishing them "A Cheerful Christmas and a Happy New Year."

St. John's, 9th Dec., 1858.

To the Editor of the Times.

"The fisheries of Newfoundland are a richer source of wealth than all the mines of Mexico and Peru."—LORD BACON.

SIR.—The population of Newfoundland has often been, not inaptly, represented as composed of two classes,—the Fisherman and the Merchant. To be sure we have most respectable classes of mechanics, of shopkeepers, and of farmers; but, after all, as the Merchants, by their wealth, and the Fishermen, by their numbers and importance, vastly preponderate, we may still safely say, and without in the slightest degree offending any, that those who describe our population as divided into Fisherman and Merchants speak correctly. The Merchant and the Fisherman then are, really, the parties who maintain ALL the interests of the country;—and, yet, neither do they contribute to its support equally, nor gather for themselves an equal remuneration; for while the merchant only hazards his riches the fisherman spreads abroad his toil, his blood, his LIFE upon the venture. Well may the Scriptural blessing be said to apply to the merchant,—*"SPREAD YOUR BREAD UPON THE WATERS AND IT WILL RETURN AFTER MANY DAYS."* They do diffuse their riches but to be returned to them a thousand fold, while, alas! for the life he dares, for the toil he supplies, for the anguish he suffers in working out the prosperity of his country, the poor fisherman's consolation is "as old as the hills,"—*"Sic vos, non, eobis mella refertis apes."* So spoke the Poet twenty centuries ago, and even in this our own day it is the same; not only is the honey made by the bees NOT for themselves, but the riches amassed by the fishermen of Newfoundland are for the merchants; while for themselves remain poverty abroad and misery at home, and after the fearful hazard of the ice voyage and all the perils of the summer's fishery the fisherman returns to a starving family.

The whole wealth of Newfoundland is in its waters; and the extent of that wealth is beyond conception, and can only be described in the earnest but true language of Lord Bacon, quoted above. It is greater *"THAN ALL THE MINES OF MEXICO OR PERU."* Why is it, then, that at all times our Rulers have set so little store by them? Why is it that by far the richest portion of them has been repeatedly granted away from the inhabitants of the country to strangers,—to foreigners?

This immense wealth—wealth, as we have said, to the merchant—wealth to the country, whether Ireland, England or Scotland, where that merchant chooses to

spend the wealth he has derived from the sweat and the blood of the pauperized fisherman,—that wealth which the fisherman, at the peril of his life, has gathered from the bottom of the deep,—this immense wealth has been frequently trafficked and traitorously sold by British statesmen to the foreigner; and the rights thus given to THEM remain, while there is nothing upon record to show that either Newfoundland or Britain had ever received, as an equivalent for the plunder, the slightest advantage whether pecuniary or otherwise.

We again, then, repeat the question,—what was the motive, what the object of this fatal transfer?—And I confess, altho I have looked narrowly into the History and the treaties of the times, I am almost totally at a loss for a satisfactory reply, and therefore does it become the imperative duty of every Newfoundland to canvass those grants with the strictest scrutiny; to ventilate, thoroughly, the entire question; to examine, carefully, what amount of advantage they have lost upon those shores particularly affected by this plunder, and to ascertain accurately what amount of right, if any, still remains for their use and the use of their children's children forever. And here, Sir, I have arrived at that period of my communication which develops the motive of my present address; for I could no longer sit passive and silent and permit the rights of the people to be thus falsely usurped through the wickedness of interested parties.

Mark me well, however, Sir! My object is not to awaken amongst the people an improper opposition to the rights actually ceded, and, now, justly belonging to the subjects of the French Empire; but to call upon the People of Newfoundland, to a man, to stand forward to resist the aggression of the French upon the TRUE rights of Britons.

Recollect, Sir,—and let this be the great bulwark of our people.—It is not the rights of Newfoundlanders that are, ALONE, effected by these aggressions on the French Shore;—it is the rights of every subject of Great Britain, in England, in Ireland, in Scotland, and in every colony, of every part of the world, that are at stake; and it is, particularly, for this reason that we should all clearly understand what rights the French hold by Treaties; and what rights remain to the British under the same authority.

I regret, Sir, that some one of greater ability, some one more competent to cope with such a question has not undertaken to elucidate it clearly; but, nevertheless, such humble lights as I may be able to exhibit to guide towards a proper undertaking of the subject; I am most happy to afford. But since the elucidation of the question must necessarily oblige me to remark upon all Treaties that are handed down to us upon the subject—viz. those of 1713, 1763, 1783, 1814, and 1815, as well as the Declaration of his Majesty George III., made upon the Treaty of 1783, you will perceive that as I have already trespassed too far upon your columns I am obliged to defer my evidences and proofs for a second letter.

I remain, Sir, Yours, &c.

LEX.

The Annual Examination of the Harbor Grace Grammar School took place according to announcement, of which it is only necessary to observe, that it was characterised by the same satisfactory results, which invariably attend the Inspections of that excellent Institution.

The following Prizes were awarded:—
For general Excellence Throughout the past year

- First Prize to Douglas Brown
- Second " T. G. Roddick
- Third " Michael Dwyer
- For Writing
- First " to Douglas Brown
- Second " James Foley
- Third " Philip Brown
- Fourth " Selby Dow
- For Regular Attendance
- First " to Robt. Lawrence
- Second " Michael Dwyer
- Third " William Badcock,

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Sept. 23

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

NOTICE

As it's now drawing close to the end of the year, and as money is plenty, and bread not so dear, We would beg to announce to our friends & our patrons Both married & single, both spinsters & matrons— That our shop is well filled with goods of each class, Of cotton, and wool, gold silver & brass, First of all were reminded the season is cold, A good fire is desired both by young & by old, We have fenders & fire Irons, poker & Shovels— And grates fit for either fine houses or hovels— Bake Pots & Frying Pans, & lots of Tea-Kettles— Table & Tea-spoons of all kinds of metals— Knives & forks, combs & Brushes of all Sorts & size, We have needles, & pins, likewise hooks & eyes— Ladies fine Boots of cloth & prunella— And for gentlemen use a handsome Umbrella, In wet weather we think that good over-Shoes Are a comfort that no one would wish to refuse, Locks, Hinges, & Screws, & Nails of each size, And glasses to aid the sight of weak eyes— To persons afflicted with numerous ills, We offer our large stock of Holloways Pills We have Senna & Sais, Cold drawn Castor Oil And Lotions & Ointments to cure Blain or Boil, Ginger & Nutmegs Cloves & Allspice Likewise an admixture of things sweet & nice, Currents from Zante & Raisins from Spain All requisite Sundries for Cakes rich & plain, Sugars Brown & Refined, & Teas Green & Black Of Coffee & Chocolate too there's no Lack, We have Bacon & Hams the best we could buy Which we now recommend our friends once to try. Our stock of fine wares is now quite Complete Watches, & Watch Chains, both Cheap & neat, Bracelets & ear rings, & lots of fine things, For happy folks, wanting—fine gold wedding rings— Razors & Pen-Knives, of best Sheffield make To enumerate all, too much time it would take, And now we would wish a happy new year To all our good Customers both far and near.

N. & J. JILLARD

Harbor Grace, Dec. 24th

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Established 1836.

INVESTED FUNDS, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The premiums received on Fire Insurances in the year 1857 amounted to upwards of £283,000. Insurances are effected, at home and abroad on Property of every description—the Premiums are moderate, the settlement of claims liberal and prompt. The Losses in 1857 were £165,000, and the sums paid in settlement of Losses exceed One Million Sterling.

BOWRING, BROTHERS.

Sept. 28

Agent

ON SALE.

1000 Hhds. Sydney COAL, Cheap.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS. 11th Nov. 1851.

The Cargo of Schr. *Vigilant*, from Bridgewater, N. S., consisting of:—

30 M. Pine Board
10 M. Hemlock do.
2 M. 1 & a half inch Spruce Flooring.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

20 Oct., 1858.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

At his Shop, opposite the new Store of Walker and Ross—PAINTS of all description, mixed and unmixed. GLASS, PUTTY, OIL, TURPENTINE &c. &c.

W. C. MOORE.

August 4th.

NOTICES

MAILS will, from this date, be regularly dispatched from this Office for GALWAY, the UNITED STATES and CANADA, by the Galway Line of Mail Steamers. The Postage on Letters for the United States by this conveyance must be prepaid.

W. L. SOLOMON, P.M.G. General Post Office. St. John's Nov. 12th 1858.

MR. PAGE begs respectfully to acquaint the Subscribers to his Chart of Harbor Grace, that it is now with Mr. H. W. Trapnell or delivery, either with or without Frame, and feels assured that it will give every satisfaction Price Chart 10s.; Frame 20.

The Subscriber

Respectfully announce the arrival of his Fall Supply of British Manufactured GOODS & GROCERIES, per "Abeona," from Liverpool.

All of which will be sold Cheap for Cash RUTHERFORD BROTHERS, Harbor Grace, 13th Sept. 1858.

Notice to Mariners.

BACCALIEU ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE

THE BOARD OF WORKS hereby give notice, that on the night of MONDAY the 20th day of December next, and every evening thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the evening, to the return of daylight in the morning, a Light will be exhibited on BACCALIEU ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE the position and characteristics of which are as follows:—Baccalieu Light House is situated on the Northern end of that Island—Latitude 8.09, North, Longitude 52.50, West,—the Tower is of brick, the Keeper's Dwelling, a Square Building, detached from the tower—painted White, with the roof red.

The Light will be a Catadioptric first class Holophotal Revolving White Light, showing flash every twenty seconds. It is elevated 380 feet above high water, and will be seen in clear weather forty nautical miles, and a lesser distance according to the state of the atmosphere. When the Southern end of the Island bears N.N.E. the Light will not be visible when nearer the Island than eight miles.

EDMUND HANRAHAN.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

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

W. L. SOLOMON,

General Post Office, St. John's, 18th May, 1858. P.M.G.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF ROUTE. THE STEAMER.

ELLEN GISBORNE.

WILL ply in this Bay, as follows:— Mondays and Wednesdays, leave Harbor Grace at 9 o'clock, A.M., for Carbonear and Portugal Cove, returning to Brigus and Bay Roberts.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, leave Bay Roberts at 7.45, calling at Brigus, for Cove, returning to Carbonear, and Harbor Grace.

Saturdays, leave Harbor Grace at 8 A.M., for Brigus and Cove, returning to Brigus, Bay Roberts, Carbonear and Harbor Grace.

When not more than four passengers for Carbonear, they will be sent by land carriage from HARBOR GRACE.

Weather permitting, will call at PORT-DE-GRAVE on TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.

Fares:— Cabin, 6s.; Steerage, 4s. G. MAKINSON.

Harbor Grace, } sept. 27th 1858

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

Apply to the Chairman

Rev H. PETLEY,

Hearts Content.

July 23.

BUILDING!! BUILDING!!!

BRICK--WORK SLATING & PLASTERING, done by the Subscriber at the very shortest notice. None employed but the very best workmen.

Any commands left at the late Mr. Thomas Lynche's or at this office, will meet with prompt attention.

F. MCCARTHY.

Harbor Grace,

July 14th, 1858.

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!!

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

Harbor Grace,

July 24th, 1858.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

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

(By Order of the Board.)

R. BROWN Manager

July 13.

A CARD.

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

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

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

Harbor Grace, } JOSEPH GODDEN 14th July

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LETTERS cannot be received for registration at this Office unless they be posted one hour before the closing of the Mail by which they are intended to be despatched.

W. L. SOLOMON

General Post Office, 2nd May, 1858. P.M.G.

ON SALE.



FAIRBANK'S CELEBRATED SCALES, Of every variety

34 Kilby Street, Boston,

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates, Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the Province.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS. Agents

BY THE SUBSCRIBER

GLENCOE from Wallace N. T

50 Tons assorted

Scantling

50 M. Hemlock

boards & Deals

16 Small Spars

Harbor Grace, } H. W. TRAPNELL Aug 7th, 1858.

At the Premises of the Subscriber

100 M. Prime board & Plank

Per "Napoleon," from Liverpool, N. S.

25 M. Hemlock board

20 " Pm. Pine board

3 " Clapboard

200 " Shingles

55 " Herring barrel Staves

170 bushels Oats

100 Hhds. Coals

Per "Eclipse" from Sidney.

Scantling, Studding, spruce board, and Deals,

Per "Agnicola,"

Harbor Grace } ANDREW DRYSDALE June 29, 1858.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT HARBOR GRACE.

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

MEDICINES.

Holloway's Pills, Holloway's OINTMENT, Cockle's PILLS, Hunts PILLS, COITISH OIL, Cough LOSENGES, Matu's Patent BALSAM PLASTERS, Kolustock's VERMIFUGE, Lemon SYRUP, Essence of LEAMON, HONEY, ARROWROOT, Mushroom CATCHUP, Morton's Table VINEGAR, Windsor SOAP, RAS GREASE, Essence of AVENDER, SMELLING BOTTLES, Turkey SPONGE, Washing SODA, Spirits of TURPENTINE, BLACKING, WHITELEAD, MEDICINE Chests supplied and refitted on the shortest notice.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND, READY RELIEF, Taylor's PAINKILLER, TOOTHACHE DROPS, DUTCH DROPS, Oil of CINAMON, TOOTH POWDER, Ginger BEER, Oil of PEPPERMENT, MARMALADE, Mixed SPICES, Morton's SALAD OIL, COLD CREAM, Hair OIL, POMATUM, Essence of BERGAMOT, TOILET POTS, Salts of LEAD, PEARLASH, Carbonate SODA, LIME OIL, UMBER.

J. FENNEL

June 16, 1858

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE INCARNATION.

BY MILMAN.

For thou wast born of woman, thou didst come,
O Holiest! to this world of sin and gloom,
Not in thy dread omnipotent array;
And not by thunders strewed
Was thy tempestuous road,
Nor indignation burnt before thee on thy way
But thou, a soft and naked child,
Thy mother, undefiled,
In the rude manger laid to rest
From off her virgin breast.

The heavens were not commanded to prepare
A gorgeous canopy of golden air;
Nor stooped their lamps the enthroned fires
A single silent star [on high
Came wandering from afar,
Gliding unchecked and calm along the liquid
The Eastern Sages leading on, [sky];
As at a king's throne,
To lay thy gold and odours sweet
Before thy infant feet.

The earth and ocean were not hushed to hear
Bright harmony from ever, stary sphere;
Nor at thy presence brake the voice of song
From all thy cherub choirs,
And seraphs' burning lyres,
Poured t'rough the host of heaven the charmed
clouds along;
One angel troop the strain began,
Of all the race of man,
By simple shepherds heard alone,
That soft r. sanna's tone.

And when thou didst depart, no car of flame
To bear thee hence in lambent radiance came;
Nor visible angels mourned with drooping
Nor didst thou mount on high [plumes
From fatal Calvary
With all thine own redeemed outbursting
from their tombs;
For thou didst bear away from earth
But one of human birth,
The dying felon by thy side to be
In Paradise with thee.

Nor o'er thy cross did clouds of vengeance
break;
A little while the conscious earth did shake
At that foul deed by her fierce children done;
A few dim hours of day
The world in darkness lay,
Then basked in bright repose beneath the
cloudless sun;
Thile thou didst sleep beneath the tomb,
Consenting to thy doom,
Ere yet the white-robed Angel shone
Upon the sealed stone.

And when thou didst arise, thou didst not stand
With devastation in thy red right hand,
Punishing the guilty city's murderous crew;
But thou didst haste to meet
Thy mother's coming feet,
And bear the words of peace unto the faithful
Then calmly, slowly didst thou rise [few
Into thy native skies,
Thy human form dissolved on high
Into its own radiancy.

COMPLAINT OF THE DYING YEAR.

"I am the son of old father TIME, and the last of a numerous progeny; for he has had upwards of five thousand of us; but it has ever been his fate to see one child expire before another was born. It is the opinion of some, that his own constitution is beginning to break up, and that when he has given birth to a hundred or two more of us, his family will be complete, and then he himself will be no more." Thus the old year began his complaint. He then called for his account-book, and turned over the pages with a sorrowful eye. He has kept, it appears, an accurate account of the moments, minutes hours and months which he has issued, and subjoined, in some places memorandums of the uses to which they have been applied, and of the losses he has sustained. These particulars it would be tedious to detail; but we must notice one circumstance; upon turning to a certain page in his account, the old man was much affected, and the tears streamed down his furrowed cheeks as he examined it. This was the register of the fifty-two Sundays which he had issued; and which, of all the wealth he had to dispose of, has been, it appears, the most scandalously wasted. "These," said he, "were my most precious gift. Alas! how lightly have they been esteemed!"

"I feel, however," said he, "more pity than indignation towards these offenders, since they were far greater enemies to themselves than to me. But there are a

few outrageous ones, by whom I have been defrauded of so much of my substance, that it is difficult to think of them with patience, particularly that notorious thief PROCRASTINATION, of whom every body has heard, and who is well known to have wronged my venerable father of much of his property. There are also three noted ruffians, SLEEP, SLOTH, and PLEASURE, from whom I have suffered much; besides a certain busy-body called DRESS, who, under pretence of making the most of me, steals away more of my gifts than any two of them.

"As for me, all must acknowledge that I have performed my part towards my friends and foes. I have fulfilled my utmost promise, and been more bountiful than many of my predecessors. My twelve fair children have, each in their turn, aided my exertions, and their various tastes and dispositions have all conducted to the general good. Mild FEBRUARY, who sprinkled the naked boughs with delicate buds, and brought her wonted offering of early flowers, was not of more essential service than that rude blustering boy, MARCH, who, though violent in his temper, was well-intentioned and useful. APRIL, a gentle, tender-hearted girl, wept for his loss, yet cheered me with many a smile. JUNE came crowned with roses, and sparkling in sunbeams, and laid up a store of costly ornaments for her luxuriant successors. But I cannot stop to enumerate the good qualities and graces of all my children. You, my poor DECEMBER, dark in your complexion, and cold in your temper, greatly resemble my first-born JANUARY, with this difference, that he was most prone to anticipation, and you to reflection.

"It is very likely that, at least after my decease, many may reflect upon themselves for their misconduct towards me. To such I would leave it as my dying injunction, not to waste time in unavailing regret; all their wishes and repentance will not recall me to life. I would rather earnestly recommend to their regard my youthful successor, whose appearance is shortly expected. I cannot hope to survive long enough to introduce him; but I would fain hope that he will meet with a favourable reception; and that, in addition to the flattering honours which greeted my birth, and the fair promises which deceived my hopes, more diligent exertion, and more persevering efforts may be expected. Let it be remembered that one honest endeavour is worth ten fair promises."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The means used for testing cables to ascertain the spot at which an injury has occurred are always so far unsatisfactory that, under the best circumstances, the result only affords a negative proof. Thus, when it is stated that the defect is supposed to exist at 300 miles from the Irish coast, it means nothing more than that the damage does not extend beyond that distance, though it by no means proves that the injury may not be within half the length we have stated, or even so near as twenty or thirty miles from the shore.

Up to within the last few days the shore end at Valentia has been the ordinary deep sea portion of the cable, made, as our readers are aware, of the very lightest form consistent with the strength necessary for its being safely submerged. This is now being replaced by the proper shore-ends. It is of course, looked upon as certain that laying down the shore end must improve the condition of the whole cable; else, of course the expense and labour of submerging would never be attempted. Even in its present state the signals received at Valentia are occasionally as distinct as those of some overland wires, and should any improvement take place when the shore-end is added on, there are many who profess themselves confident of working through the whole wire for some time to come at least.

Foremost among those who express this opinion is Professor Hughes. When the first unsuccessful attempt was made to lay the wire, it will be recollected that it parted from under the Niagara's stern, at some 250 miles distance from the Irish coast. The piece submerged remained, of course, attached to the shore end for a considerable period,

and then, for the first time the Phenomenon of magnetic storm, or as they are now called "earth currents," was observed. Sometimes these earth currents currents were so violent as to cause the needle to vibrate with such rapidity that it was impossible to follow its movements with the eye. When the cable was laid last August the instruments were on the principle of Morse's recording telegraph, according to the system of which three or four currents or signals sent across the Atlantic are necessary to form one letter of a word. All went well until the fast increasing defective insulation of the wire became manifest, and the earth currents began to take a most unpleasant part in the telegraphing. As the electric current of the signals lost force nearing the Irish shore, the earth currents overpowered them, and in the middle of the letter made one or more unintelligible signs, the task of reading became and more difficult, till with the increasing derangement of line, consecutive words gradually ceased, and at last even letters came only at rare intervals. To this reason it is owing that even the first signals sent from here were constantly answered from Newfoundland with "Repeat" and "Send slower." So much for the stoppage of the wire. The reason for Mr. Hughes' confident belief of being able now to work through the wire is from the fact that his instrument—the printing telegraph—is not exposed to anything like risk from earth currents. His instrument is, on a small scale, on very much the same principle as Mr. Hoe's American printing machine. It is worked by means of keynotes, like those of a small piano, each key being marked with letters of the alphabet. Thus touching a key at one end of the wire transmits a current to the other, where, instead of the paper as in Morse's telegraph, receiving a dint or mark that forms part of a letter, the entire letter itself is printed. The advantage of this is obvious. One current suffices to form one letter instantaneously, instead of four or five currents. Less time is thus given for the action of earth currents; or, even in case of their acting and printing in some cases other letters than those sent, it by no means follows that the letters so misplaced would prevent the accurate meaning of the sentence being read. The proper working of the machine is Mr. Hughes' affair. It is only his offer to the Atlantic Company with which we have to deal, and whether it is worth anything or nothing should be decided by actual test, and the sooner the better. As the matter stands at present, he has made his offer and it has not been declined, and so the thing rests, like a child's rocking-horse, moving without advancing.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

MAILS will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places:—
Harbor Grace and Carbonear, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.
Brigus, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.
Trinity, Bonavista, and King's Cove every Thursday at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.
Greenspond, every alternate Thursday, commencing on Thursday, the 2nd September, at half-past nine o'clock, A. M.
Bay Bulls and Ferryland every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Trepassey, every alternate Wednesday, at ten o'clock A. M. commencing on Wednesday 29th instant.
St. Mary's Placentia Little Placentia, Harbor Buffett, Merasheen, Isle of Valen, Oderin, St. Kyran's Burin, Harbor Briten, and Burgeo every alternate Tuesday at 8 o'clock, P. M. commencing on Tuesday 28th Instant. Letters prepaid by postage stamps and newspapers must be dropped into receiving boxes until 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.
W. L. SOLOMON,
Post Master General.
Post Office Department,
St. John's, Nfld., 25th Aug., 1858.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

Edited and published every Wednesday morning, by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office Water Street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY, Esq.
TERMS.—Fifteen shillings per Annum half in advance.

Notice.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV Vit. cap IX.

ADVANTAGE OF THIS INSTITUTION

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.

A Table especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other 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.

HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM

Credit given for half the amount of the First even Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE. The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty out to the assured himself, if he attain that age thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon Life.

ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

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

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

INSTITUTED—1839.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letter 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 even Annum 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 avourable to the assured, the amount of half premiums for which credit is given being liquidated out of the profits.

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

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Deport

Age.	Whole Annual Premium for remainder of Life.		Age.	Half Premium during First 7 years.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
25	19	7	0	19	7
30	12	3	0	12	3
35	8	6	0	8	6
40	6	10	0	6	10
45	5	4	0	5	4
50	4	8	0	4	8
55	4	5	0	4	5
60	3	13	0	3	13

Age.	Quarterly Premium.		Age.	Half Yearly Premium.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
25	4	12	8	14	4
30	3	12	4	14	4
35	2	12	4	14	4
40	2	12	4	14	4
45	2	12	4	14	4
50	2	12	4	14	4
55	2	12	4	14	4
60	2	12	4	14	4

Age.	Annual Premium.		Age.	Annual Premium.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
25	7	3	25	7	3
30	5	10	30	5	10
35	4	10	35	4	10
40	3	10	40	3	10
45	3	10	45	3	10
50	3	10	50	3	10
55	3	10	55	3	10
60	3	10	60	3	10

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

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