

# The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. 2. HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1857. No. 7.

## NOTICE. Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.  
The following resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 4th inst:  
**Resolved.**—That the Board of Works will not be accountable for any expenditure on Roads Public Buildings, or any institution over which it has control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board,—such order to be verified by the written order of the Chairman and Secretary for such expenditure.  
**Resolved.**—That no surveyor or Inspector of Roads, or servant of the Board, shall give or have authority to give any order for Supplies, or work of any description, without first obtaining the written order of the Chairman and Secretary.

## NOTICE TO 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 S. W. 12 miles. Vessels bound Northward by keeping this Light open with the North-head of Catalina until Bonavista Light opens with Cape Le Jean, will give the Klowers Rocks an ample berth—or when coming from the Northward and bound for Catalina, by giving the N. Head a moderate berth, you will clear the Brandies 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, 18th July, 1857.

## F. R. PAGE.

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

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

**TOUSSAINTS HOTEL**  
Price 10s.—100 subscribers will warrant the execution of the work.  
A List for Subscribers is now open.  
Harbour Grace, August 3.

## For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
His Premises and Property in Catt Harbour  
CONSISTING OF  
**A Dwelling House  
Shop, two 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.  
Oct. 14, 1857.

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

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

## THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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

## DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

## GENERAL DEBILITY—(ALL HEALTH)

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

## FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Billious Complaints, Blotches 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.**  
4, St. John's St.

**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  
**BIBLE** and other **BOOK**  
Sold at the Societys Price. Tracts 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, Cerebra, Cheigo-foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, (soft) Cancers, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis, Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Sore Nipples, Sore Throat, Skin-diseases, Scourvy, Sore-heads, Tumours Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

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

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

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

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

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

F. N. GISBORNE,  
Manager

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

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1762.]

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 whom Policies are issued free of charge.

W. & G. RENDELL,  
Agents for Newfoundland.

## Post Office Notice.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. L. SOLOMON,  
Post-Master General.

Post Office Department,  
Newfoundland  
9th April 1857.

## THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be disposed of at this Office.  
Price 1s.



# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

(FROM THE LEDGER.)

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter written to his father by an officer in command of the Royal Artillery engaged at Cawnpore, who has signally distinguished himself, and who was an eye-witness of the horrible atrocities which he narrates. We cannot doubt that they will be perused with painful interest. The unostentatious tone which pervades the letter is characteristic of one who proved himself "bravest amongst the brave," and we cease to wonder that British troops are invincible when we find that they are led by such officers. He who bore his part so well in the strife, and who so graphically describes the scenes he witnessed is connected by birth with Newfoundland, and is an honour to it as well as all belonging to him. The following are the extracts:—

"There is a fearful shamble here, (Cawnpore) where the blood of 200 women and helpless children is two inches deep, their arms and legs sticking up out of a well, their little shoes and hair lying dabbled with blood in corners. We hang about 10 men a-day taken in arms. After our last action we all lay down under our guns dead tired, without food, and slept like tops, when suddenly there was an alarm of the enemy's cavalry, and every man was standing to his arms in less than two minutes. However they were afraid to attack us and are (on this side of the river at least) completely paralyzed.

"We have been in several actions, large and small, and have taken 22 guns. Our battery—beginning with 47 men of the royal artillery, 30 men of the 64th regiment, and 24 invalids—now numbers 9 guns manned with the same noble hearts. We are now about to march to Lucknow.

"The 78th (Highlanders) are a magnificent regiment; they and the Artillery have done almost everything in the engagements. These rebels are capital shots, but have no pluck. The gun at which I was standing in action—No. 2—was struck in three places, one bullock was killed and one was wounded. In all the actions I had charge of the leading gun and have never been touched. I humbly thank our Heavenly Father through Jesus Christ that I have been allowed to remain cool during these engagements, and have been favourably mentioned by Gen. Havelock. Fancy my becoming quite accustomed to the whistling of grape and the hornet buzz of minie balls.

"I often think of you all in the lull of action. I cannot resist telling you the truth: Gen. Havelock told me to name some one from the Royal Artillery for the Victoria Cross, so that I asked leave to let my glorious, gallant fellows elect for themselves, when to my astonishment on opening their little bits of paper every one had written my name. I send you one to keep."  
(The Captain.)

**EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN ROGERS.**—Captain Henry Rogers, condemned to death on the charge of murdering Andrew Rose, one of the crew of the ship *Martha* and Jane, was executed at Kirkdale gaol on Saturday (12th Sept.) There were 50,000 spectators of the sad spectacle among them were well-dressed men,—many of the seafaring class and labourers about the shipping, and a large percentage of women.

As the prison clock struck twelve a cry was raised in the crowd of "Hats off," and instantly thousands of faces were directed towards the terrible implement of death. About two minutes after twelve o'clock when the sun was shining brightly in a calm and comparatively clear sky, and nothing could be heard above the general buzz of conversation, the unhappy culprit, the chaplain of the gaol, Mr. Wright (prison philanthropist), and Calcraft made their appearance. Calcraft came at the prisoner's right hand, Mr. Wright at the left, and the chaplain remained behind. The demeanour of the unhappy man was firm, but without bravado. He looked earnestly upon the crowd and then for a moment upon the forest of shipping before him, but made no attempt to address the crowd, although it is understood that this, at one time, had been his intention. He was dressed in black, his vest was unbuttoned at the top, his shirt front and collar were open, and his neckerchief removed. His arms were of course tightly pinned to his side. Calcraft was also dressed in black, and wore a black travelling cap. Captain Rogers, after his arrival on the scaffold conversed with the chaplain, with Mr. Wright, and lastly with Calcraft, but of course inaudibly to those below. A minute or two afterwards the bolt was withdrawn, and death ensued almost immediately. There were one or two muscular convulsions (for the deceased was a strongly-built, powerful man), a short quivering of the body, and the law was satisfied. The body then swung round with its back towards the crowd, who lingered round the spot for a considerable time to see the process of "cutting down."

**EXTRACT FROM MR. ELLIS'S REMARKS UPON THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—If the people of Newfoundland look upon this great question in the same light that I do, they never ought to stop short of insisting on their several members in the Assembly putting an end to all doubts by bringing in a Bill which will place the Electric Telegraph Company in the position it was al-

ways intended they should be. They have not fulfilled their contract, therefore they have no claim; yet I would not wish to act like the dog in the manger, and refuse that which we cannot use. If the Company want land in the interior, beyond the reach of our own people, let them have it; if they want minerals, and they discover them, let them work away—it requires skill and money. My object simply is, to stop their cutting down the timber which our own people want; and what is worse, their getting land which they neither use themselves nor allow others to use. Every man who handles the hatchet or the saw, or builds a boat, knows the trouble he has to get good timber, and if the Electric Telegraph Company are suffered to go on as they wish he soon will be unable to get any. Our fishermen must not forget that it is not only the land and timber the Company take, but also that which they prevent others using. Suppose the land from the Riverhead towards the Goulds was well timbered and they obtained a grant for a block the width of the valley and five or six miles long, why, the poor man would have to go beyond them before he could cut a single stick or cultivate one yard of ground. Apply the same rule along the Ship Harbour line of road, where the people of Conception Bay obtain a great deal of timber, and what would be the result? I need not say. Such is the course the Company is pursuing and will pursue unless they are stayed by a strong arm. I want, also, that when the poor man discovers any mineral or wellwooded land, or a tract of good soil, that he may reap the benefit of his labour and research, and not, so soon as his application is before the Government, that Professor Sheppard or any other Agent, being informed of the same may step in and claim it for the Company upon the principle that it is *ungranted*, and therefore they have a right to it. Upon what ground the Government have given any grant I am at a loss to know. The Act plainly says that no grant shall be made until the line is completed yet in the face of this grants have been made to them. True they had a right to name portions in anticipation of the line being finished; this not having been done, the whole affair falls to the ground. Grant or no grant, the contract is null and void and it remains for the Legislature in the next session to show what is the feeling of the country upon this vital question.

The former Acts wisely provided that they should go back one mile from the sea-coast—surrender this to an American Company with their present right of Fishery, and we commit an act scarcely second to the convention—I shall return to this subject, and upon the opening of the Legislature it will be my duty to bring this question forward as early as possible.

I am, Sir,  
Yours &c.

W. H. ELLIS.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1857.

**PUBLIC Roads versus Steamers.**—This is a question which remains to be considered. Mr. Robinson's Statement as published in our last number, is well worthy the public consideration. The advantages of a good road round this Bay, by which the mail could travel without interruption, during the twelve months of the year, must be apparent to all, and the benefit to the inhabitants of the intermediate settlements by such means, would be equally certain—on the other hand, the "Newfoundlander" enumerates certain difficulties in the way of getting persons to work on the Roads, and leaves us to infer that those difficulties are insurmountable; we hold this conclusion to be erroneous, and believe that if a fair proportion of the revenue were appropriated to Road purposes, and proper commissioners appointed we should soon have to record a very great improvement in this particular: The amount devoted to the Road service ever since the establishment of Responsible Government, does not exceed the annual appropriation of the much abused old government, for a similar purpose; and if the Newfoundlanders has no better excuse to offer, than that of the difficulty of getting labourers, he had better be silent on the subject—for three months of the year, fully one third of our fishing population (to say nothing of our agriculturists, and ordinary labourers) would be found willing to undertake the making of roads in any locality, if they were properly encouraged and promptly paid. Let all unnecessary expenses be curtailed, the amount for main lines of road be considerably increased and the gutter fallacy of the Newfoundlanders' arguments will soon become apparent; but of this we have little hope whilst such a large amount of public money is required to bolster up our present tottering but rapacious government.

The same reckless disregard of extravagant expenditure—which characterised legislation with regard to direct steam communication, and the Electric Telegraph,—would seem to actuate the ministerial organ, in his general proposition to substitute steam for roads throughout the colony, the idea is grand—but has he counted the cost? Is he aware that notwithstanding the extraordi-

nary number of passengers, and amount of goods, annually conveyed across this Bay, by the *Ellen Gisborne*, the government subsidy of £500 p. ann. still left the company minus of some thousand pounds. Does he know that the daily expense of that little steamer, whilst plying, came near to eight pounds currency, and if so has he calculated what would be the expense of two or three of a larger description, such as would be suitable for the Judge's circuits, Mr. Kelly's summer cruise to the westward, and Mr. Prendergast's valuable Labrador missions. As to the steam process of civilisation and education, alluded to by the Newfoundlanders' northern correspondents, we are by no means so sanguine of its success, and would rather depend upon good schools, other local institutions, and the moral influence of respectable residents, for such results. This short reading made easy method of civilisation and education, is not to our taste; although it would be just the thing for our present effeminate, self-indulgent, time-killing rulers.

That steamers would be a convenience to many we doubt not, and that the prices of goods in some of the distant outports would be considerably reduced, may be admitted; many other public benefits would also accrue from their establishment, but however valuable in these respects, we should be sorry to see the road appropriations lessened by, or expended upon steamers; in all new countries roads are the primary object of Legislation, and Mr. Robinson truly observes "In no civilized country are the benefits to arise from Roads and Posts measured by a pecuniary calculation," but enough of this, had the Education of the people been an object with the present government, one of their first measures would have been to introduce an improved Education Bill, and to increase the grant for such a purpose, this has not yet been done, and money for Education, if we except the classical and collegiate establishments of the capital, has, like the road money, been parsimoniously meted out, and grudgingly appropriated by our ministry.

Let us not be misunderstood, we desire to witness all the improvements which Steam communication would certainly produce; if the means of the country are found sufficient to increase the road Grant, and to establish two or three Steamers, let it be done by all means; but one thing is certain, if we cannot advance, we should not retrograde; and the first thing which the interests of half the population of the Country urgently require, is the re-establishment of a Steamer to ply regularly across Conception Bay.

The subject of the Electric Telegraph Company's acquisitiveness has called forth a second letter from W. H. Ellis Esq., from which we extract to day.

The Fishermen, and Agriculturists of the Country, must be glad to learn that Mr. Ellis intends bringing the subject before the Legislature, next session, when we hope the Hon. The Speaker (notwithstanding his lucrative agency) will for once permit his Patriotism, to overcome his cupidity, and allow Mr. Ellis with others, to correct evils, which a violation of contract, even on terms of the loosest Legislation has entailed upon the country.

It seems that Mr. Little's return may be expected, without having effected direct steam communication, between Southampton, and St. John's, and so on to New York. This failure is not to be much regretted, and we hope that when direct steam becomes an accomplished fact, that Liverpool will be the eastern, and Portland the western terminus of the line.

Some of our Labrador Men have been enquiring the reason, why the Light House on Baccalieu, is not in course of erection; we regret that we are unable to explain, and request that some one of our contemporaries in the Capital who may be better posted in executive movements will be pleased to afford the necessary information.

## Notice.

STEAM IN CONCEPTION-BAY.

A Public Meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, on Saturday, the 24 inst., at 11 o'clock, to consider the propriety of taking measures to ensure Steam Accommodation to this populous district, and thereby to afford communication, with the more Northern Districts of the Island.

HARBOR GRACE,

Oct. 21st.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

Oct. 19—*Mariam* Ridley, Hartry, New York, 21 days—Ridley & Sons.  
Oct. 14—*United Brothers*, Stanton, Wallace, N. S., Lumber.

CLEARED.

16—*Justina* Bandell, Petersen, Porto Rico.  
Fish—*Punton* & Munn.

## For Sale.

By Public Auction, on Friday next, 23 inst., at 12 o'clock, at the warf of Mr DONNELLY, for the benefit of whom it may concern—

**2 BOWER CHAINS and ANCHORS.**

Sails and sundry materials saved from the wreck of Steamer *Ellen Gisborne*.

ANDREW DRYSDALE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

350 Barrels Superior

## FLOUR

200 Kegs Prime

## BUTTER.

20 Barrels Prime PORK  
15 Do ONIONS.  
40 Boxes CHEESE.  
100 do. BISCUIT.  
10 do. TOBACCO.  
38 dozen CHAIRS.  
40 do. BROOMS.  
10 barrels TAR.  
40 do Corn Meal

TEA CHOCOLATE

Sole Leather & CIGARS.

DANIEL GREEN

Sept. 30.

## The Subscribers.

Have just received per *Queen* from Liverpool.

A general assortment of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Which they now offer for sale

Cheap for Cash.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

Sept. 30.

## FALL GOODS.

RIDLEY & SONS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

PER, Barque "Spirit of the Times" from Liverpool.

A varied assortment of manufactured GOODS,

comprising all the Novelties of the Season,

ALSO

TEAS, CONGOU,—SOUCHONG & HYSON.

Crushed Sugar.

Irish Butter,

A CHOICE ARTICLE

Cordage,—Nails,—TAR.

And every article suitable for the Fall business

Sept. 16th 1857-

1m.

## BUTTER.

400 Tubs BUTTER per *Highlander* and *Emi y Corbett*,

Can be recommended as a

PRIME ARTICLE.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

Sept. 16.



THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

**For Sale.**  
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS  
Ex Barque Queen  
20 days from Liverpool  
Their usual extensive and varied selection of  
British Manufactured  
**GOODS**  
Suitable for the Season  
ALSO  
TEAS—Souchong Hyson and Congon  
COFFEE SUGAR RICE &c  
CHEAP FOR CASH—FISH and OIL.  
PUNTON & MUNN.  
Sept. 16

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

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

**Just Received.**  
EX BAL TIC from Baltimore.  
628 Barrels superfine  
**FLOUR.**  
129 do. Prime  
**PORK.**  
ALSO  
Ex "Cecile" from  
Montreal.  
60 Casks family  
**BUTTER.**  
Cheap for Cash, Fish, or Oil.  
PUNTON & MUNN.  
Sept. 8.

**By the Subscribers,**  
Ex "Mary Ann" from  
Bathurst.  
100,000 Pine BOARD,  
a very good article,  
10,000 Pine Plank,  
1 2 & 3 inch.  
5,000 Studding  
4. X 3.  
5,000 do. 5. X 4.  
20 M. Laths.  
200 M. Prime Cedar  
Shingles.  
RUTHERFORD, BROTHERS.

**Superfine Flour.**  
PUNTON & MUNN  
are now landing E. J. et na Rendell from  
Baltimore,  
1200 bls. Superfine  
**FLOUR.**  
Cheap for Cash or  
**FISH.**  
Sept. 6,

**For Sale.**  
Just arrived  
Per BAL TIC from  
Baltimore,  
500 Barrels superfine  
**FLOUR.**  
50 Do. PORK.  
Cheap for Cash, Fish or Oil,  
WILLIAM DONNELLY  
Sept 9,

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG JOHN BENSON  
CONSISTING OF  
70,000 feet PRIME PINE  
**BOARD.**  
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS  
August 18

**BY PUNTON & MUNN.**  
The cargo of the Schooner "Alice Mowe,"  
FROM BAL TIC  
1330 Barrels Superfine  
**FLOUR**  
200 Barrels Prime Mess  
**PORK,**  
50 Boes Cavendish  
**TOBACCO,**  
All of which will be sold Cheap for  
CASH, FISH OR  
**OIL,**  
August 18.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
Offer for Sale the cargo of the Brigantine  
"COMMISSARY,"  
CONSISTING OF  
100,000 feet Hemlock  
**BOARD.**  
10,000 feet Hardwood  
**PLANK.**  
10,000 LATHS.  
and  
80 Tub  
**BUTTER.**  
A good article.  
RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.  
Ledge & Express  
August 25,

**The Subscribers,**  
Have just received per Barque "Rothesay,"  
FROM DEMERARA,  
123 PUNCHEONS choice  
**MOLASSES.**  
CHEAP FOR CASH,  
FISH OR  
**OIL.**  
PUNTON & MUNN  
August 18

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

**For Sale.**  
**Ridley & Sons.**  
HAVE JUST LANDED.  
Ex "Haidee" from Hamburg  
1400 B BAGS No 1 2 & 3 BREAD.  
250 FIRKENS Randers BUTTER,  
ON HAND,  
OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,  
**SUPERFINE FLOUR,**  
Baltimore & Canadian—  
**PORK,**  
Prime & Mess,  
**BUTTER,**  
New Grass  
**MOLASSES,**  
Choice Museovado,  
CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR  
CASH.  
August 18.

**Just Landed.**  
Ex "Sarah Thorndike" from Baltimore, "Bril-  
liant" & "Joachim Henrich," from Ham-  
burgh.  
500 Barrels Superfine Baltimore  
**FLOUR.**  
100 Firken Randers  
**BUTTER,**  
10 Boxes  
**TOBACCO,**  
400 Bags No. 1-2 or 3 Hamburg  
**BREAD,**  
**Coffee, Rice.**  
WILLIAM DONNELLY  
Juno 2n d, 1857,

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

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

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

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

**Warren, Brothers.**  
St. JOHN'S..... NEWFOUNDLAND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL  
AGENTS  
C. S. WARREN  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
Agents Canada Life Assurance Company

**Notices.**  
LANBRIA LIFE  
**Assurance Company**  
1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV  
Vic. cap. IX.  
ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION  
INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.  
A Table especially adapted to the securing of  
Loans or Debts, and to all other cases whereof  
Policy may be required for a temporary purpose  
only, but which may be kept up, if necessary,  
throughout the whole term of Life.  
HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.  
Credit given for half the amount of the First  
Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the un-  
paid Half-Premiums being deducted from the  
sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.  
SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE.  
The amount payable at the death of the Assu-  
red, if he die before attaining the age of sixty  
out to the assured himself, if he attain that age,  
thus combining a provision for old age with  
assurance upon life.  
ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.  
Established for the purpose of affording to  
parents and others the means of having Children  
educated and started in life, by securing annu-  
ties, to commence at the Parent's death, and  
to be aid until a child, if a son, shall attain his  
21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

**BRITANNIA MUTUAL**  
**LIFE ASSOCIATION.**  
1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.  
INSTITUTED—1839.  
Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters  
Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduc-  
tion of the current year's Premium.  
Policy-holders entitled to participate in the  
profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual  
Premiums according to the table of Rates se-  
lected.  
Premiums charged for every three months  
difference of age—not, as is usually the cases,  
for every whole year only.  
Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusu-  
ally favourable to the assured, the amount of  
half premiums for which credit is given being  
liquidated out of the profits.  
At the last Annual General Meeting, a reduc-  
tion 30 per centum was made in the current  
year's premium on all participating Policies.

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

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

Age.	Years.	Months.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	0	0	0	12	1	4	2	7
30	3	6	0	12	1	4	2	7
35	6	9	0	12	1	4	2	7
40	9	0	0	12	1	4	2	7
45	12	3	0	12	1	4	2	7
50	15	6	0	12	1	4	2	7
55	18	9	0	12	1	4	2	7
60	21	12	0	12	1	4	2	7

  

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

Age.	Years.	Months.	Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
25	0	0	1	19	0	19
30	3	6	1	19	0	19
35	6	9	1	19	0	19
40	9	0	1	19	0	19
45	12	3	1	19	0	19
50	15	6	1	19	0	19
55	18	9	1	19	0	19
60	21	12	1	19	0	19

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite infor-  
mation as to the mode of effecting Assurances  
may be obtained upon application to  
**ROBERT PROWSE,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
Agent for Newfoundland  
January  
PERSONS having claims against the estate  
of the late Isabella Richards are request-  
ed to furnish them to the subscribers—  
Harbour Grace } John Richards }  
May 13 1857. } Robert Walsh } Executors.



# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

## SELECT POETRY.

### PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

Voyager upon life's stormy sea,  
To yourself be true.  
And where'er your lot may be,  
Paddle your own canoe.  
Never, though the winds may rave,  
Falter nor look back,  
But upon the darkest wave,  
Leave a shining track.

Every wave that bears you on  
To the silent shore,  
From its sunny source has gone  
To return no more;  
Then let not an hour's delay  
Cheat you of your due,  
But, while it is called to-day,  
Paddle your own canoe.

If your birth denied you wealth,  
Lofty state and power,  
Honest fame and hardy health  
Are a better dower;  
But if these will not suffice,  
Golden gain pursue,  
And to gain the glittering prize,  
Paddle your own canoe.

Nothing great is lightly won,  
Nothing won is lost;  
Every good deed, nobly done,  
Will repay the cost.  
Leave to Heaven, in humble trust,  
All you will do;  
But if you succeed, you must  
Paddle your own canoe.

### THE DEATH OF SUMMER

By the length'ning twilight hours,  
By the chill and frequent showers,  
By the flow'rets pale and faded,  
By the leaves with russet shaded,  
By the grey and clouded morn,  
By the drooping ears of corn,  
Ripen'd now, and earthward tending,  
As man when full of years is bending  
Towards his hundred dust, where he  
Lowly soon shall withering be;  
By the silence of each grove  
Vocal late with notes of love,  
By the meadows overspread  
With the spider's wavy thread,  
By the soft and shadowy sky,  
By the thousand treads that lie  
Every weeping bough beneath,  
Summer! we perceive thy death.  
Summer! all thy charms are past!  
Summer! thou art waning fast!  
Scarcely one of all thy roses  
On thy faded brow reposes:  
Day by day more feebly shining,  
Sees thy glorious beams declining,  
Though thy wan and sickly smile  
Faintly lingers yet awhile.  
Thrush and nightingale have long  
Ceased to woo thee with their song;  
And on every lonely light  
Swallows gather for their flight.  
Streams that in their sparkling course  
Rippling flow'd are dark and hoarse;  
While the gale's inconstant tone,  
Sweeping through the valleys lone,  
Sadly sighs, with mournful breath,  
Requiem for Sweet Summer's death.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

Another letter from Cawnpore gives the following description of the recapture of that place on the 16th ult.:

"Marched again at daylight to reach Cawnpore, and completed 13 miles, when we halted to breakfast within two miles of the enemy's position in front of Cawnpore. After resting three hours we advanced to the attack—1,300 Europeans and about 700 or 800 Sikhs against 13,000 sepoys armed and disciplined in every respect like ourselves, and commanded by our old friend and ally the Nana Sahib! This Nana Sahib it was who ordered the massacre of 1,500 European and Native Christians on the day of this battle, and who had cut up General Wheeler and two Companies of H. M.'s 84 Foot about a fortnight ago. But to my story. The General (Havelock) determined to take the enemy in the flank. For this purpose the 78th Highlanders were sent to the front, with some of the Madras Fusiliers on our left flank to cover the movement. H. M.'s 64th and remaining Companies of the 84 Foot, with the guns, were on the right of the column, out of the enemy's view. While performing this flank movement, the (Highlanders and Fusiliers) were under a heavy fire from their artillery, which however did no damage; we very nearly had to lament the loss Colonel Walter Hamilton, whose horse was hit. When we had got sufficiently on their flank, the columns were wheeled into line and advanced under a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry, to within fifty yards before we fired a shot. We then opened fire and the 78th charged up to the muzzles of the guns and captured them (three 24-pounders) loaded as they were. Leaving them in charge, on we pressed;

nothing but death could stay the avenging hand when once raised to smite. The 78th next carried a village at the point of the bayonet; this was on the right of the enemy's position, and their flank was thus completely turned. The columns then moved on to their left position after clearing the village. As we got clear of this village, the enemy again opened fire upon us from a gun he still had, when we had to lie down and wait for our artillery; but the bullets being quite knocked up only one small gun of no use against the enemy's big one could be got into position. General Havelock saw at once the difficulty, and instantly gave the order to take the gun, which was done in a brilliant style by the Light Company, of the 78th under a belching fire which was well kept up. This ended the affair, and our victory was most complete. In the absence of Cavalry the line was halted, and the General came up to the Highlanders and paid them a well merited compliment on their performance. The whole force behaved most nobly, and every soldier was eager for the fray, and did his duty manfully including the Sikhs, who went into the Pandys, like bricks as they are, after we had taken the guns."—*Id.*

The following is from an officer with General Havelock's force, dated Cawnpore, July 17:—"You will see from the heading of this letter that we have arrived at Cawnpore, but, alas! a fortnight too late to save our countrymen and woman. They say that the woman and children were shot and cut up only two or three days ago."

"I have had a look at the barracks in which the unfortunate people were entrenched: they consist of a couple of oblong buildings; in one of them the roof is completely fallen in, and both are battered with round shot. The verandahs as well as the walls have been torn up by the shot, and round the buildings are some pits dug in the ground and breastwork. The ground inside and out is strewn with broken bottles, old shoes, pieces of chairs, and quantities of books and letters, and other documents. It was a melancholy sight, and the suffering must have been more than humanity could bear."

"Yesterday afternoon we fought a hard battle, forcing a strong entrenched position about four miles to the east of cantonments. We made a flank movement to the right, then advanced in a zig-zag manner, and then paralled to our old front thus. We marched twenty-four miles, and fought about four hours—of course at the end of the fight we bivouacked on the plain, and the night passed over but with one alarm."

"The Volunteers charged the enemy, cut up ten or twelve of them, and lost one officer and two horses. The grape shot, bullets, and round shot fell in showers around me, but by God's blessing I came out of action all safe."

"We have now fought the enemy four times, twice in one day, and taken twenty-four guns. Their practice, especially with a 24-pounder, was very good, and their position skilfully chosen: one ball took our lines in flank, and cut down eight or ten of the 64th like grass before the scythe."

"We are at present encamped on the parade ground, and notwithstanding our loss in killed and wounded yesterday, we still look formidable. The steamers will, I hope, be here to-morrow, and give us an additional 100 men. I have no time to write more at present."—*Id.*

Extract of a letter from Cawnpore, dated July 19th:—

"Intelligence came in late last night that the Bitour Raja had destroyed himself in despair, that the sepoys had all fled towards Delhi, that Bitour was evacuated. This morning the news is confirmed as actually true, and a detached force of 1st Madras Fusiliers, Sikhs, and two guns are gone out to take possession of the place. The whole force is now rested and in high spirits, feels that its hard marching and fighting has not been for nothing; and four days hence I hope we shall be in Lucknow triumphant."

"The accounts men give of the state of cantonments are fearful. They have visited the house where our woman was murdered. That house and well are described by men of not weak nerves as the most fearful sickening sight they ever saw. Four women are saved, Mrs. Greenway, wife of a merchant, and three half-castes."

"The Cawnpore people have had enough of the Nana's reign. You never saw folk so glad as they are to get the English back again. They can now practically appreciate the difference between Native and British rule."—*Id.*

The following items of intelligence were received from Government last Saturday evening:—

"Allahabad, July 24th.—A letter from Agra of the 16th instant reports that the English Force at Delhi, is constantly engaged in combats with the mutineers, who are massed in great numbers; the English have been universally successful in these engagements; and the enemy have been repulsed with severe loss."

"The country near Meerut is believed to be quiet safe, and above it to the hills the country is comparatively tranquil. The Punjab remains quite quiet."—*Phoenix*, July 27.

"News from Nagpoor of the 18th very satisfactory. The moveable column had started the day previous. Jubbulpoor was believed to be safe; and it was expected that Saugor and Dumoh would be in our possession again in a few days, and tranquillity speedily restored throughout the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Mhow is already in our possession again, and Indore in Holkar's. All accounts go to show that the tide of affairs in that part of the country has taken a decided turn in our favour, at least Mr. Plowden thinks so."

"All well at Benares, did not write yesterday, a change is evidently and apparently taking place for the better."—*Id.*

(From Wallmer & Smith's European Times.)

Oct. 21.

The natural feeling of indignation at the butcheries which have been perpetrated in India by the brutal sepoys, has been heightened by the comparative indifference with which the crisis appears to be regarded by the people in high places. We perceive that the public mind is gradually working itself up to the pitch of excitement which existed throughout the land when the appalling news reached England in the winter of 1854-5, that our brave army was literally dying of cold and hunger before the great Russian fortress in the Crimea. It is little short of madness on the part of the executive Government to act in a way which at all justifies the expressions of disgust we have quoted in the leading organs of public opinion for the institutions of the country were put to too severe a trial during the Crimean disasters to endure a similar repetition now. This excitement is visible in many ways—in the large sums of money subscribed in every town and city for the sufferers, in the offers of servitude as volunteers for India—in the complaints addressed to the newspapers that there is no becoming vent for the martial ardour of the country—in the paroxysms of bravery with which every man now seems to be imbued. No public fever of equal intensity has been known, except on two occasions—when it was believed that Louis Napoleon intended to invade England and when Lord Aberdeen's government was accused of having sacrificed the Crimean army by neglect and indifference. If the incoming news be favourable, the fever will abate—if the news should prove worse than is expected, Lord Palmerston will be in a fair way of sacrificing all the laurels he has gained during the last three years. Popularity, under the trying test of severe reverses, is almost as fleeting as the Electric flash."

The arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Colombo, at Southampton on Thursday, having on board a number of ladies who had escaped from the carnage in the East, has whetted the public appetite for vengeance on the miscreants who committed the atrocities of which some of these ladies were the victims. A number of lady passengers were hurried out of Lucknow and Delhi at the commencement of the mutiny, and do not know what has become of their husbands. They are stated to have suffered almost indescribable hardships, and their meeting with their friends was affecting in the extreme. Several escaped almost naked and were nearly starved in the jungle. The passengers by this vessel give a frightful account of the state of Calcutta and the upper provinces of India. The Lady Mayoress of London and the Mayor of Southampton were in attendance to receive them. To the refugees every imaginable aid was tendered, but the merchants of Calcutta, with a noble liberality, had previously provided them with money, and anticipated most of their wants."

It is now arranged that Prince Frederick William of Prussia will pay a visit to the English Court on the 21st of November, which is the birthday of his affianced bride, and the marriage will take place on the 18th of January. On the 31st of the following month the young couple will make their entry into Berlin. This information comes through a Prussian channel, and is no doubt correct. The Queen and Prince Albert will leave Scotland in the early part of October, and are announced to be present at the closing of the Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester on the 15th of that month. During their stay in this part of the kingdom they will be the guests of Earl Fitzwilliam at Wentworth house."

### ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Colombo arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the heavy portion of the Indian, China, and Australian mails. The Colombo left Alexandria, Sept. 12; Malta, Sept. 15; and Gibraltar, Sept. 19. She has on board £4800 in specie, and a cargo of gums, silks, shawls, &c. She has brought nearly 150 passengers. Amongst them are about 60 children. A number of the passengers are refugees from Delhi, Lucknow, and other mutinous parts of India."

The lady mayoress, from London, and the mayor of Southampton proceeded to the Colombo, to welcome the refugees from India, and to render them any assistance that might be necessary. Scores of people were assembled in the docks to see the passengers by the Colombo

land. The scenes in the docks at the meeting of friends were effecting in the extreme.

Many of the ladies were hurried out of Lucknow and Delhi at the commencement of the mutiny, and do not know what has become of their husbands. They have suffered great hardships; many of them made their escape almost naked, and were nearly starved in the jungle. A little dog is on board the Colombo, belonging to Colonel Goldney, whose life was sought by the Sepoys. The dog is covered with wounds. It escaped from Delhi with Mrs. Goldney, who is on board the Colombo. Colonel Lennox, wife, and daughter are amongst the passengers. The colonel belonged to the 22nd Regiment at Fyzabad, in Oude; only a serjeant of artillery and the colonel escaped."

The only troops left at Ceylon were Maylays and sepoys. All the European troops have gone off to Calcutta."

The fugitives report being well treated by the merchants at Calcutta, and supplied with money to send them on immediately on the Colombo's arrival. Captain Field received a letter from the relief fund committee, through the Peninsular and Oriental Company, authorising him to render the passengers every relief and assistance."

**VOLUNTEERS CORPS FOR INDIA.**—The Times publishes a batch of letters from young men of education in the middle ranks, who have not the means of purchasing commissions, but who are willing to join volunteers corps to go to India, if a reasonable prospect of promotion and distinction be held out to them. Our contemporary thinks that there are thousands of such young men ready to go out to fight the mutineers, and says that it would be a great pity if some way or other was not found of making use of these proffered services."

**CASTE.**—Some fifty suspicious mendicants were put on board the prisoner ship Minde in the roadstead during last week. Nine of them being high caste Rajpoots, refused their meals, and preferred death to a violation of their caste. A few wealthy Soucars having heard of it liberally offered to stand bail for them, which was readily accepted by the commissioner of police. The men were brought ashore yesterday and released.—*Madras Athenaeum.*

**THE SIEGE OF DELHI.**—At a meeting in aid of the Indian relief fund, held in the metropolitan parish church of Islington on Monday, the 21st, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the vicar of the parish, read a very interesting letter from his father, The Bishop of Calcutta. That venerable prelate (who took a very gloomy view of the state of affairs at the time his letter was written) says that General Wilson makes the alarming statement that Delhi cannot be assaulted with out the probable loss of 10,000 men."

**NURSES FOR INDIA.**—A number of ladies, some of whom had been nurses in the late war, offered to accompany Mrs. Seacole to India on a similar mission; but the East India Company has declined their services, on the ground that there is no necessity for them, as every station and field force has its regimental hospital, and, moreover, "no European woman would be allowed to follow the camp."

General Neill deserves great praise for the rapidity of his march from Allahabad to Cawnpore; he left on the evening of the 16th, and joined General Havelock on the 20th, with a strong reinforcement of British soldiers. One bold energetic man is worth a hundred of the old school in these times.—*Englishman*, July 24.

We observe that the British Government have offered the use of the ships necessary for the laying down of the Atlantic Cable next year.—*Newfoundlander.*

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

### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

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

TERMS.—Fifteen shillings per annum, half in advance.

VOL. 2.

NOTICE OF  
Office of  
W

The following resolution passed on the 4th inst. Resolved.—That the accounts for the Public Buildings, or other buildings, or control, except as ordered by the Board, shall be by the written order of the Secretary for such expenses. Resolved.—That no roads, or servant of the Government, or any other authority to give work of any description shall be written order of the Secretary.

### NOTICE TO

THE BOARD OF  
notice that the Green Island, at Harbor, Trinity Bay, on the 13th instant, one of a more brilliant range. This is a light, burns at an elevation of 100 feet, exhibited every sunrise, and in favor from E. N. E. vessels bound to Light open with the Bonavista Light. The vessel will give the Light, or when coming bound for Catalina, moderate berth, you will be steering for Green Island is situated at 53.03 West.

JOHN  
Acting Secretary  
of Works Office,  
John's, 18th July, 1857.

### F. R. P.

EGS to return thus put those inhabitants of near who subscribed to, and also to those port for performing a

FREDERICK I  
now willing to undertake Chart, shewing Entrance, on the same plan as a sufficient number of had to warrant him in has already been devoted of a manuscript, which PAGES stay, for a few d

TOUSSAINT  
Price 10s.—100 subscribers the execution of the work A List for Subscribers our Grace, August 3.

### For Sale

THE SUBS  
Premises and Property CONSISTING OF Dwelling Shop, two ground situate, Fishing seal nets with moorings, (well fenced) Possession day of August next.

JOHN