

# The Conception-Bay Plan.

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

VOL. 2.

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1857.

No. 7.

## NOTICE. Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

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

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

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

## NOTICE TO MERINERS.

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 S. W. 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catalina until Bonavista Light opens with Cape Le Jean, will give the Flowers Rocks an ample berth—or when coming from the Northward and bound for Catalina, by giving the N. Head a moderate berth, you will clear the Brandy Rocks by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in lat. 48. 30. N. along. 53.03 West.

JOHN STUART

Acting Secretary Board of Works.

Board of Works Office,

St. John's, 18th July, 1857.

## F. R. PAGE.

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

FREDERICK R. PAGE

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

**TOUSSAINTS HOTEL**

Price 10s.—100 subscribers will warrant the execution of the work.

A List for Subscribers is now open. Harbour Grace, August 3.

## For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

His Premises and Property in Catt Harbour

CONSISTING OF

**A Dwelling House Shop, two tores,**

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

JOHN BRIDE.

May 7th

1857.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

**THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.**

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

**DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.**

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

**GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH**

Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of delicate health, or 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, Billious 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, Sciatica, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Strabismus, 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.**

1. St. John's N.F.

**N & J. JILLARD**  
WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.

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

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

**BIBLE** and other **BOOK** Sold at the Society's Prices. Tracts Gratis.

**A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR MARVELOUS AGES.**

**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 Colic, 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—Rheumatism, Scorbatic Humours.*

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

*Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds and Ulcers.* Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular 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, Ccody, Cheig-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, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

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

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

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

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

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

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

**F. N. GIBBORNE,**  
Manager

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

**PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the **PHENIX COMPANY** upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of 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 Proprietory, 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.  
Bay Bulls and Ferryland,—every Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin 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 Poem remain to be disposed of at this Office.  
Price 1s.

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

(From Willmer & Smith European Times  
October 10.)

## ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The health of the King of Prussia has been rapidly getting worse during the last twenty-four hours. Great fears are entertained for his life. All the members of the royal family are assembled at Potsdam.

### LORD CANNING.

The *Morning Star* positively announces that the Governor-General of India is recalled; or, to put the matter in the most agreeable words, he has been told to give up spontaneously. No other journal confirms this news.

### FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 8.—It is reported that the Bank of France is about to raise the rate of discount. A meeting of the Emperors, Napoleon and Francis Joseph is considered as not at all improbable. The King of Prussia is very anxious that such an interview should take place. African Wheat fell 1/2 per cent at Marseilles on Wednesday.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The journals fully confirm the acceptance, by the Queen, of the resignation of the Narvaez Cabinet.

### MOLDAVIA

A despatch from Jassy states that the divan for Moldavia was opened on the 4th inst.

### PERSIA

A letter from Fabriz states that the disturbances which recently broke out in Persia have been suppressed and the rebels severely punished. The outbreak was produced by a fanatical tribe hostile to the reigning dynasty.

## THE INDIAN MAILED.

### ARRIVAL OF MORE PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

The Indus arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst. with the heavy portion of the Indian, China, and Australian mails.

She has brought home about 150 passengers, many of whom are refugees from India. The scene presented by their friends meeting the passengers was one of overwhelming excitement. Many burst into a flood of tears, and were deprived almost of the power of utterance.

The Lady Mayoress of London, the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Alderman Andrews, and a number of ladies and gentlemen were on board the Indus to receive the refugees. Many of the fugitives were from Cawnpore, Allahabad, and other places in the upper provinces of Bengal. Numbers also had fled from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta in alarm. About 40 children have come home in the Indus.

Amongst the passengers is Lieutenant Chapman, who was shot by the mutineers at Benares. A bullet went through his cheek and carried away part of the roof of his mouth; his speech is scarcely intelligible. He is quite a youth, not above 19 years of age. Another of the passengers is Captain Montague, with his wife; he belonged to the irregulars, and was in command of a company of Sikhs; he is injured in the shoulder and side. He belonged to General Havelock's army, and fought on the march to Cawnpore. He lost his two children through want and exposure while coming down the Ganges from Allahabad. He knew Nana Sahib, and was present at a ball given by him at Cawnpore about a month before the mutiny broke out. It was the most magnificent ball ever given at Cawnpore; all the English were present, most of whom were afterwards mercilessly slaughtered by the scoundrel. Capt. Montague and his wife left Cawnpore before it was captured by the mutineers.

The passengers say that almost the only man that escaped the massacre of Cawnpore has gone raving mad. This is an officer, a Mr. Brown, who, after he had got away, suffered great hardships, and lay hidden in a nullah, without food, during three days and nights. A Miss Goldie, a very beautiful young lady, was taken by Nana Sahib to his harem, and is believed to be alive now. A lady named Collett came home in the Indus, who escaped from the fort at that place for safety. Many of the ladies who have come home in the Indus have their husbands now before Delhi, and scarcely expect to see them again.

When the passengers in the Indus left Calcutta only 3000 troops had arrived since the outbreak.

Unless Captain Peel makes his way up the river very quickly, and before the rains cease, it is scarcely believed that he will get his guns up to Delhi; but if he cannot carry his guns beyond Allahabad he will, it is expected, push on to Delhi without them. Should the water carriage fail, it would be extremely difficult, on account of the badness of the roads, to convey such heavy guns (one of them an 84-pounder) to Delhi by land.

Between Cawnpore and Lucknow there were about 35,000 mutineers, and it is considered doubtful whether Sir J. Outram will be successful in passing up the Gogra; the river is lined with forts, well manned with mutineers. Outram's advance, however, up the Gogra will, it is hoped, draw off the mutineers from Havelock,

and enable him probably to escape from the dilemma in which he is placed.

No fear is entertained but that the Sikhs will prove true to the English in fighting against the Mahomedans and Hindoos; but unless English troops arrive out soon in India, the Sikhs may, after they have put down the Sepoys, turn against the English.

Nana Sahib has resolved not to fall alive into the hands of the English. He has a body-guard who are engaged to deprive him of life should he be likely to be taken by the English.

It is believed by many persons at Calcutta that as soon as the English troops arrive out in India the mutiny will suddenly cease. The Sepoys will bury the money and treasure they have obtained, and lay down their arms. They are in the utmost terror of the English soldiers.

Lucknow, it is feared, will fall before assistance can come to it.

There were many English at Calcutta when the Indus left that port who had had perilous escapes from the Upper Provinces, and who are expected to arrive at Southampton by the next Indian mail packet. A lady is at Calcutta who has had her ears cut off by the mutineers. One of the lady passengers on board the Indus says that before she escaped a soldier's wife came to her one day and told her with the utmost glee that she had killed a Sepoy; and this turned out to be true—the poor woman had actually rushed upon a Sepoy, pinioned him, and taken his life. Such is the ferocity and stern resolution which the hideous atrocities of the Bengal mutineers generated in the breast of a woman.

The collector of customs at Southampton, Mr. Clarke, of the landing-writers' department, and Messrs. Obree and Knowler, of the tide-surveying department, were early on board the Indus acting under special orders from the Government to facilitate in every possible manner the landing of the baggage of the Indian refugees. It was ascertained that some of the passengers, brought up gentlemen, had lost everything in India; that others whose husbands were officers, fighting in India, on limited incomes, had made great sacrifices to send their families out of that country. This was communicated to the Lady Mayoress, and means were taken to afford to many pecuniary assistance. This was managed in the most delicate manner possible.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

THE following remarks, elicited by the Labrador men's enquiry as to the Bacalieu Light House, are to the point, and strikingly exhibit the unsatisfactory state of affairs at Head quarters; they also show the utter hopelessness of expectation, with regard to our most essential requirements, want nominally represented by men employed and paid by a Ministry, alike indifferent to the safety and welfare of that class of men, by the fruits of whose labour they and theirs are bountifully supported.

THE Conception Bay-Man of Wednesday last states that some of the Labrador men have been enquiring "why the Light House on Bacalieu is not in course of erection." We will inform them, as we are generally pretty well posted up upon the *misdoings*, at any rate, of the public departments. The reason is simple enough—because we labour under the disadvantage of subjection to a miserable, worthless government, who look more to pleasing a few men in the metropolis than to consider the necessities of the Outports, because the chiefs of the Legislature depend upon a St. John's popularity for their seats in the House. But we will explain the reason more exactly and immediately why the work in question is not being proceeded with. Tenders having been put in by Messrs. ROCHE and HAW, building contractors, as we understand, for the erection of Bacalieu Light House, were accepted by the Government, with good security for the completion of the work this fall. These contractors made arrangements with the late Mr. SAUNDERS as their builder, but upon his death, they were up to the *Government*, and thus the work was stopped. Had the Government cared one jot for the interests of the people who now complain they would have insisted upon the fulfilment of the contract, or muted the parties in the amount; but neither was done. Mr. March, finding the Light House was not in course of erection, tendered his services to complete it within the time specified by the original agreement, although a loss would be involved in consequence of the lateness of the season; his written tender was rejected, and thus for the second time the work was delayed. Advertisements for Tenders were again published, when Mr. March, Mr. W. KNIGHT and Mr. NEVILLE competed, the tender of the last-named having been accepted, with a prolongation of the term to next summer—thus the third time the work was protracted. Now, if the erection of a light house on Bacalieu be considered worth anything at all by the people of Conception Bay, it certainly behooved them to see to it through their representatives, that it should have been accomplished in season for their benefit. The remedy is in their own hands. Purge the Bay of useless office-men-

gers; replace them by men of worth and activity, who will not hesitate a moment to prick the Government into action, and never feel contented until the proper wants of their people shall have been supplied. Political Circuit judges and Quixotic revenue officers are not the sort of men to whose care should be entrusted the prosperity of a whole community; and until an adjusting screw be fitted to the conduct of representatives, complaints of inattention must be frequently heard. Demand of your members a rigid account of their stewardship, and if amiss you know what course to pursue. If you do not, don't grumble, but bear your *stipulated* obligations complacently. *Ledger.*

A public Meeting of the inhabitants of the District took place on Saturday the 21st inst., pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting such measures as may secure the establishment of a steamer, to ply in this Bay.

James L. Prendergast Esq., M. H. A., was called to the chair, who opened the meeting by stating its object &c, when the following resolutions were severally proposed and carried unanimously.—

No 1. That the experience of the Public, both previous to and since the loss of the Steamer Ellen Gibson, has shown that it is absolutely necessary, a Steamer should be placed on this Bay, for their intercourse with the Capital.

No 2. That the present uncertainty and delay in the transit of not only the inhabitants of this Bay, but also of those who comprise the extensive population to the Northward, will be a cause of serious loss and inconvenience to all if it be not speedily remedied.

No 3. That a respectful application be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council to take the necessities of the case into consideration, and to grant such assistance as will ensure the permanent establishment of steam communication in this Bay.

No 4. That a Committee of five be appointed, for the purpose of drawing up a petition in accordance with the foregoing Resolutions, and that a Copy of the Resolutions be forwarded to the Representatives of the different Districts of this Bay, respectfully requesting them to use their influence in forwarding the important object of this meeting.

James L. Prendergast  
Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and J. Burke Esq., being called there to, thanks was voted to the chairman for his able conduct therein.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN  
Sir,

With your permission I have a word or two to say through your columns on last Saturday's public meeting. The object of that meeting was to ask the Government to give a grant of money in aid of Steam communication in and between Conception-Bay and St. John's.—Now I do not hesitate to assert that money aid from Government for such or like purposes is bad policy. It is altogether opposed to the clear and simple principles of free trade, and is an unjustifiable interference with individual enterprise.

A common argument in favour of subsidies or Government aid—an argument used often in ignorance. I hope, than to mislead—is that as the Imperial Government aids the Canada and other lines of Steamers, therefore our Local Government ought to assist and assist largely, in establishing and maintaining a Steamer in this Bay. In reply to the above seeming argument, I need hardly inform those who have given even a little attention to the subject, that the cases are not so completely similar or analogous as to warrant the conclusion: The compact with Cunard was made years before free trade principles were adopted by British Statesmen. They and the people now alike repudiate the bounty system; and had not the Post-Master General demonstrated that the balance in the compact with Cunard was in favour of the Government the Nation and its Commoners would not have been content till now with the arrangement. But that is not all, Cunard is bound to place his ships at the service of the Government whenever and wherever they may be needed. In what then consists the similarity of cases? In two most important points the analogy is incomplete, the argument derived from it is therefore unsound and the conclusion worthless.

Then as to the grant of £ 7000 Sig. per annum for Direct Steam between some port in England and St. John's—the amount is unprecedentedly large. Canada it is said gives £ 50000 towards a similar object. But then Canada has a population more than twenty times that of this Colony; and though wrong in principle she has at least the merit of subsidizing her own capitalists; we propose to give three times as much in proportion to population as the Canadians do, and that too to strangers, and that also in view of a completed Sub-Atlantic telegraph, through which urgent commercial business will be done. I fear we are smitten with the mania going too fast ahead. Progression is the order of the day, I know, and we could not if we would, and we must not stand still; only let our progress be safe and wise, lest carried away by

the spirit of Wall Street, we end in Bankruptcy, or even in diminished credit.

yours respectfully

Oct. 26th, 1857

A. B.

AMBROTYPE.—Notwithstanding that the Metropolitan Troupe hold forth nightly, Messrs Streeter & Palmer still continue to take capital likenesses during the day. Those enterprising Gentlemen have made a liberal inducement to their patrons. Persons taking a five shilling likeness receive a free ticket to a lecture, to be delivered by Mr. Streeter, shortly, and at the lecture they will distribute twenty-five presents, selected from their fine assortment of jewelry. Call early as their time is limited.

STENOGRAPHY.—Mr. M. W. Palmer, lately a member of the N. S. Reporter's Corps, desires to announce to the young men of this place that he will in compliance to the solicitations of numerous friends, commence giving lessons in Stenography to those desirous of acquiring the art, which may be classed as one of the most useful and desirable accomplishments of the day. Mr. Palmer's method is the most simple and comprehensive of any extant, and is taught in three easy lessons, for the low price of ten shillings. This art is not only useful to business men, but is often convenient in taking notes of sermons, lectures, speeches, &c. We consider this as the "golden opportunity," as the tuition is moderate, the style simple, and the method not taught in the Provinces by any other person.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ENTERED.

Oct 25—Standard—Richd. Allen, 9 days Baltimore, Provisions—William Donnelly  
Oct 26—Mary Banfield—Sherris—L. pool 28 ds Caridad (Sp); Belasco—St. Johns—Ridley & Sons

Oct. 26—Enriqueta—Tono—Cadiz 27—days Puntun & Munn

### CLEARED.

Oct. 26—Maury—Le Blanc—Boston  
27th Belle—Brooks—Brazilis—Ridley & Sons.

Lost, on the night of Tuesday the 27th inst, the British Barque Nil Desperandum Capt. Wills on Mosquito point—Crew saved, but we regret to learn that on the following day two men—John Dunfee and Patrick Walsh of Mosquito lost their lives by the upsetting of a small boat in which they were endeavouring to save part of the wreck, we understand that one of the unfortunate men has left a large family to lament the sad bereavement.

## The Subscribers

Have received per Mary Banfield  
from Liverpool,

A further supply of British Manufactured

## GOODS,

### ALSO

## Gunpowder & Shot ssg.

And other articles suitable  
for SEALING OUTFIT.

## Ridley & Sons.

Oct. 28th, 1857.

## For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

150 Barrels Extra Baltimore FLOUR,  
imported for family use.

DANIEL GREEN.

## Ridley & Sons

Have just received Ex Marian Ridley from  
New York

1400 Brls. Superfine FLOUR,

100 do. Mess PORK,

50 half do. do do,

30 Sacks Superior Rio COFFEE.

Oct. 28th, 1857.

## The Subscribers.

Have just received per Queen from Liverpool

A consignment of

## BRITISH MANUFACTURED

## GOODS.

Which they now offer for sale

for Cash.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

Sept. 30

**For Sale.**

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS  
Ex Barque *Queen*  
20 days from Liverpool  
their usual extensive and varied selection of  
British Manufactured

**GOODS**

Suitable for the Season  
ALSO  
TEAS—Souhong Hyson and Congon  
COFFEE SUGAR RICE &c  
CHEAP FOR CASH—FISH and OIL.  
PUNTON & MUNN.  
Sept. 16

**The subscribers.**

HAVE received a prime article of Irish  
**BUTTER.**  
Which will be disposed of, Cheap for Cash  
RIDLEY & SONS.  
Sept. 15, 1857.

**By the subscriber.**

20 Boxes Congou  
**Tea**  
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.  
10 Boxes good retailing  
**Tobacco,**  
20 Sides Sole Leather,  
ALSO  
A large assortment British Manufactured  
**Goods.**  
CHEAP FOR CASH.  
J. B. CRYSDALE.  
Sept. 15.

**Just Received.**

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

Ex "Cecile" from  
Montreal.  
**60 Casks family BUTTER.**  
Cheap for Cash, Fish, or Oil.  
PUNTON & MUNN.  
Sept. 8.

By the Subscribers,  
Ex "Mary Ann" from  
Bathurst.

**50,000 Pine BOARD,**  
a very good article,  
**10,000 Pine Plank,**  
1 2 & 3 inch.  
**5,000 Studding**  
4. x 3.  
**5,000 do. 5. x 4.**  
**20 M. Laths.**  
**200 M. Prime Cedar**  
**Shingles.**  
RUTHERFORD, BROTHERS.

**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.**

Just arrived  
**Per BALTIC from**  
**Baltimore,**  
**500 Barrels superfine FLOUR.**  
**50 Do. PORK.**

Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil,  
WILLIAM DONNELLY  
Sept 9

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG JOHN BENON  
CONSISTING OF

**70,000 feet PRIME PINE BOARD.**

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS  
August 18  
BY PUNTON & MUNN.  
The cargo of the Schooner "Alice Mowe,"

FROM BALTIMORE  
1330 Barrels Superfine  
**FLOUR**

200 Barrels Prime Mess  
**PORK,**

50 Boes Cavendish  
**TOBACCO,**  
All of which will be sold Cheap for  
CASH, FISH OR  
**OIL,**

August 18.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

Offer for Sale the cargo of the Brigantine  
"COMMISSARY,"  
CONSISTING OF  
**100,000 feet Hemlock BOARD.**

**10,000 feet Hardwood PLANK.**

**10,000 LATHS.**

and  
**80 Tubs BUTTER.**

A good article.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS  
August 25, Ledger & Express

**The Subscribers,**

Have just received per Barque "Rothesay,"  
FROM DEMERARA,  
PUNCHONS' choice  
**123 P MOLLASSES.**  
CHEAP FOR CASH,  
FISH OR  
**OIL.**  
PUNTON & MUNN  
August 12

**Ridley & Sons.**

Have just received ex "Nightingale" from Alex-  
andria,  
A cargo of SUPERFINE FLOUR,  
All from New Wheat  
WHICH IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED  
To the attention of  
HOUSE-KEEPERS  
ALSO  
ex Olive from Montreal  
1000 Brls. Extra Superfine  
CANADIAN FLOUR,  
50 Brls. PEASE  
100 Kegs BUTTER.  
Sept. 16 1M

**For Sale.**  
**Ridley & Sons.**

HAVE JUST LANDED.  
Ex "Haidee" from Hamburg  
**1400 BAGS No 1 2 & 3 BREAD.**  
**250 FIRKINS Randers BUTTER,**

ON HAND,  
OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,  
**SUPERFINE FLOUR,**  
Baltimore & Canadian—  
**PORK,**  
Prime & Mess,  
**BUTTER,**  
New Grass  
**MOLASSES,**

Choice Mucovado,  
CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR  
CASH.  
August 18.

**Just Landed.**

Ex "Sarah Thorndike" from Baltimore, "Bril-  
iant" & "Joachim Henreiech," from Ham-  
burgh.

506 Barrels Superfine Baltimore  
**FLOUR.**  
100 Firkins Randers  
**BUTTER,**

10 Boxes  
**TOBACCO,**

400 Bags No. 1-2 or 3 Hamburg  
**BREAD,**

**Coffee, Rice.**  
WILLIAM DONNELLY  
June 2nd, 1857.

**NOTICES.**

AMBIOTYPES.  
—G-O-O—  
THE subscriber would give notice that he will  
open at TEMPERANCE HALL, Har-  
bour Grace on this day October 7th for the  
purpose of taking Ambrotypes and the various  
styles of Photographs, in the latest and most  
approved methods known in the art and at  
prices as reasonable as they can be afforded  
Specimens can be seen at any time, by calling  
us above.  
Oct. 7th 1857. R. B. STREETEY.

**COMMERCIAL BANK**  
OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

**NOTICE.**

INTEREST at the rate of £4 per Cent. per  
annum, will be allowed by this Bank for  
Money on Special Deposit, and all Parties now  
holding Deposit Receipts, will be credited at  
the same rate from this date.  
(By order of the Board)  
JOHN W. SMITH,  
Manager.  
Spt. 4. 1m.

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

**Warren, Brothers.**

ST. JOHN'S.....NEWFOUNDLAND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL  
AGENTS  
C. S. WARREN  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Agents Canada Life Assurance Company

**Notices.**

**IANBRIA LIFE Assurance Company**

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED—1837.

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

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION  
INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.  
A Table especially adapted to the securing of  
Loans or Debts, and to all other cases whereof  
Policy may be required for a temporary purpose  
only, but which may be kept up, if necessary,  
throughout the whole term of Life.

HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.  
Credit given for half the amount of the First  
Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the un-  
paid Half-Premiums being deducted from the  
sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.  
SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The amount payable at the death of the 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 annu-  
ities, to commence at the Parent's death, and  
to be paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his  
21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

**BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.  
INSTITUTED—1839.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters  
Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduc-  
tion of the current year's Premium.

Policy-holders entitled to participate in the  
profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual  
Premiums according to the table of Rates se-  
lected.

Premiums charged for every three months  
difference of age—1st, as is usually the cases  
for every whole year only.

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

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

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

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases  
of the Reports.

Age.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
0	0	12	0	6	0	7
1	0	12	0	6	0	7
2	0	12	0	6	0	7
3	0	12	0	6	0	7
4	0	12	0	6	0	7
5	0	12	0	6	0	7
6	0	12	0	6	0	7
7	0	12	0	6	0	7
8	0	12	0	6	0	7
9	0	12	0	6	0	7
10	0	12	0	6	0	7

Age.	Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	1	19	0	19
30	1	2	0	11
35	1	3	0	9
40	1	4	0	8
45	1	5	0	7
50	1	6	0	6
55	1	7	0	5
60	1	8	0	4

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

January  
**PERSONS** having claims against the estate  
of the late Isabella Richards are request-  
ed to furnish them to the subscribers  
Harbour Grace } John Richards }  
May 18 1857. } Robert Walsh } Executors.

WHAT IS A WOMAN LIKE?

I'll tell you what a woman's like - The sunshine and the shade, The north wind on a winter's night, A zephyr from the glade; A dewdrop which the rosy morn Turns to a sparkling gem, A rosebud now, and then a thorn In nature's diadem.

Like the cypress and the jasmine, Nightshade and the mignonette; Like the willow and the primrose, Ice-plant and violet; Like the larkspur and the lily, The cedar and the vine - Like everything that's opposite, This pretty lady mine!

The shadow hovers o'er her brow, Yet on her lip a smile; Joy drinks the tear-drop from her eye, That sparkled there awhile; The April sunshine and its showers, The moonlight on the sea, The purple clouds or rainbow tints, Can no more changeful be.

Yet, sooth to say, I cannot tell Which I do prize the most, This lady, when a very witch, Or solemn as a ghost; Her downcast or her sunlit face The fleeting hours beguile; I know not which I love the best, The shadow or the smile. J. K. H.

TRIP ALONG LIGHTLY.

Trip along lightly down by the dingle, Autumn returneth all hazy and chill: Here, where the hedgerow and forest commingle, Soft be your footfall and silent your will. Nature is moaning the leaves too are falling, Just as the tears of the sorrowful fall; Rocking and bending as if they were calling Unto the fallen to answer their call.

Trip along lightly, the damp air is moving, Heavy and dull as onward it streams; Autumnal aspects have something worth loving, Something to linger with memories dreams. What though there's nothing around thee retaining, Aught of its hue but the bright evergreen? Trip along lightly, and mark that the waning Still has a glory in yon golden screen.

Trip along lightly over the dying, Clothing the earth with their beautiful hue; Think you the leaflets so plentiful flying Come as a warning in silence to you? Unto thy feet the decay'd ones are clinging, Earthy and damp is the smell which they bring. Trip along lightly, for violets were springing Here when in gladness you welcomed the Spring. J. E. THOMPSON

(From the Express, Oct. 17.)

We learn that EDWARD ARCHIBALD, Esq., late Attorney general of this colony, has lately received the highly important and lucrative appointment of British Consul at New York.

Her Majesty's government could not have made a more suitable appointment than that of Mr. ARCHIBALD to the important and highly responsible office of British Consul at New York. It is that of the right man to the right place. This recognition of the valuable services of Mr. ARCHIBALD will prove highly gratifying to his numerous friends in this Colony, where he resided so many years, and where his talents and urbanity, and the integrity of his character secured him such general respect. It is well known to all who have made themselves acquainted with the history of the negotiations which resulted in the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, that that Treaty was based upon the valuable Fishery Report of Mr. ARCHIBALD to his Excellency Sir GASPARD LE MERCHANT; and it will be readily admitted that it would have been well for the Imperial Government had his judicious suggestions in reference to the French claims to participate in our Labrador fisheries, received the attention to which they were entitled.

The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States having been now for some time in successful operation, resulting in largely increased and profitable commercial intercourse between the British North American Provinces and the States, it is a befitting recognition of the services of the gentleman whose practical sagacity indicated the mutual concessions subsequently agreed upon between Lord ELGIN and the American Secretary of State, that he should receive the appointment of British Consul at the commercial metropolis of the United States, especially when his varied acquirements so eminently qualify him for the office.

We trust this is a permanent and not an acting appointment. We are aware that there is a system of promotion in consular as in diplomatic appointments; but though this may be well

enough as a general rule, the higher role of the public good, in the present day has not unfrequently broken in upon the older system of routine; and if the duties of important public offices are to be efficiently discharged, and talents retained in the service of the country, the days of mere routine must be numbered

[FROM THE COURIER.]

THE MUTINY AT DINAPORE AND THE DISASTER AT ARRAH.

The following narrative is from the Calcutta Englishman:-

On the arrival of a detachment of Her Majesty's 37th at Dinapore en route to Ghazapore, the Brigadier-General took that opportunity of removing from the magazine (which was most imprudently built near the native lines) all the percussion caps and nearly all the ball cartridges to the Artillery Barracks. Some Sepoys immediately cried out, "They are removing our ammunition; stop it, and kill the officers." It is said the Assistant Adjutant-General, on hearing this ordered the guns to be brought forward, but the order was almost immediately countermanded! Soon after the General sent a message to the mutineers, at 6 or 7 a. m., that if they did not deliver up peaceably by 4 p. m., the ammunition, he would punish them; thus the mutineers had about nine hours' time to arrange their plans of attack, &c. It seems they spent that time in filling their pouches with cartridges, and in sneaking off in small numbers out of cantonments.—This move was not known till about half-past 2 o'clock, when signals were fired from the outpost stationed in the European Hospital.

The alarm being sounded, the guns, six in number, went out and found the "Jacks" had got a start of a mile, after whom they sent some round shot, which seemed to have had no effect for, probably not more than one of the rebels were injured. Two companies of mutineers took to boats, with the intention of calling in on the station of bankpore and the city of Patna, but their intentions were frustrated by the execution of the rifles of Her Majesty's 37th from the shore and on board the steamer. The steamer's guns likewise opened upon them and not a soul of those afloat lived to see Patna, though their corpses must have passed the city in numbers. The rifle practice was superb, almost every ball knocking a mutineer into the water. Those who kept to the land bolted in a south westerly direction, and it is supposed they will skirt the river Soanne, and cross it at some distant point, and then push on for the Grand Trunk Road, and try their luck at Buxar and Ghazapore.

The Brigadier-General, when the cannonading commenced, it is said, very imprudently left the station for the steamer and the cantonment was under no command; every officer acted independently and to the best of his judgment, and consequently matters were at sixes and sevens. It is fortunate for us that the Sepoys were such arrant cowards, for had they made a stand there was no one to give the necessary orders, and the cantonments and the whole province of Behar would have been at the mercy of the mutineers.

Fears are now entertained for the residents of Mozafferpore and Chupra, as also of Bhaugulpore, where the 5th Irregulars are shaky. We must have more Europeans at Patna; eighty men and two guns are here, but this is not enough.

(FROM THE MORNING POST Oct 20.)

EXTRACTS FROM LATEST DATES.

There is no really later intelligence from India, but interesting details from the last mails continue to be published.

General Havelock has resumed his march on Lucknow.

Small detachments of British troops were being sent overland by the route.

Gen. Reid died before Delhi.

Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta, it was understood, had reference to the transfer of the Indian troops to China.

Another mutiny in one of the native regiments at Bombay had been suppressed.

Great fears were felt for the Indigo district.

The merchants of Calcutta had sent a strong petition to the Queen, to take the control of the Indian empire into the hands of the British government.

Gen. Banks, who commanded in the recent engagement at Lucknow, was killed.

The government evinces increased activity in sending reinforcements to India, and the proffer of the European and American Company's steamers for the overland route had been accepted by the India Company.

Hong Kong dates are to the 26th July, and are unimportant.

From Shanghai the dates are in the 15th Teas were coming forward, and a large supply was anticipated if the route continued open.

The street preaching in Belfast has been stopped. On Sunday there was considerable excitement, but only a slight disturbance.

It is formally denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia. It is believed that

both France and Russia side with Denmark in the question of the Ducies.

The session of the States General of Holland has commenced. In the King's speech it was stated that the question of the abolition of slavery in the West India Colonies would be again brought before the Chambers.

The workmen of Ghent were on a strike, and a rising was feared.

It was believed that the crisis in the Spanish Ministry was over, and that there would be no change in the Cabinet. The cause of the trouble was the Queen's refusal to remove Concha from the Governorship of Cuba.

Monetary affairs in Austria continued very unsatisfactory.

A reconciliation between Austria and Russia was spoken of.

The Evangelical Alliance at Berlin adjourned on the 17th ult.

During a storm four vessels had been sunk in the harbor of Gata, and at the same time forty-two lives lost.

The Norwegians have accepted the proposition to take the nominal Crown Prince of Sweden for a Regent.

The cholera was raging in the Noth of Europe. England refuses to give up the Island of Perrin (or Penang) to Turkey.

The Moldavian elections were largely in favor of a Union.

Deplorable Position of China.—China, as well as India, appears to be in a deplorable position. The following extract, in regard to the former country, appears in a Paris paper:—"The last accounts received in Paris from China by way of Kjachta, presents a deplorable picture of the state of the capital and of the southern provinces of the empire. Trade is almost completely annihilated, and the distress among the population is increasing in an alarming manner. The government has issued iron money to pay the public servants, and for the purchase of corn; but it requires the taxes to be paid in silver."

(FROM THE TIMES.)

THE HERO OF BENARES AND ALLAHABAD.

It is generally known that Colonel Neill, who is mentioned in the accounts from India as having saved Benares and Allahabad—an act of courage which Dr. Duff says in his published letter required the spirit and energy of a Clive—is the eldest son of the late Colonel Smith Neill of Swindrigemuir, to which property he succeeded. During the war in the Crimea he held an important command at Kertch and Yenikale, as general officer in the Turkish Contingent. He returned to India just in time to receive orders to advance with his regiment, the 1st Madras Fusiliers, to the disturbed district. We have been favoured by a friend with the following particulars, illustrative of the vigour and decision shown by this gallant officer. On his arrival at the Calcutta railway station, he desired the station-master to detain the train until his regiment came up. His request was refused, whereupon Colonel Neill placed a guard over the whole of the officials, and a sentry on the engine, with orders to shoot the engineer if he attempted to move, and only release them when the soldiers were seated in the train. On reaching Benares, he found one regiment in actual rebellion, and two regiments, one Sikh Infantry and one of Irregular Cavalry, in a very unsatisfactory state, being, in fact, on the point of mutiny. He instantly marched down 180 men, all of his regiment who had arrived, and weary as they were after their journey, to the native lines, and ordered the native troop to parade, which they did. He then ordered them to lay down their arms, which they refused to do. Without a moment's hesitation, he ordered his 180 men to fire, on which the rebels broke fire and fled, although some of them returned fire. Colonel Neill, having seen a sergeant shoot his commanding officer, he had him seized and hanged on the spot. This was on the 4th of June. After that he proceeded to Allahabad, where after some fighting, he was equally successful in restoring serenity and order. By the last accounts he was on the eve of starting to relieve the garrison at Cawnpore.—Scottish Guardian.

The Arctic Expedition.—The prosperous commencement of this gallant undertaking is thus stated in a letter to the Times by Mr. R. Collinson, dated Tuesday:—"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that letters have been received from Capt. McClintock, in the Fox, at Baaf's River, in Greenland, where he put in for the purpose of sending home M. Lewis, one of his crew, who was seized with spitting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him to leave the Arctic regions as soon as possible. In point of time he is fifteen days in advance of Capt. Inglefield in his memorable voyage of 1852. The vessel is found to answer admirably well, and by means of steam forced her way through the pack into Frederickshoal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Baaf's River, off the entrance to which they met the Danish vessel bound to Copenhagen. Capt. McClintock, after touching at Disco, intends passing through the Wargat Straite and calling at Proven and Upernavic for dogs. The Danes report that the winter has been a very stormy one, which will have the effect of breaking the

ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear.

The European and American Steam Company have offered their fleet of eight powerful screw steamers to the East India Company, to keep up a stream of military reinforcements to India by way of Suez; four vessels to ply between England and Alexandria, and four from Suez to Bombay. The ships are all of about the same capacity, and it is calculated that the fleet could convey 2,200 men per month, each shipment of 1,100 men reaching Bombay in forty-five days. Of course the fleet could bring home invalids as rapidly and comfortably. Four of the steamers are now on their way to Calcutta via the Cape and these could be employed on the Suez and Bombay line.

THE FALL OF LUCKNOW NOT CONFIRMED.

A letter has been received in this city from the reliable firm of Foster, Rogers & Co., Calcutta, dated August 10, two days after the regular English mail was made up. The letter makes no mention of any news regarding Lucknow, except that General Havelock had received some reinforcements and was advancing towards that place. The besieged at Arrah had been saved—and it had cost three hundred lives to do it. The Bengal expected in five days, it is thought would bring troops from Malta.

On Monday last, the wreck of a large boat, newly painted, a white streak after a long voyage, drove past Cape Spear. The wind had prevailed from the north-ward for some days before, and the probability is that the boat was coming from one of our northern ports. It is feared that the crew have perished.—Ibid.

Information has recently been received here respecting a case of death which took place last winter at Lizard's Harbor, Twillingate, under very extraordinary circumstances. It appears that a young woman named Randle was, one morning in February, found dead in bed without previous illness; she was the servant of a planter named Small, and how he is regarded in connexion with her death appears from the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest held on the occasion, which substantially charged him with manslaughter. This case, strange to say, was not brought before the Court, at its late sessions at Twillingate, and appears now to have come to light almost accidentally—a circumstance which the authorities of the locality should lose no time and spare no pains in explaining. The government, with a view to that rigid investigation so obviously demanded, have appointed Mr. Ploasant magistrate of Harbor Grace, to proceed to Twillingate forthwith. While the matter is thus pending we shall abstain from further comment.—N.Y.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—A Yankee, on a walking in Virginia, at Wheeling, while to him self a talking, experienced a feeling strange, strange, painful, and alarming; from his knees, he suddenly discovered, he was covered over with bees. They rested on his eyelids, and pricked upon his nose, they colonised his peaked face, and swarmed upon his clothes. In a very short time, he was sweating profusely, and filled his eyes, they crawled up his trousers, and filled his ears with tears. Did he yell like an hyena? Did he holler like a loon? Was he scer'd, and did he cut and run? or did the critter—swoon? Ne'er a one. He wasn't scer'd a mite; he never swoons or holers, but he nived 'em to a nut-seg tight and sold 'em for two dollars.

In giving a man the "cold shoulder," do you "cut" him when you "meet" him?

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

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

TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance.

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