

The Conception-Bay Mail.

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

VOL. 1. HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857. No. 42.

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.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in respectfully tendering his acknowledgements to the Subscribers to his Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, and Dairy Tables, &c.

Begs to inform them that he has received both of these works, which were lithographed in England, in a superior style of finish, and are now ready for delivery. A few extra copies will be on hand for a short time for disposal, at the publishing price, if early application be made.
PRICE.—Charts, 20s. Tables, 10s. Frames and Fixings for Tables can be supplied for 15s. and for Charts 20s. Samples of which may be seen at Mr. M. C. J. JILLARD'S, 111-113 St. John's April 29
FREDERICK R. PAGE

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
His Premises and Property in Catt Harbour
CONSISTING OF
**A Dwelling House
Shop, two Stores,
Two ground Cellars, Fishing Room & Flake.
Ten seal nets with moorings, and six Acres of land (well fenced) Possession to be given the last day of August next.**
JOHN BRIDE.
May 7th. 1857.

N. & J. JILLARD,
Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.
Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments,
Sold and Repaired.
Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society
BIBLES and other BOOKS
Sold at the Society's Prices Tracts
Gratis

WARREN, BROTHERS
ST. JOHN'S. NEWFOUNDLAND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS

C. S. WARREN
Agents Canada Life Assuranc Company

LET US REASON TOGETHER. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. WHY ARE WE SICK?

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

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

GENERAL DEBILITY—ILL HEALTH

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

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-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 89, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.—3s. 3d.—and 5s. each Box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Wholesale and retail by
T. McCONNAN,
St. John's, N.F.

AMARVELOUS REMEDY FOR A 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 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. Scourvey, 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, C-cobay, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scourvey, Sore-heads, Tumours Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 89, 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. J. JILLARD, Harbour Grace; John Stentford Brigus.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND A large Assortment of MARBLE, SUITABLE FOR HEAD-STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &c. MARBLE, being best adapted to the climate of North America, is now in general use in the Provinces. Orders by letter from the Outports promptly attended to.

Terms reasonable; and all Work warranted to give satisfaction.
AL. EXANDER SMITH,
Foot of Play House Hill,
St. John's, Sept. 6, 1856.

BY PUNTON & MUNN,
150 Puncheons Choice
M O L A S S E S
Just landed, ex Wm. Purton, from Demara
Nov. 5.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, will shortly publish—
Dedicated by permission to
His Excellency Governor DARLING—
A Chart of the Town and Harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland, and Dairy Tables
Price of the former \$4 and of the latter \$2
A List is open for Subscribers at the several Book Stores, and at the office of the Subscriber, Dr. Renou's Brick Building, Duckworth Street.
FREDERICK R. PAGE,
Land Surveyor, &c. &c.
Oct. 1

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1792]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, 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 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 whose 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. I. SOLOMON,
Post-Master General.
Post Office Department,
Newfoundland,
9th April 1857.

THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Post remain to be printed at this Office.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Ministerial Circular to the Prefects concerning elections, and says the Emperor calls to the ballot nine millions of electors and demands from all a free and loyal vote.

The *Moniteur* announces the dissolution of the Legislative Corps. The new elections commence on the 21st June, and will last for two days. The number of deputies for the new chamber is fixed at 267.

The Emperor, Empress, and the Imperial Prince have quitted Paris to fix their residence at St. Cloud for the summer.

A coolness is stated to have arisen between the Emperor of Russia and Count Morny which is likely to interfere with the settlement of the commercial treaty with France. One of the causes is said to be the failure of the Russian railway project in France, the Czar being led to believe that it would be warmly supported by the credit mobilier and the bourse.

The Emperor has decided upon forming a vast military camp at Chalons. His Majesty will take command of 25,000 men of the imperial guard in August next.

The *Times* correspondent says:—"The Emperor has ordered the construction of a Swiss cottage at the camp of Chalons-sur-Marne, where he intends commanding in person. The time between this and September will be spent between St. Cloud, Plombieres, and perhaps Biarritz. It is said the Emperor's health requires as much repose as possible."

Count de Morny is expected to arrive in Paris from St. Petersburg on the 25th instant. He will take up his quarters at the residence of the President of the Legislative Corps, where preparations are being made to receive him.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill on the 27th, authorising the works of the Puerto del Sol. The Minister of Finance has declared to the Chamber that he intends introducing radical reforms into the customs tariff. M. Isturitz will leave for Russia on the 2nd of June. The Queen was to give a splendid banquet to Prince Galatin on the 28th ult. The *Espana* maintains that Marshal Serrano's resignation of the embassy to Paris has not been accepted. There have been some insignificant disturbances at Granada.

MADRID, June 2.—The Cortes have voted the address in reply to the speech from the throne by 221 to 19.

The electric telegraph is about to be opened to the public to Burgos, Segobia, Talavera, and Truxillo.

A letter from Melilla states that on the 9th the Moors had commenced firing from a cannon against the place, and that the latter responded by shells fired into the village of Cabieriza which is occupied by them. The result was that the native inhabitants abandoned the village, and to escape further vengeance from the Spaniards carried off and interred the gun which the Moors had fired.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says it is feared that the Mexican question presents very serious difficulties, and is by no means so near its settlement as some have supposed.

PERSIA.

Advices from Teheran, of April 27, state that a person of some importance had been sent to receive Mr. Murray on his arriving at the frontier.

PARIS, June 3.—Mr. Stevens, the British Consul at Teheran, arrived in Paris to-day, with the Persian treaty of peace ratified at Teheran.

A letter from Bagdad announces that Nerim Khan had quitted that town on the 5th of May, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, to return to Teheran, taking with him the copy of the treaty intended for the Persian government.

THE BRAZILS.

The screw steamer *Dane* has arrived, with advices from Pernambuco to the 2nd of May. The steamer *Teviot*, from Southampton, arrived at Pernambuco on the 1st of May. The political intelligence is unimportant. At Pernambuco large purchases of sugar had been made at \$2 850 to \$2 900 per arroba. A decline in prices was looked for in consequence of a scarcity of shipping.

The subscription list of the Mediterranean Telegraph was closed on Thursday, the 4th inst., a considerable portion of the amount having been taken by persons at Manchester and Liverpool. According to the contract with Messrs. Newall and Co., the line, which will be 920 miles in length, is to be handed over to the company in a perfect state on the 31st of October next for a sum within the amount of the capital (£120,000), on which the British Government have guaranteed 6 per cent. for 25 years.

PRUSSIA.

The King returned yesterday from Schwerin. The *Zeit*, in a semi-official article, blames the arbitrary acts and proceedings of the Turks in the Principalities, which, it declares, render it impossible to form so just an opinion of the state of those provinces.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 25.—The accounts from the provinces state that vine disease is again appearing in many districts. The olive trees in the vicinity of St. Ubes are in full blossom, and promise an abundant yield. There is likely to be a scarcity of salt, the water in many of the pans presenting a turbid appearance.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians issued a royal decree on Saturday, 30th May, proroguing the sittings of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Senate for an indefinite period.

The same excitement continues to prevail at Brussels, similar scenes have been enacted at Ghent. At Antwerp all the windows of the Jesuit College have been smashed.

The Government is already putting into execution the measures it had announced relative to the troops. A battalion of Chasseurs, two squadrons of Cuirassiers, and a battery of artillery, have just left the capital for their respective garrisons. The militia called out as a measure of precaution are expected to return very shortly to their homes. Brussels, and indeed the whole of Belgium, is perfectly tranquil.

The following address to The King, voted by the Commercial Council of Brussels, professes to give the history of the transaction:—"Your Majesty is aware of the deplorable events which have just taken place, and of their origin. A bill, which the government considered popular at the time of its presentation, has excited great distrust and manifestations throughout the country, and it has been necessary to repress by force the excesses which have arisen. The first attention of the communal authorities has been to re-establish order, and the great prudence of your Majesty, in adjourning the Chambers, has powerfully consolidated the tranquillity which has been restored. To-day the entire city regrets the explosion of a discontent which could not be kept under; and it comprehends that it is to the wisdom of the King, to his love for the nation, and to his solicitude for the interests of the country, that it must respectfully appeal for the satisfaction of the public wishes. The Communal Council of Brussels has considered, Sire, that it was opportune and useful to constitute itself the organ of these sentiments; and it supplicates your Majesty, with the most entire devotedness, to exercise, in the present instance, the power conferred on you by the constitution, in order to put an end to the agitation of the public mind. Belgium will thus be indebted to your Majesty for an additional benefit."

SWITZERLAND.

A telegraphic despatch from Berne states that for the purpose of ratifying the treaty with Prussia the Federal Assembly of Switzerland has been convoked for the 9th June.

There is at present not the slightest doubt that the ratification of the Neuchatel treaty will be voted by the Federal Assembly by a large majority. The dissentient voices will come chiefly from Geneva, part of Berne, and the Lower Vally.

SARDINIA.

The city of Genoa has just escaped a grave danger. The 900 prisoners of the *bagne* had planned an attempt at escape, but fortunately the plot was discovered in time. The city was plunged into great consternation by the bare announcement that the prisoners intended making the attempt, as in 1849 an evasion was attempted, and dreadful excesses committed.

On the 28th ult. the Sardinian Senate passed the bill for the abolition of the usury laws by a majority of 40 votes against 31.

NAPLES.

Naples is anything but a pleasant place. The gally slaves let out lately are upon us thieving and murdering. The Roman diligence was robbed the other day at St. Agata, and we hear of brigandage in all the provinces. The Duke Diana, a Government official, was robbed a few days since in the Strada Cedronio, and for attempting to resist had his face slashed with a sharp knife. This event took place at eleven o'clock a.m. The Countess Serignano, the daughter of General Filangieri, has been plundered of her jewels, worth many hundreds of pounds. Not a day passes without some street or house robbery, the authors of such offences (the released gally slaves) are naturally friends of the King, and ever ready with their "Viva il Re!"

The commercial state of the country is as bad as ever. The policy of the king is to keep proprietors poor, so that whilst Europe is asking eagerly and paying highly for corn, the produce of the Two Sicilies rots, to the ruin of its owners, in their depots. Money is of no value under such circumstances, and discount low according-

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 31.—The only news to be communicated is that their Majesties arrived here yesterday afternoon. As the little Archduchess Gisella, who is well, was fatigued by the journey, the Emperor and Empress resolved to pass the night in Vienna, and not to leave for the castle at Luxemburg until this morning. The greatest sympathy is felt by all classes of society for their Majesties, and more particularly for the

deeply-afflicted mother, who is not yet 19 years of age. The Emperor and Empress reached Buda at half-past eight in the evening of the 29th instant, so that they passed the last hour of its life with their child.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 1.—It is related here that the Russian Government had made advances to Austria; it is also reported that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army.

The Emperor Alexander will proceed to wildbad on the 17th of July, in order to witness the *fete* which will take place in honour of the mother of the Empress. The King of Prussia is also expected. The Empress will then pass five or six days at Carlsruhe.

Letters from the Russian frontier state that the projected new customs tariff for Russia and Poland has been positively postponed, and that things will remain *in statu quo*.

The Prussian papers say that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army, and it is stated at Vienna that the St. Petersburg Government has made advances to Austria.

TURKEY.

The last accounts from Constantinople, under date of the 21st, mention the continuance of attacks on foreigners in that capital. The male factors have even attacked the bazaars. The Porte had again conferred with the ambassadors on the subject, and requested them to name delegates to advise with the Divan as to the best means to be adopted to put an end to this state of things. The steam-packet *Euphrate* ran on shore on the 17th, at Gallipoli, but was got off with the assistance of the Austrian *Lloyd's* steamer.

The Porte has forwarded a "Memoir" to its diplomatic agents at the European courts, in which the necessity for some change in the "capitulations" (treaties) between Turkey and the Christian powers is demonstrated. The Porte remarks that it cannot properly maintain public peace and security in the empire as long as each separate legation and consulate has a right of jurisdiction. The system of which the Turkish government complains is not only a very bad one, but an indirect encouragement to all kinds of vagabonds to make the Turkish capital the scene of their rascalties.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Vienna says:—"According to the last account received from M. Leighman the Austrian member of the commission in the Danubian Principalities, that body has felt bound to suspend its labours until after the elections for the divans, in consequence of the confusion which reigns there. This step has been approved of here as time will be attained to renew negotiations between the various cabinets, now somewhat divided on the important question of the future re-organisation of the Principalities."

The *Zeit*, of Berlin, in a semi-official article blames the arbitrary acts and proceedings of the Turks in the Principalities, which, it declares, render it impossible to form a just opinion of the state of these provinces.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857

WHEN we respectfully solicited that the authority or influence of His Excellency the Governor, would be exercised to lessen the numerous instances of bribery and corruption to which our legislators have been subjected, we did not suppose that any Editor would so far misapprehend us, as to deem it necessary to imply that we required information upon the principles of Responsible Government (properly so called) we were perfectly cognizant of the fact, that so long as the minister of the day can retain the support of a majority of the assembly, whether by extraneous influence, bribery or intimidation, he may bid defiance to the Governor and all other persons who may be honorably and benevolently disposed; but we did calculate upon some advantage from the energetic exercise of that influence which men in such exalted stations must under any form of government always possess; and we still adhere to the opinion, that if such influence were well seconded and supported by the unprejudiced and intelligent portion of society, some little check would be put upon a practice so unconstitutional and so glaringly reprehensible.

The Express remarks "should he [The Governor] disapprove of his Council he can only remonstrate" well, this is precisely what we desire, we said nothing about dismissing or dissolving, where the Governor cannot command, we do not expect him to dictate, but he might at least discountenance, and evince his disapproval of the conduct of those unprincipled politicians, who from motives of self interest and party ascendancy, would perpetuate a state of things so degrading.

It is truly the duty of the Electors to put an end to a system by which Representation is made a mockery, and Legislation a series of party tactics, but admitting that a majority of them are so disposed what can they do

at this time, their representatives were returned upon the faith of certain pledges of Independence, public service and economy, those pledges have been shamefully violated and members have been publicly invited in this district to give an account of their stewardship; but they thought proper to decline, and this was quickly followed by government promotion and emolument; a respectable but too credulous Elector accosting one of our representatives, reminded him of his promise at the hustings, not to accept of Government office or emolument and the grateful and considerate reply was "Ba! Ba! Ba!" The Elector replied, well it shall be remembered against you, and doubtless it will be, but what is to be done now? Two years must elapse before another general election and in the mean time the Country must become more deeply involved in debt, whilst its dearest interests are neglected, men so lost to principle will stop at nothing, increase of taxation by additional duties upon imports, and even upon exports, for this has been attempted, may be effected, whilst mortgages on property may be cleared off, and Palaces raised up by ministerial supporters at the expense of the fishermen of the Country. The system of Libery which has been so effectually exercised upon those men, may be carried much further, selections of mercenary but influential electors have already been made, which will doubtless operate unfavorably for reformers, whenever the time of trial arrives: It is in truth a Hydra-headed evil which we have to combat; but we have an enduring confidence in the result of experience on the part of the electors; that when again called upon to exercise their high privilege, they will not suffer themselves to be again deceived; and so the present Ministry, their purchased supporters, and the demoralising system will fall together.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

CARGO.

June 24.—Skelleftea, —Anderson, —Quebec.
29,—Libra, —Troensegard, —Queenstown
Ridley & Sons

PASSENGER.—In the Schr. Libra for Queens- town Mr. John Sharp.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Harbor Grace Fire Companies will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, This day at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, and other matters required by an Act of the Legislature.
P. Deveroux, Robert Walsh.
H. T. Moore, Thom's Higgins.
H. W. Trapnel, John Richards.
J. Mullally, Charles Walker.
WARDENS.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£50,000 Stg., in 50,000 shares of £1 each.

ALL PERSONS desirous of having an interest in the above Association, will please notify the Manager at St. John's, in writing, stating the number of Shares required, on or before the 25th June.

The number of Shares apportioned to Newfoundland being limited, an equitable allotment will be made to each applicant on that day.

For all further particulars please apply at the office of the Association, at the head of Messrs. GIBBORNE & HENDERSON'S wharf.

F. N. GIBBORNE, Manager.

St. John's, June 11.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

WE 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 License of occupation on the Company's account.

F. N. GIBBORNE, Manager.

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

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June 23, 1857

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May 26 1857

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Hamburgh Mess Pork.

A PRIME ARTICLE!
JUST LANDED & ON SALE.
Cheap for Cash.
BY
RIDLEY & SONS.
June 23, 1857.

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

REFINED SUGAR!
Ridley & Sons.

Can now offer an article worth attention.
Ex *Marian Ridley from Barbadoes,*
House-keepers will find it to their interest to avail of this opportunity as

Sugar is daily advancing,

ALSO VERY SUPERIOR
MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
IN SMALL PACKAGES.
suitable for families.
June 9th 1857.

Baltimore Flour.
OF
Superior Quality
FOR
Family use

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

Just Landed.

Ex "Sarah Thorndike" from Baltimore, "Brilliant" & "Joachim Henreiech," from Hamburgh.
500 Barrels Superfine Baltimore

FLOUR.

100 Firkins Randers

BUTTER,

10 Boxes

TOBACCO,

400 Bags No. 1-2 or 3 Hamburgh

BREAD,

Coffee, Rice.

WILLIAM DONNELLY,
June 2nd, 1857,

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE received per. "Kelpie," from Liverpool.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Leatherware,

And have by her completed their Spring importation of other British Manufactured
GOODS,

All of which will be sold Cheap for CASH.
May 26th 1857

Ridley & Sons.

ARE now landing ex "Brilliant" from Hamburgh.

2500 Bgs. No. 1-2-3 BREAD.

400 Fkns. Butter
MENS AND BOYS

Boots & Shoes,
Blocks Jib Hanks &c., &c.
May 26 1857.

The Subscribers.

ARE now landing ex Barque "Arethusa" and Brig "William Puntun" from Liverpool
A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
British Manufactured GOODS
Suitable for the fisheries.

ALSO
500 Barrels prime PORK,
AND
Per. "Joachim & Hinrich" from Hamburgh,

1270 Bags Bread.

500 Firkins Butter.

3 Pn. Leatherware

26 Boxes Window Glass.

The whole of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
PUNTON & MUNN
May 12th 1857.

The Subscribers.

HAVE just landed per. Brigantine "Caroline" from New York.
764 Brls. extra superfine FLOUR.
800 do. superfine Do.
50 do. PITCH
50 do. TAR.
100 do. Mess BEEF, a choice article.
RIDLEY & SONS.
May 26 1857.

For Sale.

40 M. prime seasoned
PINE LUMBER,

30 M. Hemlock,
80 M. Shingles,
Now Landing ex "John Bensou," and
"Richard Brown."
RUTHERFORD & BROTHERS
May 15 1857.

Choice Cienfugas Molasses.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.
Are now landing ex Spanish Brigantine *Bella*
From Cienfugas.
A Cargo of very Superior,
MUSCOVADO MOLASSES
Which will be disposed of on liberal
TERMS.
RIDLEY & SONS.
April 28th 1857.

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BOSTON
"Anglo-Saxon,"

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER
HAVING appointed Mr. CHARLES E. HIPPISEY, travelling agent for their Journal, in Newfoundland, beg leave to announce to their friends and the public generally, that Mr. H. is now in this city, residing at KNIGHT'S HOME, will be happy to receive the names of any who may feel disposed to facilitate his mission.

The *Anglo-Saxon* is devoted to International interests, Reciprocal Free Trade, Political and Commercial News, Literary and Scientific Information, &c., and contains in its pages all the essentials of a first-class family and business paper.

BARTLETT ST. JOHN & Co., Proprietors.
14 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass.
St John's May 13.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE received per Margaret Ridley
An addition to their stock of
Manufactured & Store

GOODS,

ALSO
BRIDPORT WARES
Of all descriptions
April 28th 1857

FOR SALE

THAT comfortable and well finished Dwelling House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Cunningham, in breast of Mr. Mark Parsons, with a Brick Celler beneath, and Garden in front. The above property is for simple and the terms will be made accommodating.
Apply to the Subscriber.

Thomas Godden.
Jan. 21. 1857.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

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

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

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

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

The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty out to the assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life.

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

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

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.

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

Premiums charged for every three months difference of age—not, as is usually the case for every whole year only.

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

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

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

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

Age.	Years.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
30	0	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	1	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	2	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	3	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	4	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	5	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	6	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	7	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	8	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	9	0	12	4	1	4	3
30	10	0	12	4	1	4	3

Extract from the Half-Credit rates of Premium.

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

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to
ROBERT PROWSE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Agent for Newfoundland
January 28.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Isabella Richards are requested to furnish them to the subscribers:
Harbour Grace } John Richards } Executors.
May 23 1857. } Robert Walsh }

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL — £200,000 000 IN 10
SHARES £20 EACH. 1000.

TRUSTEES
JOHN SHAWLEIGH—
JOHN NAYL R. Esq., Esq.
DIRECTORS, ETC., LIVERPOOL
C. H. TURNER, Esq., Chairman.
J. BRAWLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and
RALPH BRUCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch

FIRE BRANCH.
Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding almost every Office in the United Kingdom.
Losses promptly and liberally paid.
SECURITY OF A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY PAID UP.

LIFE BRANCH.
Stamps on Policies not Charged, Forfeitures of Policy cannot take place from unintentional mistake.
MEDICAL FEES PAID,
Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus Declared, 1855.

Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured; being, on ages from twenty to forty, 50 per cent. on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS
EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.	Bonus.
1845	29	1,020	£ s. d. 242 18 4	182
1846	24	1,000	194 5 0	160
1846	33	2,900	480 15 0	320
1847	10	300	46 4 0	4
1848	23	100	14 8 2	1
1849	27	500	46 18 4	4

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

From that moment, as might be expected, the Company attained the highest consideration throughout the country, and has retained it ever since. The result is shown in the unexampled fact that its Fire Revenue alone rose in about five years from little more than £30,000 to about £130,000!

A further cause of this rapid growth lies somewhat more below the surface, but is yet of importance. From inquiry we learn that no fire office possessing half the above revenue annually deposits its accounts with the Registrar-general.

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

Indeed, the bonus of the 'Royal' may be pronounced to be larger than any yet declared by the mass of the English office. Here is an office which yields a fairly early and wholesome reversionary bonus of 80 per centum in its Life Branch, and in regard to fire operations, can make this very enviable boast, that it has exceeded the Fire business of all but two of the London Fire offices—viz.: the receipt of nearly £130,000 per year in Fire premiums alone—some of which ancient offices have been in existence for a century!

Equally successful and singular in both departments. Indeed, the Life Department may be said to present results equally as worthy of mention."—*Morning Chronicle* November 28, 1855.

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

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,
Bona Vista GOTTAGE
with Gardens and Outhouses,—lately in the occupancy of Louis Emerson, Esq for particulars apply to
PUNTON & MUNN

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY

A VOICE FROM THE DEAF.

Tis hard indeed for me to bear
This wild and wretched fate—
To wander through this world of joy
Alone, and desolate!
Nor hear the music of the woods,
The warblings 'mid the trees,
Nor all the pleasant sounds that float
Upon the summer breeze.

To see the laughing infant leap
At the maternal voice;
To view the blushing maiden smile
At tones which her rejoice;
To mark the bright and flashing eyes
Which glow at music's strain,
E'er bids my heart with anguish weep,
Yet weep, alas! in vain.

'Tis true I see the golden charms
Which crown the brow of day;
The shady woods—the sunny fields—
With flowers bright and gay;
Or else peruse the written thoughts
Of minds that never die;
Yet still I ever yearn to hear
The voice of sympathy.

For what is earth without the joys
Friendship alone may give!
A dreary, dark, and trackless waste,
In which no heart may live.
The bravest soul—uncheer'd by hope—
Will faint and weary prove,
If friendless, lonely, unsustain'd,
It hears no voice of love.

J. P.

THE DESERTED NEST.

'Twas but a wither'd, worthless heap
Of dirt, and moss, and hair;
Why then should Thought and Fancy keep
A busy vigil there!

Yet for some moments as I stood,
And on it looked alone,
I could but think, in musing mood,
Where are its inmates gone!

Perhaps beneath some sunnier sky
They joyous sing and soar;
Perhaps in sad captivity
Eternally deplore.

And then, imagination stirr'd
Down to its hidden spring,
Far, far beyond both nest and bird,
Thought spread its airy wing.

When from our tenements of clay,
Where briefly they are shrined,
Thought, Fancy, Feeling pass away—
Where flies the deathless Mind!

Either, from sin redeem'd, it soars
On angel wing above,
And there its gratitude outpours
In praise, and joy, and love;

Or, exiled from the eternal source
Whence such alope can flow,
It breathes, in accents of remorse,
Unutterable woe.

—Barton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Las Cases thus wrote of Napoleon:—"In viewing the complicated circumstances of his fall, he looks upon things so much in a mass, and from so high a point, that individuals escape his notice. He never evinces the least symptoms of virulence toward those of whom it might be supposed he has the greatest reason to complain. His strongest mark of reprobation—and I have had frequent occasions to notice it—is to preserve silence with respect to them whenever they are mentioned in his presence."

Conversing one day with Mr. Balcombe, the Emperor remarked:

"I have no faith in medicines. My remedies are fasting and the warm bath. At the same time, I have a higher opinion of the medical, or rather the surgical, profession than of any other. The practice of the law is too severe an ordeal for poor human nature. The man who habituates himself to the distortion of truth, and to exultation at the success of injustice, will at last harden; know right from wrong. So with politics, a man must have a conventional conscience. The ecclesiastics become hypocrites, since too much is expected of them. As to soldiers, they are cut-throats and robbers. But the mission of surgeons is to benefit mankind, not to destroy them or to inflame them against each other."

I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a polite and accomplished gentleman upon a certain occasion, "but I would merely remark, in the language of a poet, that to him truth is stranger than fiction."

SUMMER FASHIONS

The fashions of the summer season may now be seen in all their novelty and freshness. Steel-colour and white and black checks, of all dimensions, are very much worn for negliges dresses, which are made with high bodies, either with or without basques. In the former case, the basques are made very long, half covering the skirt. The lanciere basque is generally preferred, as being the most graceful. Plain skirts are worn in neglige, but those ornamented with velvet arranged en quiltes, or with moire ribbon in losanges, or in simple stripes, are more usually adopted. Double skirts, although they have not yet succeeded in annihilating founces, are greatly in favour. They are very much ornamented in various styles. On the upper skirt sometimes a deep fringe, the same colour as the dress, is placed on the edge, or rushes of a contrasting coloured ribbon arranged in stripes from the waist down the dress; in fact it is almost impossible to describe all the varieties of trappings now adopted.

For mantles, the shawl shape is at present the favourite, that is to say, they are rather pointed behind, or else made to appear so by the arrangement of the ornaments. Black taffetas is the most usual material; and as to the trimmings an almost endless variety is seen. Sometimes they are made to match the dress, but these are not generally adopted. Black silk richly embroidered has a very good effect. White embroidered muslin mantles, and large double shawls of plain muslin, trimmed with broad lace, are also in great favour. Perhaps nothing is more elegant than the rich black lace and Chantilly mantles for young ladies. The mantle-echarpe is made with several trills, almost plain, and cut in large round scallops, edged with very narrow fringe. Basquines a jupes are still worn for young ladies. They are made of black taffetas, with a wide hem only, or with some rows of hanging buttons. For others not so young, they are generally trimmed with broad lace or rich passementerie. Some burnous are still seen made of taffetas, covered entirely with embroidery or only ornamented with bands of velvet arranged in stripes.

Bonnets still continue to be worn very small, but advance more over the forehead. The curtains are not worn so extravagantly deep, and small round crowns are as much worn as the falling ones. Fringe is much used in trimming. In the inside of the bonnet is placed a bandeau composed of flowers or a plait of ribbon or velvet; this accessory, although it may appear of small importance, is most becoming. On the crown is placed, according to the taste of the wearer, wreaths or bunches of flowers or feathers, and, in some cases, small wreaths are carried round the front, meeting the flowers that fall over the curtain. All kinds of material, as well as every variety of colour, may be employed.

Le Follet.
A CONJUGAL TRIAL.—At Zurich, in former times, it was the custom, when a married couple applied for a divorce on account of incompatibility of temper, for the magistrate to shut up the pair for a fortnight in an isolated tower on the lake. Not only were they condemned to a common room, but they were supplied with only one bed, one chair, one table, and one fork, so that their comfort depended entirely on mutual complaisance. If, after the expiration of the fortnight, they persisted in their resolution, the tribunal ordered a serious examination of the case, and if possible, the divorce. But in general the quarrelsome pair did not wait for the end of the trial to which they were subjected to become reconciled, and to request to be released.

Lord Howe, when a captain, was once hastily awakened in the middle of the night by the lieutenant of the watch, who informed him, with great agitation, that the ship was on fire near the magazine.—"If that be the case," said he leisurely putting on his clothes, "we shall soon know it."—The lieutenant flew back to the scene of danger and again returned, exclaiming—"You need not be afraid; the fire is extinguished."—"Afraid," replied Howe, "what do you mean by that, sir! I never was afraid in my life;" and, looking at the lieutenant full in the face, he added, "Pray, how does a man feel when he is afraid! I need not ask how he looks."

When a tailor makes up his mind, what does he do with the remnants?
The lady who made a dash, has since brought her husband to a full stop.

A gentleman having occasion to complain of a cabman the other day, refused to take his number because it was forty-six.—*Diogenes.*

A French author says—"When I lost my wife, every family in the town offered to make me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good."

It is reasonable to suppose that when a young lady offers to hem cambric handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she means to sew in order that she may reap!—*Punchinello.*

If you are back-bitten and annoyed, take example by your boots; which, although blackened almost every day, shine the more brightly—and which endure every rub without a murmur.

A determined bachelor objects to the true lover's knot, because, he says, by some conjuring process best known to ladies, it becomes suddenly transformed to a matrimonial noose.

From *Wiener & Smith*, June 6, 1857.

ENGLISH POLICY IN REFERENCE TO BRAZIL.

—Mr. Roebuck himself could not have been surprised to find himself with only 17 followers against 312. Yet, as we have observed in the speeches, and not less in the great number of those who, after hearing both sides, declined to vote with either, we may see plainly what the House of Commons regards with dislike, and will not long continue to sanction with even a reluctant and hesitating vote. It will not always persist in a policy which is evidently vexatious to a friendly government and people. It does not contemplate arrogating for England to the end of time the onerous and most thankless duty of the police of the ocean. Whatever the success of an exceptional policy with one nation as compared with another, or whatever treaties or other historical reasons may be alleged, it does not like such a plain difference of dealing as may provoke the charge of national truculence and baseness made by Mr. Roebuck. There is a policy which, wise or unwise, can neither be suspected nor even charged with making distinctions between the strong and the weak. The House of Commons would rather not have to stand on its defence against charges of this sort; and, though England has certainly proved her courage more than once within Mr. Roebuck's own memory, and need not be so jealous of her honour as he wishes her to be in her dealings with her own flesh and blood across the Atlantic, yet there is at least colour for the reproach that we are taking stronger measures with Brazil than with the United States. The House of Commons, then, would rather it were not so. Such a policy as ours with Brazil may be just or not honourable or not, necessary or not; but one thing is certain, it is a policy which must come to an end, and the longer it is persisted in the more dangerous it is.

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA.

By the last mail from China copies were received of an interesting correspondence between the principle American firms at Canton and Commodore Armstrong, the commander of the United States' squadron. The American merchants applied to the commodore to take measures for protecting the American traffic between Macao and Hong Kong. The commodore pleaded that he had not sufficient force, and that as Great Britain and Portugal occupied the termini of the route they would doubtless guard it from all risks, while at the same time the United States would thus escape the possibility of their neutrality being endangered. The merchants evidently thought it neither fair nor dignified that the responsibility of protecting them should be thrown upon other powers, and rejoined that they were not aware of any written international law or treaties that place the Chinese waters between Hong Kong and Macao—an extent of upwards of 30 miles—under the British or Portuguese Governments. Upon this the commodore hastened to disavow the inference that he had intended to imply the existence of any jurisdiction of the British and Portuguese over any Chinese waters, but abstained from entering into the general points of the question. The correspondence therefore terminated, and the American merchants transmitted a copy of it to Dr. Parker, the United States minister at Macao, requesting that it might be viewed as a protest against the course adopted by the commodore in leaving American interests to the care of the British. They likewise complained of the total inattention shown to all their representations for a period of thirteen years, and pointed out that, although America has a commerce with China nearly equal to that of England, and far beyond any other nation, her citizens have "almost invariably been indebted to the forces of Great Britain for the protection of themselves and property," and that it is to these forces also that they have chiefly to attribute the suppression of piracy on the coasts. Finally they add—"It is worthy of note, that while the British have during the past twelve years published surveys of the whole coast of China, we are not aware of a single contribution of the same character from the American navy, although Commodore Perry surveyed the new ports of Japan and Formosa." The document was signed by Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., Messrs. King and Co., and Messrs. Russel and Co., and the minister promised that it should have his attention, and that it should be transmitted to Washington.

A FEMALE PREACHER.—On Saturday, the 24th ult., in the evening, a young female, whose name was understood to be Elizabeth M. Kinny, from the neighbourhood of Fintona, county Tyrone, ascended a rustic platform erected in a field for the purpose, and after the usual preliminaries of singing and prayer, she quoted her text from the 2nd chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, and 8th verse—"For by grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God"—and then preached to a discerning assembly of at least 3000 persons an eloquent and most impressive discourse for the space of an hour-and-a-quarter. She was very plainly attired. She has had very many invitations to preach from different parts of the Scotland. She accepts no earthly fee or reward for her trouble.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—The Prince of Prussia is a fine-looking man, in height about 5 feet 9 inches. His deportment is exceedingly dignified and graceful. His complexion is naturally fair, although his face is slightly browned by out-door sports and exercise. He has light brown hair, cut very close, a still lighter moustache, which runs into a thin whisker, and does not conceal a pair of large red lips. His nose is long, and *bien prononce*, his eyes are blue, and his face is of the somewhat broad German type. An air of command seems habitual to him; and it is clear he has been educated in view of his high destiny as the probable future monarch of a great European kingdom. Speaking of his appearance at the Derby, last year, a gossiping country contemporary thus described him:—"He was dressed like a young Englishman, in compliment to the people among whom he came to seek a bride. There is something about an English hat, with its small flat brim, which pronounces its nationality far and wide, and an unmistakable specimen was selected by the young prince for his *debut*. He also wore one of those blue check cravats which English country gentlemen frequently affect. The Prince seemed pleased with the slightest mark of courtesy, and was quick to acknowledge it."—*Illustrated Times.*

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM SHIP AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Captain Harrison, commander of the Great Eastern, with Mr. Yates, secretary to the company, and Sir Casack Roney, on behalf of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, visited Holyhead on Saturday last, with the view of judging, on the spot, as to the eligibility of the new harbour for the departure of this leviathan ship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Captain Harrison was aided in his minute examination of the harbour and its approaches (for which latter purpose he proceeded some distance to sea in the small steam yacht *Marie*) by Captain Skinner, R.N., the Admiralty agent at Holyhead; by Captain Hirste, naval superintendent of the Chester and Holyhead Railway; and by Messrs. Rigby, the contractors for the harbour and other stupendous works now in progress at Holyhead. It is understood that Captain Harrison expressed unqualified satisfaction at the facilities which Holyhead affords for the reception of the Great Eastern on her first voyage to Portland in connexion with the through booking system of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, provided some suggestions he offered relative to the new packet pier now constructing for the steamers which, under the improved postal and passenger communication are to run between Holyhead and Kingstown, can be adopted. The officers also mentioned and Messrs. Rigby are of opinion that the suggestions of Captain Harrison, which they can be readily adopted, and with scarcely any increase of cost beyond what it is now intended to incur, will add greatly to the facilities and convenience of the pier as a packet pier, and will render it equally serviceable for line-of-battle ships of the draught and tonnage of the Duke of Wellington to lay alongside with perfect safety and comfort at dead low water, during the equinoctial and spring tides.

IRELAND.

The exodus continues from all parts of this country, notwithstanding the great improvement in agriculture. A vessel, the *Intrinsic*, sailed from near Tralee a few days ago, with 230 emigrants, for New York.

The supposed skeleton of an abbot has been exhumed at St. Mary's Church, Clonmel. After nearly a month's absence the Earl of Carlisle returned to Dublin at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

DENMARK.

The Government is about to dispatch a war corvette to the China seas, to be stationed at Macao during the impending hostilities.

HOLLOWAY'S 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 the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

Is Edited and Published every Wednesday, morning by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office, Water-street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY Esq.
TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum, in advance.

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