

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. 2

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

NO. 40

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 districts.

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

Post Office Department, 1st. March, 1858.

Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

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

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

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE BOARD OF WORKS hereby give notice that the temporary Light exhibited on Green Island, at the entrance of Catalina Harbor, Trinity Bay, since the 1st March last, was on the 13th instant, removed, and replaced by one of a more brilliant character and extensive range. This is a FIXED WHITE LIGHT burns at an elevation of 92 feet above high water, exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise, and in favourable weather will be seen from E. N. E. seaward, to W. 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catalina until Bonavista Light opens with Cape Le Jean, will give the Flowers Rocks an ample berth—or when coming from the Northward and round for Catalina, by giving the N. Heads a moderate berth, you will clear the B. and C. Rocks by steering for Green Island Light. Green Island is situated in Lat. 48. 30. N. Long. 53.03 West.

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

Warren, Brothers.

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

C. S. WARREN

NOTARY PUBLIC

Agent Civil, Life Assurance Company.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the Weak, the Nervous, the Delicate, and the Infirm, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of these 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-doulaireux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.—3s. 3d.—and 5s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

Wholesale and retail by

T. McCONNAN,
1. John N. F. Pot.

N & J. JILLARD WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacs, 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 BOOK
Sold at the Societys Prices, Tract Gratis

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

The Grand External Remedy.
By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.—Disease of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates through any bone or fleshy part of the living body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.
Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbutic Humours.

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

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

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

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

Wholesale and Retail by
T. McCONNAN, Agent
N. B.—Directions or guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

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 to whom please direct all parcels of samples Letters, &c.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charning Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

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

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

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

W. & G. RENDELL,
Agents for Newfoundland

Post Office Notice.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

Fogo and Twillingate,—monthly commencing on Thursday, the 10th t.

W. L. SOLOMON,

Post-Master General

Post Office Department,
Newfoundland
9th April 1857.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

(From the Liverpool Mail, June 5.)
THE COMPROMISE OF THE JEW BILL.

The debate in the House of Lords on Monday last, on the question whether their Lordships would adhere to their amendment on "the Oaths Bill," terminated in an implicit understanding that as regards the long vexed question of admitting Jews to Parliament a compromise should be accepted, which we cannot but regard as honourable and satisfactory to all parties.

Lord Lucan, the questionable hero of the Crimea, may claim the merit of this intended compromise. As proposed by him, the compromise amounts to this:—As a general rule the profession of Christianity is still necessary for admission to the Legislature, the formula "on the true faith of a Christian" still remaining an essential part of the oath of allegiance; but a special exception is to be made in favour of Jews, by means of a Law providing that either House of Parliament may respectively "by Resolution of the House," so modify the oath as to adapt its form "to the honest and conscientious scruples of persons professing the Jewish Religion."

Let such a Law pass, and then we contend all parties, save the extreme republican party in the House of Commons, who wish to ignore all religious qualifications whatsoever, will be content. Parliament will still retain its long and time-honoured characteristic of being a Christian assembly legislating upon Christian principles: Whilst the Jew being admitted by special resolution, will be reminded that the reason why this special honour is conferred upon him is the regard which his Christian fellow-subjects have to his race and nation, added to the fact that all the great principles of Religion and of Morality are one and the same both in Judaism and Christianity—Judaism being the infant Christianity, and Christianity, full-grown, full-developed Judaism. The feeling by the Jew that his admission to the legislature is exceptional, and proceeds more from grace and favour and from considerations having special reference to that Great Patriarch of his "in Whom all nations of the earth are blessed," will operate beneficially in many ways: It will effectually prevent any attempts on his part to interfere with or object to those Christian usages which already obtain in Parliament: The Jew will in fact feel that, though in the House, he is not of it; and that, like his nation at large, he is as a stranger in a foreign land.

But though we thus heartily accept Lord Lucan's proposal as a satisfactory settlement of the Jew question, we cannot conceal from ourselves the great difficulties which beset such a proposal becoming law in its integrity. As our readers will note, Lord Lucan carefully limits the power of either House proceeding by resolution to the case of Jews "only." Now, there can be little doubt that the latitudinarian or infidel party in the House of Commons will endeavour to strike out this word "only" and make the proceeding by resolution universally applicable, so as to allow either House if minded, to admit a Mahometan, or a Hindoo, or even an Atheist. On more than one occasion Lord John Russell has intimated his willingness to go this length with them, and there can be no doubt that a majority of the Commons would support such an amendment if proposed. Thus, the Jew contest instead of being ended, may merely have chosen another battle-field, a battle-field, too, which brings the essential antagonism of the two Houses into more direct and inevitable collision. Our great hope is, that the friends of Jewish emancipation will prove their sincerity and earnestness in the cause by gratefully accepting the concessions already made them in such handsome terms by the House of Lords, and that they will not for the sake of defending mere abstract theories as religious liberty endanger the speedy possession by the Jews of the boon they have been so long and so rightfully seeking.

Nor can we avoid noticing that Lord Derby (we trust without serious reflection) committed himself to an opinion that it was not necessary to restrict the power of proceeding by resolution to the case of Jews only. His Lordship would extend it "to any person" who, at the table of either House, declared that the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," were not binding on his conscience. True, his lordship gave this opinion, with hesitation, and added, "we would not pledge himself to that view." We earnestly trust that on reflection Lord Derby will agree with us that there are good reasons for limiting Lord Lucan's proposed amendment of the law to the case of Jews "only." We fear it is but too true, that amongst the highest and educated classes a spirit of infidelity—of positive disbelief in Divine Revelation has made many victims. Supposing one of these gentlemen—a notorious disbeliever in the New Testament—were to be elected, and were openly to avow himself a Deist, would Lord Derby admit him? or would he give the liberal party in the House of Commons an opportunity of shewing the lengths to which they are prepared to carry out their theory of "Freedom of Conscience" by modifying the oath so as to meet the prejudices of this deist and blasphemer? Or, again, if the

Liberals of London, having gained a victory over the House of Lords in the case of the Jews were next to show their sympathy for Mahometanism, by electing as their representative one of the many respectable Turks now residing in London, would Lord Derby have no compunction of conscience on reflecting, that he had, unasked and without any of those strong and feeling reasons which apply to the case of the Jews, conceded a power which all experience ought to have forewarned him was certain to be abused? But we shall strive to rest in the conviction that further consideration will induce Lord Derby to accept Lord Lucan's proposal in its entirety—at all events with its limitation to members of The Jewish religion untouched and corroborated instead of weakened. Surely in matters involving the highest interest of a nation,—involving the question whether our legislation is to proceed on those great Christian principles pronounced by the Great Moral Governor of the Universe, surely in matters such as these, every wise and prudent Statesman will abide by Lord Bacon's dictum, that "it is good not to try experiments in States unless the utility be evident and the necessity urgent."

THE PILLAGE OF LUCKNOW.—We learn that a lady residing at Clifton, the wife of a gallant Major at present serving in India, has received a letter from her husband, which gives a glowing account of the treasure seized by our troops at Lucknow. As an earnest of his own success, he has sent her home a necklace of splendid pearls and some emeralds, one of which is believed to be of large value. The gems are in a comparatively rough state, the emeralds having been ignorantly and, we had almost said, mercifully drilled through. The letter speaks of a corporal in the gallant officers' regiment having got a bracelet which will probably be worth from £100,000 to £200,000. Another letter from a young officer received at Clifton states that the writer has got three superb embroidered shawls of rarer workmanship and great price.—*Bristol Mercury.*

IRON PLATED SHIPS OF WAR.—Sir Charles Napier's theory of an iron-sided ship is to be put to the test at Portsmouth. The Alfred, a raised line-of-battle ship, is to be fortified by iron plates stripped from the floating battery Glatton, and to be moored in Porchester Lake to undergo the fire of the Excellent.

TURKEY.—The most alarming reports are current in well informed circles in Paris of a general rising of the Christians throughout all European Turkey. The Greek Soldiers are deserting en masse to form guerilla troops within the Turkish territory.

THE ATTACK ON THE ENGLISH CONSUL AT BELGRADE.—The Times' Vienna correspondent describes the attack on the British Consul-General. Mr. Fontblancque was walking on the glacis of his fortress, when the ruffian, who had a but-and-thrust bayonet in his right hand and a very large stone in his left, approached. The assassin first cut at his head; on guarding it, Mr. Fontblancque was wounded in the arm; his hand was cut through in protecting his body from a thrust; and while he was retreating to some Servians for protection he was struck three times with the stone. This took place in the presence of about 200 Turkish soldiers. As soon as Mr. Fontblancque reached his house, the Pacha sent to express his regret, and to say that the soldier was in prison. Some are inclined to think the Turk mistook his man, because Mr. Fontblancque has openly expressed his disgust at the barbarous behaviour which the Turks have lately experienced from the Montenegrins.

(From the Public Ledger, July 20.)

THE Royal Mail Steamer Osprey Capt SAMPTON arrived last night at a late hour. Her dates are to the 3rd July. She has brought about 20 passengers.

We observe that the *Cagliari* has been delivered up to her owners, the Sardinian prisoners released, and that she arrived at Genoa on the 23rd June.

The Emperor of France has withdrawn much of the stringency upon the Press of his country.—General CONCHA has complained to the Government of the insults of the English in reference to the slave trade. A change of Ministry has taken place in Spain.—The Pays affirms that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL has presided at a Council of War, at which the question was discussed whether it might not be expedient to evacuate Lucknow. It adds that a body of English troops was proceeding by forced marches to Allumbagh, with the object of supporting the retreating movement.—At 6 a.m. of the 3rd inst., no intelligence had been received of the arrival of the *Agamemnon*, with the Eastern half of the cable;—[and at the hour of our going to press, 2 a.m., we had received no notice of the arrival of the *Niagara* with the western half.]—The *Pearl*, with the Livingston expedition left Simon's Bay on the 1st of May for the Zambese, Dr Livingstone remaining at the Cape. The Colonists presented him with an elegant silver box containing 851 guineas. It was proposed by the Governor to establish five

intermediate posts between the Colony and Zambese.—A great fire took place on the 29th in the London Docks, destroying about £300,000 worth of property.

THE owner of the Steam-tug *Blue Jacket*, having placed his little boat at the service of the Commercial Society of this town, they, on Saturday last, improved the opportunity of making a trip in her as far as Petty-harbour, returning at an early hour in the evening quite pleased with the excursion.

We have been authorised to state that the *Blue Jacket* is at the service of any party for a similar purpose during this, the slack season; and a day's cruise of this kind at this season of the year cannot but recommend itself to all who have been cribbed in this hot weather, welking under our glorious July sun. We believe the expense for a limited party will be very insignificant, and those who look upon such an excursion as conducive to health would do well to avail themselves of the chance thus afforded them.

We understand the Steam-tug *Dawnless* is in a fair way of being lifted from her muddy bed, and hope to congratulate her spirited proprietor in a few days, upon her complete restoration to view, and her speedy repair, so as to take her place once more upon the waters of our harbour.

St. John's, N.F. 16, 1858.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada* intercepted off Cape Race, brings English dates to the 3rd current, and the following summary of the news has been received at this Agency.

BRITAIN.—The House of Commons was engaged in the India Bill.

The House of Lords had rejected the Bill to abolish Church-rates, by a large majority.

A private meeting of the Illinois Central Shareholders had been held in London, a Committee was appointed, and a Delegate would be sent to New York.—*Post* of Friday last.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1858.

ALTHO there is little difference of opinion entertained by the Electors of this District, as to the necessity for a thorough change in their representation, yet, as the time for a general election is near at hand, there is a manifest indisposition on the part of many to take measures for the purpose of preventing the re-election of the lately appointed Solicitor General, this fall. We however dissent in opinion from those procrastinating reformers, being convinced that the sooner a good work is commenced the better. On private and personal grounds we entertain a full appreciation of the many estimable qualities both of head and heart of our nominal representatives, nay more, we labour under a sense of personal obligation of no trifling character to both those gentlemen, whom we have known, the one from his childhood and the other from our own; but we hold the duty of the faithful press-man to be stern and imperative as that of the ancient Roman Tribune who, with breaking heart, condemned his son to death and quickly followed him to the tomb. A Country's liberty—the people's rights are at stake, and we cannot hesitate to recommend immediate action; for how shall electors hereafter consistently urge the purification of their assembly, if they now hesitate to evince a determination to effect that object, and suffer an avowed venal man (who has long evaded the penalty of venality by the ruse of acting appointments, but who emboldened by success, now confidently boasts that he can command the slavish offering of an injured peoples suffrage) to be again returned.

WE are indebted to Mr. W. H. Thompson Telegraph operator in this place, for the following information; politely furnished at our request.

The Submarine Telegraph Cable was joined mid ocean, on the 25th June, and parted immediately; joined again after paying out forty miles parted again on the 27th.—*Niagara* went back to meet *Agamemnon*, supposed with the intention to join again, but they arrived at England on the 5th inst., to make some improvements, and are expected to leave again to-day, 21, or to-morrow.

Shipping Intelligence

ENTERED.

July 15.—Corrasom, Davison, Baltimore, 20 days
 20.—Rothsay, Taylor, Buctouch, 5 days
 Puntun & Munn.
 July 15.—Hecl, Jewer, Sydney, Coals
 William Donnelly
 July 16.—Haidee Tucker, Cadiz 24 days.
 17.—Mantura, Sherriff, Liverpool 26 days.
 Ridley & Sons.

CLEARED.

July 17.—Mary, Biggs, Dalhouse,
 17.—James Willington Weddington, La Have
 Ridley & Sons.

July 21.—Thomas, Rcass, St. John.
 Puntun & Munn.

ON SALE.

PUNTON & MUNN

HAVE JUST Received & will sell cheap for cash:—

827 Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
 200 " Prime PORK,
 25 " BEEF,
 25 " no. 1 Do.,
 84 Kegs Family BUTTER.

July 20, 1858.

PUNTON & MUNN

ARE now landing at their New Stores, and offer for Sale, the Cargo of the Brig *Thomas*, from Baltimore—

872 Barrels superfine FLOUR,

22 brls. Corn Meal,

72 do. --- PORK,

20 do. Prime Family BEEF,

100 Sugar Cured HAMS

20 Kegs Goshen BUTTER,

10 Brls. Pilot BISCUIT,

16 Boxes water & soda CRACKERS

10 Barrels spirits Turpentine,

30 do. Tar, Rosin, & Varnish,

5 do. Linseed Oil,

14 boxes Honey Dew Tobacco,

10 Dozen BROOMS,

16 Coils Manilla ROPE.

Harbor Grace, 14th July.

NOTICES.

BUILDING! 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.

Harbor Grace, 14th July, 1858. J. F. MCCARTHY.

PAINTING! PAINTING! PAINTING!

W. C. MOORE Begg to inform his Friends and the Public of Harbor 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, 14th July.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF N.W. FOUNDLAND.

A DIVIDEND on the paid up Capital of the 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 their usual hours of business.
 (By Order of the Board.)
 R. BROWN, Manager.

July 13.

THE SUBSCRIBER to his man Carbonate, and the ral support they respectfully solicit for the CHRONOMETER and all kinds of repaired and cleaned PASSES repaired Some Superior WATCHES, together of HARDWARE Harbor Grace 14th J

The 80 M. sp 10 30 M. p 20 M. d 10 M. fr P 20 Tons 25 M. S 20 M. B Harbor Grace, June 30 1858.

500 M 600 M 30 Ton 60 Bus 30 Tons 20 M H 60 m Ha 30 Tons 30 m Sh 600 Bus 5 Brk 3 Ke 900 m S 124 m. RUT June 16, 1858.

RID 115 pu M 10 "Bella." 1000 Brs. 200 do. 30 Boxes Ex Mary Zubane

75 M. SH CARGO RUTH June 2, 1858.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

TO A CHILD DURING SICKNESS

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Sleep breathes at last from out thee,
My little, patient boy!
And batmy rest about thee
Smooths off the day's annoy.
I sit me down, and think
Of all thy winning ways;
Yet almost wish, with sudden shrink,
That I had less to praise.

Thy sidelong, pillowed meekness,
Thy thanks to those that aid,
Thy heart in pain and weakness,
Of fancied faults afraid,
The little trembling hand
That wipes thy quiet tears,—
These, these are things that may demand
Dread memories for years.

Sorrows I've had, severe ones
I will not think of now;
And calmly, midst my dear ones,
Have wasted with dry brow;
But when thy fingers press,
And pat my stooping head,
I cannot bear the gentleness,—
The tears are in their bed.

Ah! first-born of thy mother,
When life and hope were new!
Kind playmate of thy brother,
Thy sister, father, 'oo!
My light where'er I go,
My bird when prison-bound,—
My hand-in-hand companion,—no,
My prayers shall hold thee round,

To say, "He has departed,"—
"His voice,"—"his face,"—"is gone,"
To feel impatient-hearted,
Yet feel we must bear on;
Ah! I could not endure
To whisper of such woe,
Unless I felt this sleep insure
That it would not be so.

Yes, still he's fixed and sleeping!
This silence too the while,—
Its very hush and creeping
Seem whispering us a smile;—
Something divine and dim
Seems going by one's ear,
Like parting wings of cherubim,
Who say,—"We've finished here."

THE PASSAGE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF UHLAND.

Many a year is in its grave,
Since I crossed this restless wave:
And the evening, fair as ever,
Shines on ruin, rock, and river.

Then, in this same boat, beside,
Sat two comrades, old and tried;
One with all a father's truth,
One with all the fire of youth.

One on earth in silence wrought,
And his grave in silence sought;
But the younger, brighter form
Passed in battle and in storm!

So, when'er I turn my eye
Back upon the days gone by,
Saddening thoughts of friends come o'er me,
Friends who closed their course before me,

Yet what binds us, friend to friend,
But that soul with soul can blend?
Soul-like were those hours of yore;
Let us walk in soul once more!

Take, O boatman, thrice thy fee;
Take,—I give it willingly;
For, invisible to thee,
Spirits twain have crossed with me!

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER BY HER MAJESTY'S BRIG HERON.

Her Majesty's brig *Heron* weighed from Black Point Bay, on the west coast of Africa, on the 17th of April, and ran under easy sail until off the roadstead Loango, intending to look in to see that there was nothing there. On the afternoon of the same day a small brigantine was discovered, but the chase was discontinued at four p.m. on her showing French colours; the *Heron* stood off the land under double-reefed topsails, and remained in the same position nearly all the night, as the wind fell light. On

the Sunday morning, April 18, when about twenty five miles to the northward of Loango, about 11.30 a.m., the man at the fore royal yard said he thought he saw a sail, which was at first made out to be a brig standing to the westward. The *Heron* then made all sail in chase, though the wind was very light. The vessel was then observed to tack and stand to the southward; she could then (1.30 p.m.) be seen from the deck, and was made out to be a barque. On her making out the *Heron* to be a man-of-war, she tacked and stood away to the northward, at the same time making all possible sail. Of course the *Heron* did the same coming up with her hand over fist; the *Heron* came up with her about six, but she had succeeded in getting to windward of the brig, tacked, and again stood to the southward, at the same time setting a topmast studding sail.

A blank gun was then fired from the brig to make her heave or to show her colours; she still stood on, so a shot was put across her bow; she then showed an American ensign in the mizen rigging for about a minute, but still stood on. A shot was then put across her stern, which had the effect of making her let everything go by the run. The two quarter-boats of the brig, under the command of the second Lieutenant (Chapman), master (Smart), and the clerk (Johnstone) were then despatched to board her; on their getting on board, the Captain told them he was bound from Cuba to Macao, in China, for Chinese emigrants, calling at Ascension and St. Helena, and that he had put in to repair a leak occasioned by touching on a reef in the West Indies—the best of it is there is no port or harbor of any sort within many miles of where he was. His papers were then looked at, and it was found that he had no manifest, and no clearance, no log-book, or tract chart; his men were then mustered, and their names one more than the number. One of the *Heron's* men then reported that there were men stowed away in the peak, and on searching, a crew of twelve men, all Spaniards, were found making a crew in all of twenty five.

The vessel was then taken, and shortly after the commander came on board, and whilst in conversation with the master of the barque, the latter threw his colours overboard, thus making himself of no nation, and therefore a legal prize. It was found afterwards that she had a complete slave deck laid and had slave coppers and slave irons, besides having 120 tons of water, and likewise a regular slave cargo. In addition to this, £1,200 in doubloons were found on the persons of the crew.

THE LATE FRENCH DUEL.

The late duel, which has excited a strong feeling in France, is the malignant sign of a very malignant disorder in the French Body politic. It violates every principle which can render the practice of duelling tolerable, if, indeed, anything can. Instead of being an appeal to the equal-handed combat, to a sense of honor and chivalrous feeling, it amounts to an arrangement by which a certain class can pronounce sentence of death upon every man who offends it. The particular circumstances under which the crime was carried out, confirm its malignity, and increase its atrocity. After the first combat, in the moment of victory, M. Henri de Pene made an apology for his really trifling and playful strictures. His antagonist, however, had come to the field, not with even seconds, after the old fashion, but with forty. M. de Pene, having wounded his antagonist in the hand, the affair, as between them, terminated in the usual French fashion. Immediately after M. Hyene stepped forward and informed M. de Pene that he must fight with him also, or he, Hyene, would be "under the painful necessity of insulting him." M. de Pene, by the advice of his second, declined to submit to the proposal; and thereupon M. Hyene, his brother officers being the witnesses, "used an insulting gesture." Poor de Pene was no Bobadil; but French blood can brook no insult, even from the hand of a ruffian, and accordingly, by the advice of his second again, he accepted the new challenge. Hyene, true to the ferocity of his name, sprang on the unfortunate satirist and stabbed him twice through the body. He was an expert swordsman, and, it is said, instructor of fencing to his regiment. De Penelies at the point of death, and the authorities have been enquiring whether the wounds he received were, "fair."

Utterly disgraceful as this attack undoubtedly is to the character of the French army, it is made worse by the manner in which the officers at St. Germain have sought to justify it. The forty bravos who signed the letter of justification to the *Industriel* "request and if need be require" the editor to publish their manifesto. And by way of a counter-demonstration, subscription-lists have been opened in certain of the newspaper offices; but subsequently closed by order of the Government—for the names of civilians who are willing to put down the army bullies in their own summary fashion.

The political aspect of the case is even more grave. The Emperor has professed throughout to act in the name of "France;" but in order to attain the unrestrained power which was necessary to his scheme, he has been obliged to create this pampered and unrestrainable French army.

We have long suspected the Prætorian spirit; it is now openly exulting in its outrages, not upon England, Italy, or Germany, but upon the French people. It has arrived at such a pitch that you must not laugh at its spurs under pain of death. The Empire there, as well as France, is subordinated to this modern underbred and vulgar burlesque of Prætorianism. The power which Napoleon intended to create for himself, with certain overweening and fanatical notions more or less elevated, turns out in practice to have been made for men of this stamp, and the fencing master have become the true despot in France.—*Scottish American Journal*.

THE KILT IN INDIA.—The "Highland Soldier" who occasionally writes to the *Inverness Courier* says, in a letter dated Feb. 13: "The General orders require our national garb to be thrown off for a season. We are now to wear slate-colored cotton clothing, consisting of a loose jacket or blouse, with trousers of corresponding, and cap covers of the same material. Sir Colin is the soldier's General—he has his men's health and comfort at heart. We suffered so much when we were formerly at Lucknow from the effects of the kilt, etc. that this order is received with joy and gratitude."

The Lucknow prize property is fast increasing, and it is estimated that the sales will produce £600,000. The appointment of Capt. Forester aid-de-camp, as assistant to the prize agent, seems not to please the army.

It is generally understood that the Highland regiments who contributed as much to the taking of Lucknow are well provided for in the way of dress, &c.; but such was not the case up to the 30th of March—they having to mount, march, and fight in the heavy bonnet and warm kilt, in the country of Oude; the kilt besides does not give any protection to the poor soldier from the attack of the mosquito, whose name there is legion. The object of wearing the kilt and feather bonnet, no doubt is the means of striking terror into our enemies; still let them have some more suitable suit, and no doubt they will frighten the Sepoys with their deeds of bravery quite as much, if not more, than by the phantom-like appearance which they now present.

Complaints are being made of the defenceless state of England. Her fleet—the bulwark of the nation, has been condemned to hold a secondary position; her soldiers, suppressing mutiny abroad; her sailors, serving under foreign flag, all seem to bring forth the grumblings of the people. It is said our steam reserve could not be got ready for action in less than two years, and if even got up in that time, it is hard to tell how the demands of such a fleet are to be borne. The order of the late first Lord of the Admiralty, giving seamen the option of taking their discharge, resulted in a loss of some thousand able and well-trained men,—many of whom took advantage of the offer and came over to America. A country like England, possessing such vast colonies, should always be prepared for action, for when so much is to be governed, some part is always liable to disturbances of some kind or other, which should always be stopped at the root.

A VISIT TO A REFORMATORY SHIP.—At 12 o'clock on a fine summer's day you go down to the river side, where you may meet with two boys going on board the terry-boat. They are dressed in thick blue cloth clothes, and the word "Akbar" is marked on their woolen shirts. You step on board the boat and proceed to your destination, that large vessel lying in the river, which, as you near Rock Ferry, you see more distinctly; and at length you step on board the staunch old Akbar. That ship fought a good fight in the East Indies, and gathered laurels in the last great naval war. But the fight that it is fighting now is far finer than either of them. Then it defended our honour abroad; now it is retrieving our honour at home and the Akbar in the Sloyne, the Home and school of 120 lads who are being brought up as honest English sailors, is a far nobler sight than when she chased the French frigate *Canonnere*, or captured the *Semillantes*. Let us notice, as we step on board the little boat that bears us, that there is no master superintendent, or guide, watching the movements of the six lads who have brought us or the two who have been over to Liverpool to buy bread, and have been entrusted with £4 for that purpose. By the time that we get on the gangway of the ship the captain shortly appears, and we are taken over the ship which is cleaner by far than any of the merchant ships in the river; it is in fact, conducted as a model man-of-war, and the lads are taught the whole arts of navigation, ruled by naval discipline. They know the name and use of every rope in the ship, much more than many lads on board the merchant ships are acquainted with. Five hours are devoted to study. Hanging on the side of the vessel is a slate, "the trustworthy slate;" those lads who went to buy bread have their names inscribed thereon; and it also contains fully one half the names of the boys on board. The time of their stay there is a year and a half, when situations are procured for them on board other ships. Thirty-five of the lads have been transferred to other vessels during the year. The treatment on board the Akbar is, near as possible, that of any merchant

ship. Of those boys who have been discharged since the commencement, there have been:—Favourable reported, 13; fairly, 2; deserted their ships, 2; enlisted as a scoldier, 1; not yet heard of 17.

ALBERT SMITH ON CHINA.—Albert Smith that most enterprising purveyor for public amusement, is contemplating a holiday trip to China, in search of materials for his next entertainment at the Egyptian Hall, as will be seen by the following extract from an address he has just issued:—"I have settled, after much deliberation, upon making China the subject of my next season's entertainment. I purpose to start as soon as my audience will permit me, via the Mediterranean, Egypt, Ceylon, and Singapore, for Canton, and wherever else chance may take me. I believe the country eminently calculated to afford matter for an entertainment after my own fashion. It is at present a point of concentrated interest with us all. It has the quaint advantage of remaining now, at this present time, just what it was thousands of years ago. Its popular productions have a wide hold on us, from the 'Wonderful Lamp' of childhood, and the dinner gong and dessert service in the prime of life, to the 'strong family congo' of our declining years, to say nothing about that celebrated blue landscape in enamel, so very faithful in its attendance upon us throughout our entire lives. And as far as we are yet informed, everything about China seems to be quaint, and strange, and madly comical."

A proclamation has been issued regulating the opening of the respective Circuit Courts of this colony, as follows:—

Northern District.—The Court will be opened at Twillingate on Wednesday, the 25th August, and continue until the 31st of the same month both days inclusive. At Pogo, from the 1st till the 6th September. At Greenspond, from the 8th to the 13th of the same month. At Bonavista, from the 16th September until the 24th. At Trinity, on the 27th till Saturday the 2nd of October following. At Old Perlican, on the 5th October until the 8th of the same month. At Brigus, on the 11th October till the 21st. At Harbor Grace, on Saturday, 30th October, and continue until Monday the 15th November following, both days inclusive.

Southern District.—The Court will commence its sittings at Burgeo, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, and continue until Friday the 27th of the same month, both days inclusive. At Harbor Briton, from the 30th of August till the 4th September following. At Burn, from the 7th of September till the 16th of the same month. At Great Placentia, from the 20th until the 27th of September. At St. Mary's, from the 30th September till the 5th of October following. At Ferryland, on the 12th day of October, to continue until the 18th of the same month.

The Proclamation further provides, that in the event of either of the Judges of the said Circuit Courts being prevented by unforeseen circumstances from opening the Courts respectively on any of the days appointed, or if either of them should arrive at any of the places named for holding the Courts before the time stated for the opening thereof, should it be thought proper, the said Judges may open and hold the Courts on any other day or days than those specified, and keep the same open for the periods before stated, should it be necessary for the despatch of business so to do.

MAILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock, a.m., for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
W. L. SOLOMON,
General Post Office,
St. John's, 18th May, 1858.

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 as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations and scabious sores, to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and our other chief towns, have a reputation, for cure of the dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

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NOTICE

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

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

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