

# The Conception-Bay Plan.

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

VOL. I. HARBOR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1857. No. 48

## 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. McConnan's Book-store  
FREDERICK R. PAGE  
St. John's April 29

## 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, Accordians, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments  
Sold and Repaired.  
Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society  
**BIBLES** and other BOOKS  
Sold at the Societys Prices Tracts  
Gratis

**WARREN, BROTHERS.**  
T. JOHN'S.... NEW FOUNDLAND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS  
C. S. WARREN  
Agents Canada Life Assurance Company

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

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

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

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

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

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

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—  
Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, 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, Tie-douloureux, 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.  
St. John's, N.F.

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

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

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

**Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—**  
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cæcody, 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, Scurvy, Sore-heads, Tumours, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaw.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. sterling, each Pot  
Sub-Agents.—John McCarthy, Carbonear; N. & J. Jillard, Harbour Grace; John Stentafor 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.  
ALEXANDER SMITH.  
Foot of Play House Hill.  
St. John's, Sept. 6, 1856.

## 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 Charning Cross, London  
[ESTABLISHED IN 1782]

Insurances against Fire are effected by the PHENIX COMPANY upon all descriptions of Property in Newfoundland, on the most favourable terms; and the experience of nearly three quarters of 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 Greenspond—every alternate Thursday commencing on Thursday the 16th inst.  
Fogo and Twillingate,—monthly, commencing on Thursday, the 16th inst.  
W. L. SOLOMON,  
Post-Master General.  
Post Office Department,  
Newfoundland  
9th April 1857.

**THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.**  
A FEW Copies of this Newfoundland Poem remain to be sold at this Office.  
price



# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

(From the Illustrated London News.)

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The state of affairs in India may well excite the alarm of the nation; but it will more: it will excite its courage and its wisdom. At one time, and before fuller details had corrected, explained, and supplemented the curt and fragmentary announcements of the electric telegraph, the intelligence created a feeling of dismay. But that speedily wore off, and the prevalent feeling is no longer that of dismay, but of anxiety. The full extent of the danger is seen and appreciated, and the means which are in existence to meet and to subdue it are obvious and palpable, and ready to our hands. Our house in India is on fire. We are not insured. To lose that house would be to lose power, prestige, and character—to descend in the rank of nations, and take a position more in accordance with our size on the map of Europe than with the greatness of our past glory and present ambition. The fire must be extinguished at any cost. All ordinary considerations give way before the greatness and the suddenness of such a danger. Fortunately the Indian Government has vigour enough for the emergency, and if it have not means will be supported by all the wealth, power, energy, and resources of Great Britain. In this case there will be no grudging. The nation knows its work, and woe betide the statesman who shall stand between it and the consummation!

If we in England had to quench this mutinous spirit, which had so fearfully and suddenly displayed itself among the native troops, any speculations upon the causes, which provoked the outbreak would be inopportune. But fortunately the people of England may speculate and argue on the subject if they please, for while they are cogitating the Indian Government is working. By the next mail we shall in all probability hear that the Mutiny has been confined to one Presidency in which it originated; that it has been quenched in the blood of the mutineers; that every native regiment that took part in it has been annihilated; that the murders of English men, women, and children in Delhi and Meerut have been signally avenged; and that such an example has been as will strike Terror into the minds of the native population, and keep it there for a century to come. Whether it were desirable that we should win India by the sword is no longer a question. Having won it we must keep it. The sword procured it the sword must guard it. We rule both by the dread of our present power, and by the remembrance of our past invincibility. The dread and the remembrance must be maintained at all costs and hazards, or the day will but too speedily come when British dominion in the East will be of as little account as the might of Sesostris or the throne of Nebuchadnezzar, or any thing else that has passed away for ever.

If any inquiry into the cause of the Mutiny stayed in the slightest degree the hands of those who are engaged in quelling and in punishing it, we should appreciate it as impolitic and injurious. But, as it is probable that the Mutiny will have been effectually crushed and punished long before the debates in the British Parliament, or the comments of the British press, reach India, the British public may well employ the interval in considering whether our officials, civil or military, in the East, have been in any way to blame for the results? Whether the system of government of the East India Company be altogether guiltless in the matter? Whether the native Indian army is sufficiently officered by Europeans? Whether, having no wars or projects or annexation upon hand, the native army becomes mutinous, as the natural result of its own acuity of spirit? Or whether the mutiny be not the result of intrigues traceable to the agencies of that other great European Power which shares with Great Britain the empire of Asia? It may so happen that all these causes have been at work. We know that the religious prejudices of the Hindoo population have been offended and hurt. We know that the question of the greased cartridges, ridiculous as it may appear, has exasperated the Sepoy soldiery, who feel that they have been made to touch what they consider to be the "unclean thing." We know, too, that some of the British officers in Sepoy regiments, who ought to have known better, have been engaged in distributing tracts and Bibles to the soldiers, and that they have thereby strengthened the suspicion that Great Britain not content with destroying the political independence of India, had determined to subvert its religion. We know also, for the Mutiny shows it, that we have not a sufficient number of European officers, or of European regiments; and, if we do not positively know, we have the strongest reason to suspect, that Russian emissaries are, and have long been, at work, not only at the outposts and frontiers of our Indian Empire, but in the very heart of the country, in exciting dissatisfaction against British rule, and in stirring up the native population against us.

There are many persons in England who laugh at this idea, who treat it as a monomania or a Russophobia, and think that the alleged intrigues of Russia in the East are idle bugbears, engendered only in the diseased brains of bigoted politicians. But those who know Russia best, and India most, do not treat this supposition with scorn; but, contrary, find too many reasons

for believing that every act of hostility against us—whether it springs from Cabul, Burmah, or Persia, or whether it arises from the circle of our own frontier—is more or less connected with Russian intrigues and Russian money. Asiatics know but two European Powers. They do not believe in the separate identity of the French, and they never heard of the Germans, and in their minds Europe is divided between the English and the Russians. They believe that these two are forever striving to obtain the mastery of Asia. Were Russia Lord of Hindostan the Asiatic races would look to England for deliverance. As England is the Lord they look to Russia to aid them in throwing off the yoke; and, if they do not burst out into open hostility it is not because they are unwilling, but because they are afraid. All these things, and many others, must be taken into account by the British people if they would learn the true state of their relation to India, and of the efforts that must be made to retain that magnificent possession, which is alike our chief treasure and our chief danger.

What the nation has now to do is to punish. After punishment will come inquiry as to the best and most available means of prevention for the future. And among these means two of the most essential are—a large increase of the European force, both of officers and men, and on extension of railway throughout the length and breadth of India. It may suffice to have single lines of rails to begin with, and to lay them down upon strategic as well as upon commercial principles, so that these forces may be easily moved at the shortest notice from one extremity of India to the other. When these great military lines shall have been completed, we may like defy Russia and the native tribes and populations to stir up hostility against us, and may then devote ourselves at our leisure to the peaceful development of the immense resources of the country. We owe the people of India much. We owe them peace, we owe them security, we owe them good government; and if we pay them these debts many blessings will follow. By these means we may be enabled to make amends for the arbitrariness of our rule by its justice and its beneficence. Let us not make the mistake of thinking that we owe them Christianity, and of endeavouring to force it upon them before they are ripe to receive it. Christianity was never yet successfully inculcated by the sword, and never will be. Soldiers and railroads are what are needed in India; and, if the savage outbreak of Meerut and Delhi prove the means of providing both, that Mutiny, distressing as it is, will have, in all probability, the great merit of being the last, and of preparing the way for the permanent pacification and real prosperity of India.

(From *Willmer & Smiths European Times*)

THE VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND.—On the 13th the corporation of Dublin presented an address to his excellency on the question of abolition, insisting upon the impolicy of destroying the office of viceroy. Lord Carlisle has returned a reply which has given great satisfaction to the Dublin public. His lordship said:—"I am convinced that the continuance of the viceregal court contributes materially to make our own capital a place of increased resort and importance, and I cannot treat as purely frivolous the influences that act upon the trade and prosperity of an ancient and populous city, or believe that they do not radiate to a far wider circuit. And while I should be far from seeking to prejudice what alteration of existing establishments the lapse of time or change of circumstances may recommend, I still conceive that the precipitate abolition of an office which under one modification, or another, has now subsisted for nearly seven centuries, which has preceded and survived a separate legislature, and has ingrained itself into the laws, customs and feelings of an entire people, cannot be effected without difficulties and complications which very great and obvious commensurate benefits should alone persuade us to encounter. There is one point on which I yet feel more strongly assured. We have perceived how small a fraction of the Irish representation have voted in favour of the abolition of the Irish viceroyalty. I am clearly of opinion it would be neither prudent, generous, nor just to change this ancient form of administration, without a marked concurrence on the part of the loyal and well-disposed portion of the Irish people."

FROM THE MORNING POST.

An important alteration has been made in the arrangement for laying the Cable. It has been determined upon, and the plan now instead of commencing mid ocean, is to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from VALENTIA BAY to NEWFOUNDLAND.

The NIAGARA will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic; the end then to be joined to the other half on board of the AGAMEMNON, which takes it to the Coast of Newfoundland.

During the whole process, the four vessels will remain together, and give whatever assistance is required. Constant communication will be kept up with the Coast of Ireland during the progress of the work.

THE FIRST MESSAGE, IT IS BELIEVED, will be from QUEEN VICTORIA, to PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

A PUBLIC MEETING TOOK PLACE yesterday to consider the subject of an appropriate demonstration on the arrival of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable Fleet which may be expected here about the close of next week. Patrick Tasker, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Edward D. Shea, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman having stated the object of the Meeting the Colonial Secretary, the Hon John Kent, in a speech replete with eloquence, took a review of the Telegraph Enterprise from its first introduction into this Colony by its talented projector F. N. Gisborne Esq., (who had successfully carried it through a succession of difficulties and effected its completion when all others had failed;) down to the present time. and which was soon to be crowned by the great event, the present meeting was called to decide upon an appropriate way of commemorating. Robert Frowse, Esq., M.C.P., followed with some practical and pertinent remarks, and was succeeded by Nicholas Stabb, Esq., who spoke well and to the point, as did also Bryan Robinson, Esq., Q.C., W. M. Barnes, Esq., and others. Mr. Henry Winton having previously proposed that there should be a Regatta on the occasion, the Hon. Mr. Kent expressed his conviction that the Government would defray the expenses of that part of the demonstration in which the public at large could participate, and suggested that the dinner and the ball which had been alluded to, should be severally subscribed for by the parties who might wish to join both or either.

Mr. L. Anthony, Esq., proposed that there should be a Dinner, a Regatta, and a Public Ball, and that a General Committee should be appointed to make the necessary arrangements; which having been seconded by Nicholas Cusack, Esq., was unanimously carried and a committee for that purpose was then appointed.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 19, 1857

Now that an almost universal interest is excited to the utmost tension, in expectation of the greatest triumph of human science, over natural obstructions, which has ever yet been attempted or conceived; and whilst the public mind in this the nearest part of America—to the "Mistress of arts and arms," is bent with all absorbing solicitude upon the probability of failure or success in the stupendous undertaking; it must appear obtrusive to persevere in the consideration of subjects of a local character, or to press even the just claims of a much wronged class of people (the fishermen of the country) upon the ears of the Government or upon public consideration. Such a state of things, however, does not relieve us from the necessity of replying to the curt, but significant observations of the Express, upon our notice of the amounts paid, and to be paid, by this Colony to the Electric Telegraph Company.

The first thing which strikes us as distinguishing this Express production is its disingenuousness. We are charged with, "calling attention to the extensive privileges conferred upon the Telegraph Company &c.," now so far from wishing those privileges curtailed, we would not object to their extension if necessary to facilitate the invaluable object had in view, but we did, and still do consider that this country could ill afford the singular appropriation of a large sum of money out of an all but insolvent exchequer for even this purpose. The natural privileges and advantages of the country, might have been yielded for us, even to a much greater extent, but money advanced in the anticipation of increasing taxation, we certainly did, and still do complain of; and on the part of thousands have to regret that our sapient ministers, should have had to come in contact with more practical, talented, and able tacticians, than themselves, and in this view of the case, and believing that the intention of the Telegraph company would not have been frustrated by the exercise of a more economical spirit on the part of our Government; we repeat our conviction, that the ministry acted in this as in many other respects, "without due regard to the" immediate and pressing "interests of the people," but, says the Express "is it not apparent that the" Telegraphic enterprise is calculated to confer greater benefits upon us, than upon any or All of the other B.N.A. Provinces? To this we reply, without any wish to detract from acknowledged advantages, that it is scarcely credible, and we challenge our Contemporary to the proof; from the succeeding sentences, it is plain that he had in view, the successful issue of the great project in hand—that of uniting both hemispheres by means of the electric chain—and such being effected, Newfoundland must be considered but as a speck, on the Map, in comparison with those neighbouring colonies, how then can it be said that, "the enterprise will confer greater benefits upon us than upon all the other colonies together." We are not loath to admit considerable advantages to the commercial community "from the opening up of" Telegraph Communication with the American Continent," nor are we inclined to question, that they may "be greater than the most sanguine anticipated." We further admit that "none can anticipate the result to Europe and America—to the cause of civil-

ization and progress; of the laying down of the Atlantic Cable," but we are at issue with the Express upon the point "that patriotic and candid Newfoundlanders will ere long point with honest pride to the sagacity and forethought of their Legislators who passed such a liberal and judicious measure"—connected as it was with a Bonus of hard Cash, which the country could ill afford, and the withholding of which would neither have checked nor turned aside the well matured determination of the Telegraph Company. The few thousands which were thus wrung from an already overburdened and laborious population, however substantial, was not "the consideration, which led to the construction of the line hence to Cape Briton," nor "the cause of that line having expanded into the magnificent project of the Atlantic Telegraph," on the contrary we feel assured that the latter always held precedence in the mind of the company, and that the former was but a preliminary measure "to a vast and unparalleled enterprise, to which our all but exhausted Treasury was primarily and cleverly made to pay "substantial" tribute.

To sum up our defence:—We would never object to the necessary privileges to any company for such a praiseworthy object, but we consider the amount of public money thus appropriated, an unnecessary subsidy; insignificant when compared with the vastness of the enterprise, but oppressive upon the people in the present state of our finances, and iniquitously unjust, when taken into consideration with the perfect immunity of our richer and more "sagacious" neighbours.

Admitting to the full, the benefits anticipated, we do not see how they can be greater to us than to our neighbours, on the contrary according to extent, population and commerce, must those benefits be increased, even four-fold to some of those colonies, which have paid nothing in advance; we therefore repeat our convictions that the necessary privileges and immunities freely yielded, with the grant of 100 square miles of our best soil, would have sufficiently connected the names of our Newfoundland Solons with the world renowned undertaking, without the bonus of £5000 and the annual subsidy of £2500 for 20 years.

Mr. KENT, on behalf of the Government, guaranteed that the larger proportion of the expenses would be defrayed from the public funds.

THE HON. MR. KENT expressed his conviction that the Government would defray the expenses of that part of the demonstration in which the public at large could participate.

THE HON. JOHN KENT stated that the local Government had appropriated £250 to meet the outlay contemplated.

And is it come to this? Has the Government fallen so low, and will the St. Johns public share in its degradation? What has become of the generous spirit, by which Regattas were formerly sustained? TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS stg. out of the tax-chest for such a purpose! Said we not that a corrupt Government has a demoralising effect thro every grade of society? If aught be done to commemorate the triumphant establishment of Ocean telegraph, let it be something worthy of the great occasion—for the honor of the country and for the benefit of posterity: If our voice could effect it, the foundation of a suitable home for out-port fishermen, whilst in St. Johns, would be permanently established; where spring and fall, this invaluable but neglected class of men might be properly entertained without becoming prey to sharpers, the subjects of inebriety robbery and outrage. Let the salt of society—the Clergy of every denomination be heard on this occasion; and the merchants, we feel assured that their attention only requires to be drawn to this subject, to secure their sanction and assistance; and many of the young men in shops and counting-houses, we can answer for their willingness to make some sacrifice for this purpose, we have heard them express regret, that they sometimes are obliged to put considerable sums of money into the hands of persons, when in a state that warranted the apprehension that they would soon be foully deprived of it: we knew several instances where parties lodging in public houses, missed sums of money, and had to return to their families penniless; let us not reproach the publicans, they are licensed by law, nay more, their status has become elevated, they are Grand Jury men: without offence to any, much may be effected to remedy evils which are becoming more and more ruinous vicious and degrading.

H. M. Ship 'Basilik' Commander Phayre R. N. Having on board His Excellency the Governor and Lady, anchored in this harbour at 5 P.M. on Thursday last, the next morning His Excellency accompanied by Lady Banerman landed at 10 A.M. and was most respectfully received by the principal inhabitants, in waiting.

The shipping generally displayed their flags on the occasion, which with the groups of people variously assembled, gave quite a holiday appearance to the time, His Excellency and Lady were the guests of the Hon. Mr. Ridley who accompanied them on a visit to Carboneau on

Saturday and Bay the distinguished much pleased with Bay. His Excellency and we understand there to await the visit of Man the inhabitants, w Phayre and his O this fine ship.

"It is Appoin DIED.—on the beloved Wife of H

SHIPPI

August 17.—Alice

14.—Haide 17.—Kelpie

17.—John

August 13.—Rest

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1400 BAGS

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OF FLOUR

Superfine Flour

Porke—Prime

Grass,—Mol

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CHEAP F

August 18.

BY PUNT

The Cargo of the

FROM

1330 Barrels S

200 do. Prime

50 Boxes Ca

TO

All of which

CASH,

August 18.

NOTICE T

THE BOARD

notice that the

or Green Island, a

Harbor, Trinity Bay,

was on the 13th inst

by one of a more br

five range. This

LIGHT, burns at a

high water, exhibited

to sunrise, and in f

seen from E. N. E

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Green Island is sit

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Acting Se

Board of Works Offic

St. John's, 18th Ju



Saturday and Bay Roberts on Monday last, when the distinguished Visitors expressed themselves much pleased with the beautiful scenery of the Bay.—His Excellency enquired again last Evening and we understand proceeds to Trinity Bay, there to await landing of Transatlantic Cable. The visit of Man of War was very acceptable to the inhabitants, who by the Kindness of Capt. Paayre and his Officers, were allowed to inspect this fine ship.

COMMUNICATED

"It is Appointed unto all once to die."

DIED.—On the 12 inst. Harriet Stark, the beloved Wife of Henry Rutherford aged 29 years

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

- ENTERED.
- August 17.—Alice Mowe,—Pike, Baltimore prvs. 16 days. Puntun & Munn.
  - 14.—Haidee,—Tucker, Hamburg, 32 ds
  - 17.—Kelpie,—Bully, Pernambuco, 22 Ridley & Sons.
  - 17.—John Benson,—Arnold, Liverpool, N.S., Lumber 6 days. Rutherford & Brothers.
- CLEARED.
- August 13.—Restless,—Webber, Labrador, Clio,—Gordon, do.
  - 15.—Vid,—(sp.)—Senti, do.
  - 18.—Esther Ann,—Howard, West Indies. Puntun & Munn.
  - 14.—Margaret Ridley,—Brown, Pernambuco. Ridley & Sons.
  - 16.—Issabella,—Jewer, Labrador. William Donnelly.

For Sale.

THE CARGO OF THE BRIG JOHN BENSON CONSISTING OF

70,000 feet PRIME PINE

BOARD.

RUTHERFORD & BROTHERS August 18 Ledger and Express, one week.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE JUST LANDED. Ex "Haidee" from Hamburg  
1400 BAGS No 1 2 & 3 BREAD.  
250 FURKINS Banders BUTTER,  
ON HAND,  
OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS,  
Superfine Flour—Baltimore & Canadian—  
Porke—Prime & Mess,—Butter—New  
Grass,—Molasses—Choice Mus-  
covado,—all will be sold  
CHEAP FOR FISH, OIL, OR  
CASH.  
August 18.

BY PUNTON & MUNN.

The Cargo of the Schooner "Alice Mowe," FROM BALTIMORE  
1330 Barrels Superfine FLOUR.  
200 do. Prime Mess PORK.  
50 Boxes Cavendish  
TOBACCO,  
All of which will be sold Cheap for  
CASH, FISH OR OIL.  
August 18.

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 Flowers Rocks an ample berth—or when coming from the Northward and bound for Catalina, by giving the N. Head a moderate berth, you will clear the 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 thus publicly his thanks to those inhabitants of Harbour Grace and Carbonear who subscribed to his Chart of St. John's, and also to those who promised their support for performing a like work for Harbour Grace.

FREDERICK R. PAGE

Is now willing to undertake the publication of the Chart, shewing 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. PAGES stay, for a few days at

T. J. SAINTS HOTEL

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

The Subscribers, Have just received per Barque "Rothesay," FROM DEMERARA, PUNCHONS choice

123 PUNCHONS choice

MOLASSES.

CHEAP FOR CASH, FISH OR OIL.

PUNTON & MUNN

August 12

COALS!

A cargo of prime Sydney Coal just arrived ex Issabella Sold low for

CASH. If taken from the Vessel WILLIAM DONNELLY.

July 15th 1857.

Hamburgh Mess Pork.

A PRIME ARTICLE JUST LANDED & ON SAIL, 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

Baltimore Flour. OF Superior Quality FOR Family use

The Subscribers are now landing Ex Brig Skellettea, 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 Henrich," from Hamburg.  
500 Barrels Superfine Baltimore FLOUR.  
100 Firkins Randers BUTTER,  
10 Boxes TOBACCO,  
400 Bags No. 1-2 or 3 Hamburg BREAD,  
Coffee, Rice.  
WILLIAM DONNELLY,  
June 2nd, 1857.

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

1, PRINCES 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.

ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH. Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in life, by securing annuities, to commence at the Parent's death, and to be 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 cases 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.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum Assured.	Premium.		
			£	s.	d.
1845	29	1020	242	18	4
1846	24	1000	194	5	0
1846	33	2900	480	15	0
1847	10	300	46	4	0
1848	23	100	14	5	2
1849	27	500	46	18	4

Age.	Years, Months.	Extract from Table with Participation in profits after Seven Yearly Payments.	
		Quarterly Premium.	Half Yearly Premium.
30	0	0 12 4	0 12 4
35	0	0 12 4	0 12 4
40	0	0 12 4	0 12 4
45	0	0 12 4	0 12 4
50	0	0 12 4	0 12 4
55	0	0 12 4	0 12 4
60	0	0 12 4	0 12 4

Proprietary. Extract from the Half-Credit Rates of Premium.

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

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 13<sup>th</sup> 1857. } Robert Walsh }

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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

TRUSTEES  
JOHN SHAWLEIGH —  
JOHN NAYL R. Esq., Esq.  
DIRECTORS, ETC., LIVERPOOL  
C. HAPPEL TURNER, Esq., Chairman.  
J. BRAVLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., and  
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, 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.	Div.
1845	29	1020	242	18 4
1846	24	1000	194	5 0
1846	33	2900	480	15 0
1847	10	300	46	4 0
1848	23	100	14	5 2
1849	27	500	46	18 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 earned and wholesome reversionary bonus of 8 per centum in its Life Branch, and it 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 worthy of mention."—Morning Chronicle November 28, 1855.

FREDERICK G. B. UNTINE, 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. Particulars apply to PUNTON & MUNN



THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

WE ARE NO LONGER YOUNG.

We are no longer young, dear friend,
We are no longer young;
And Hope forgets to sing us now.

Upon thy brow, beloved friend,
And more upon my own
I read the epiphany of years.

And yet, we are not old, dear friend—
Oh, no, we are not old!
Tho' somewhat changed—our spirits still

What have we lost with passing years?—
A sunny tress or two;
The lip's glad echo of delight;

Knowledge, and faith, and truth, and love,
More deep than youth could know;
And a high trust in each, that makes

Then let us not regret the light
That fades from morning's skies,
While such a cloudless sunset smiles

THE HOUR OF REST.

See, the evening shadows
Gathering all around,
And the toilworn labourer

See the, distant landscape
Fading from the sight,
All its beauties shrouded
In the veil of night;

Now, the gentle breezes,
Sighing as they float
Through the waving forest,

THE DISTURBANCES IN NAPLES.

The "Courrier de Paris" has published a
private letter from Nice of the 7th instant, which
states that Colonel Pisagane (Duke of San Gio-

the insurgents had not been attacked; they had
merely exchanged a few shots at the advanced
posts with some gendarmes. The insurrection,

A letter from Genoa, dated the 7th inst.,
announces the arrival there of the steam-boat
Calabrese, from Naples. Letters received by

A Naples letter of the 5th says:—"The
steamer Cagliari has been brought here and
moored near the pier, and a detachment of gen-

THE "Giglio," of Leghorn, of the 3rd instant,
says:—"To-day the city is perfectly quiet.
The following is the exact number of victims:

In Leghorn order is now perfectly restored.
It appears the majority of the insurgents in
that town were natives of the Romagna.

A CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

The Times correspondent says:—"The con-
spiracy which has been discovered in Paris is
described as the most serious of any that we

on the score of personal liberty prevented them.
Such at all events, is the account given here
by those who pretend to an exact knowledge

The French police (says a Paris letter in the
"Nord" of Brussels) continue to display the
greatest activity in their researches after all the

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.—It is with alarm
that we hear rumours of discordant views, not
only as between the Board of Control and the

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.—The "Pays" says
—"Since the re-establishment of the empire the
French revolutionists only show signs of ex-

(From the Quebec Chronicle, July 4th.)

INCIDENTS OF THE BURNING OF THE MON-
TREAL.—A correspondent of the Montreal
Gazette, just returned from Quebec, has pub-

Quebec is the head quarters of two sets of the
greatest scoundrels and rascals on the face of
the earth, the crimps and emigrant runners,

After the news of the burning reached Que-
bec, the crimps proceeded to the spot in their
boats, and for three days plundered the bodies

Many bodies thus sent adrift will never be
recovered; others have been found about the
wreck, and at a distance from it, with their

Now we know why scarcely any money has
been found upon the bodies of persons known
to have had large sums previous to leaving

At Quebec the searching of the bodies is
assigned to a brute named O'Neill, who keeps
a sailors boarding house, acts as a sort of deputy

The next being brought forward he spoke
in a tone of mock pity: "This a foreigner in a
strange land—don't ill use him, lads;" and

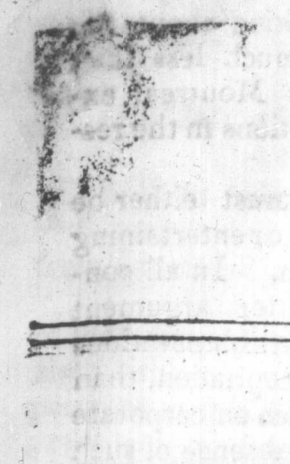
CRUEL ACT OF THE CAPTAIN.—One man told
me he saw the Captain of the "Montreal" strike
a woman, Margaret Dickson, on the fingers as

AN OLD COUPLE AND THEIR HERO SON.—
Amongst the survivors who attracted most atten-
tion was a venerable man named Sinclair, 88

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lacerations
of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasional
comparatively little pain or inconvenience when

WARREN
St. John's...
COMMISSIONER

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.
Is Edited and Published every Wednesday, morn-
ing by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office water-



VOL. 1,

NO
Office of

The following re-
Board of the 4th in-
Resolved.—That
be accountable for
Public Buildings, or
has control, ex-

THE UNDERSI-
dering his ac-
scribers to his
Chart of
Harbo
John
Dairy

Begs to inform their
of these works, which
land, in a superior way
ready for delivery.
on hand for a short
fishing price, if early
PRICE.—Charts,
Fixings for Tables of
for Charts 20s. Sd
at Mr. McConnaughy's

St. Johns April 29

FOR
BY THE
His Premises and
CONC
A Dwe
Shop, t
Two ground Cellar
Ten seal nets with
land (well fenced)
last day of August

May 7th. 1857.

N & J.
Watch and Clock
Dealers, and
Quadrants, Com
Almanacks,
Flutes, and
Nautic
Sold

Depository for
Bible Society, a
Society
BIBLES
Sold at the S
Gratis

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St. John's...

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Agents Canada