

# The Conception-Bay Mail.

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

VOL. 2

HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 30 1858.

NO. 38

## Post Office Notice—Registration of Letters.

On and after the 1st April next, Letters may be registered in Newfoundland by the payment of a fee of 6d. currency on Local Letters, and 6d. sterling on Letters for the United Kingdom and for British Colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom, a further fee will be charged on Letters forwarded through the United Kingdom.

The safe delivery of those Letters, will not be guaranteed by the Post Office; yet their inland transmission will be comparatively secure, from the means that will be adopted to trace them to their destination.

The postage on Registered letters must be paid in advance.

Full information respecting the Registration of Letters, may be obtained on application at the General Post Office, or Post Offices in the external districts.

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

Post Office Department, 1st. March, 1858.

## Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

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

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

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

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

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

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

## Warren, Brothers.

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

C. S. WARREN

NOTARY PUBLIC

Agent Casaba 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 whose system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties never fail to afford relief.

#### FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

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

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

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, King's Evil, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, Sore-throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary symptoms, Tic-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:—1g. 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. McCANNAN,

St. John's N. F.

## N & J. JILLARD WATCH AND CLOCK

Makers, Jewellers, General Dealers, and Commission Agents.

Quadrants, Compasses, Charts, Nautical Almanacks, Accordions, Violins, Flutes, and other Musical and Nautical Instruments Sold and Repaired.

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

BIBLES and other BOOKS Sold at the Society's Prices, Tract Gratis

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

The Grand External Remedy.

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

Erysipelas and Rheumatism, Scorbutic Humours.

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

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

Piles and Fistulas.

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

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

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, 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 Stentford Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by

T. McCANNON, 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 Paidup 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

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

## PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London

[ESTABLISHED IN 1782.]

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

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

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

W. & G. RENDELL,  
Agents for Newfoundland.

## Post Office Notice.

### SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin Harbor Briton, Burgoe and Greenspound,—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 CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

From Willmer, June 5th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

## THE BELFAST RIOTS.

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD called the attention of the House to the recent riots in Belfast, and to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it is the intention of the Government to propose any measure for the better preservation of the peace and protection of property in that borough. He perceived a Constabulary Bill on the notice proposed by the Government, but something more was required to put an end to the occurrence of such disgraceful scenes, especially if they remembered the violence which had been perpetrated at Belfast last year.—Lord NAAS said that every precaution had been taken by the Government to suppress these disturbances as soon as intelligence was received of them. He thought that the present law was sufficient to suppress these disturbances if it were properly put in force. These disturbances, he believed, from recent information, would cease very shortly. The town was no longer in the same state, and he had no apprehension that further riots would take place of the same serious character as those which took place last year. After some remarks from Colonel French the motion for adjournment was agreed to.

## THE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

MR. GLADSTONE gave notice that when the Indian Resolutions were brought forward he should move, as an amendment to the third resolution, that the present court of directors should be constituted into a council, under a minister of state, till the end of next session; the council to be endowed with the same powers as those now possessed by the commission for the affairs of India.

## SALE AND TRANSFER OF LANDS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill, Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. He entered at great length into the history of the Encumbered Estates Court, and into the details of this measure, by which its provisions were extended, to show that his proposition was necessary.—The Solicitor General opposed the proposition. It would cause considerable delay and perhaps throw over the bill for the present session.—Sir R. Bethell supported the motion of Mr. Fitzgerald. Lord J. Russell did not see the necessity for a select committee and therefore supported the motion for the committee of the bill.—Mr. Malins advocated going into committee forthwith. After some discussion, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald withdrew his motion, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, *pro forma*, and immediately resumed.

The House then went into Committee on Supply, when the votes on the Civil Service estimates were continued.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

**The Late Brigadier Adrian Hope.**—Brigadier General the Hon. Adrian Hope C. B., of the 93rd Highlanders, whose death is reported by telegraphic despatch, was one of the most gallant, able and popular of the young officers whom the warfare in the Crimea and in India has brought into prominence. He was the youngest brother of the late Earl of Hopetoun, and uncle to the present peer; he was born in 1821, and entered the army as second lieutenant, 90th Rifles, in 1838. With the second battalion of that regiment he served as captain through the Kafir campaign of 1851-52-53, and received the brevet rank of major for his services. On the formation of the army of the Eastean expedition in 1854, Major Hope was appointed brigade major to the Highland Brigade, then commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, and in that capacity served at the Alma and the other operations up to the month of April, 1855, when his promotion to a regimental majority in the 60th compelled him to relinquish his staff appointment, but in a few months afterwards he rejoined the army in the field as second lieutenant-colonel of the 93rd, and served all the return of the army from the Crimea. On the 93rd being ordered to China he was reappointed to the regiment, and with it sailed to its destination in India, where he was almost immediately placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the 53rd, 93rd, and a corps of Punjab Rifles, which he led to the relief of Lucknow and the subsequent readvance to that place in a manner, that gained him the warmest approval of his chief. Colonel Hope's death was caused by a shot from a Sepoy who fired at him from a distance of about 20 yards as he was out reconnoitring.

**Chinies Atrocities.**—It is now about a week since that two maimed and mutilated wretches crawled into our lines. They were coolies in our pay, but having wandered away from our camp had been seized by the mandarins in the very city of Canton, within sight of our sentries, and almost within call of the yamun where our commissioners were sitting adjudicating laws. They were conveyed away to the city gaol, and there cruelly tortured, wedges having been driv-

en into the bones of both legs, crushing the ankles. By some means or other these poor wretches were permitted to escape, when they crawled, as well as they were able, to those they knew would protect them, and through the medium of an interpreter made known the atrocities that had been committed. From statements thus made the city gaol and another gaol in the distant western suburb were visited, where several more of these, our own coolies, were discovered, all more or less subjected to torture. The gauboot that came down last evening brought word that six more of these coolies had presented themselves within our lines on the previous evening, with their legs frightfully mutilated.—*Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

**Political Parties in France.**—Dr Bernard has been lecturing at Greenwich on the present state of political parties in France. In the course of his address he stated that the famous letter of Mazzini and the eloquent speech of Mr. Edwin James in his (Dr. Bernard's) defence had, by the subscriptions of the working classes of France, been translated and printed, and were now, in surveillance of the French police, circulated in every town of France, and were producing their results. The establishment of a Republican Government in France was the only guarantee of a lasting alliance between the English and French nations; and although prior to recent events there had been a want of cohesion between the different exiles in England, at the present moment the exiles of Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and France were agreed that the only way to restore to the people of Europe that liberty of which tyranny and despotism had deprived them was to attack and overthrow it in its centre. That centre was Paris, and to Paris would all their exertion in future be concentrated and directed.

**EXTRAORDINARY WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.**—France is undoubtedly arming on a great scale, with a method, a system, and a deliberation formidable to all her neighbours. Her army, already large, is undergoing considerable increase. She is just on the point of completing a railway which connects all her military stations with the fortifications of Cherbourg—a fort constructed at enormous pains, and at a vast expense, and possessing every facility that skill can devise for the simultaneous embarkation of very large bodies of troops. France is besides busily engaged in the construction of great steam fleets, armed and propelled on the very best and newest principles at present developed by the art of man. She is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost. It is in vain that we seek for anything in the present condition of France which can account for the remarkable proceedings to which we most unwillingly allude. We cannot believe for a moment that the enormous preparations which France is making are intended for defensive warfare. If we grant that the army is increased for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquility, what grounds have we to account for the corresponding and contemporaneous augmentation of her fleet. If France is determined to arm we must be content to be at her mercy, or arm also. She forces us, most unwillingly, to undergo the expense of a channel fleet. It is impossible that two powerful and neighbouring nations can, at the same time, be arming against each other and united in close alliance and cordial friendship.—*Times.*

(From the Public Ledger, June 29th.)

IN our last issue we stated that our fishermen in George's Bay had been driven therefrom by the French, and that the information came to us upon good authority. We commented upon this circumstance as bearing upon the interest of our trade, and hence laid the charge of the evil upon the backs of those most deserving it. Notwithstanding the contradiction of the *Newfoundlander* of yesterday we yet adhere to our own version, believing it to be thoroughly correct.

The Editor of the *Newfoundlander* knows full well that our statement is true—he knows full well that our fishermen were driven from the Bay—that they were forced to take up their nets, and would not be allowed to catch a single herring—and they were defied to catch a solitary fish therein. We say he knows all this to be true—too true, and yet with the fact fully known, he dares a denial. Surely there is a reckless cruelty in this disposition which sooner or later must demand retribution, and altho for the present a mercenary propensity may be gratified at the expense of large interests, there can be nothing but shame and disgrace laid up for the future.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

Sir,—It is an old saying that calms produce stagnant water, that the latter generates pestilential atmosphere and its consequent disease, that a little wholesome ripple is therefore good to freshen and purify the air,—so is it in politics and in society generally.

The family compact has, of late, become so arrogant, and so confident in its powers that I should not be surprised, as its insanity matures, if it were to attempt, in its ardent desire to advocate French rights, to introduce a Bill to gag the Press, as done in France.

Your renewed observations with regard to the diabolical sequestration of the inalienable rights of the people of Newfoundland to the French of their fisheries, and also of the soil on part of the Island, attempted by the present Government, in agreeing to that infamous despatch of Governor Darling, No. 66, has hit the right mark; your lance has pierced deep, the criminal writhes under it, he dreads the consequences it repeated, and hence he sends forth, in the *Newfoundlander* of to-day, what he deems a "smasher." He threatens those like yourself who write—he snubs those who would speak, by reminding them of their inconsistency, their folly and weakness in signing Governor Darling's address—he adopts the old adage "the world is governed by humbug and he tries it up."

Now—seriously, what is the question at issue between the people and the Government—and by the Government, I wish it to be understood that I mean that domineering confederacy, the family compact? It is this:—

The Government, through the medium of its despatch, No. 66, transmitted by Governor Darling to England, proclaims to the Colonial Secretary that the French possess an exclusive right to that part of the coast commonly called the French Shore, and the French now are asserting that right to the ruin of the colonists residing there. The inhabitants of Newfoundland declare and maintain that the French possess no such right, but that they have by Treaty a right in common with the French to the fisheries, and special right to the shore.

Now, what these most deeply interested in the question desire to know is, whether the local Government purpose still to abet the principles contained in Governor Darling's despatch, No. 66, and thereby concede to the French their view of the case; or whether it be their intention to maintain the rights of the Colony, which rather than forfeit or have improperly wrested from them, the people at all hazards will as one man act together in sustaining it.

On behalf of the fishermen of the Colony, and on behalf of all who have an interest in it, I call on the organ of the Government (the *Newfoundlander*) to answer unequivocally these questions, let us understand distinctly what their intentions are.

Your obedient servant,  
A FISHERMAN.

From the Express.

THE *Ledger* of yesterday refers to a rumour which has been current for some time, that the French authorities have interfered to prevent the people of St. George's Bay prosecuting the herring fishery this spring. Our contemporary states that he has good authority for asserting that the report is authentic. If it be so, we have only our late Governor and his patriotic Council to thank for it; and the supineness with which all parties (the chamber of Commerce of St. Johns excepted) have permitted the fallacious positions assumed in the celebrated Despatch, No. 66 to pass unchallenged. This Despatch, our readers will recollect, was volunteered by Governor Darling, in opposition to the views clearly and correctly set forth by Lord Palmerston, Colonial Secretary Crowdy, Attorney General Archibald, and more in detail by Governor Hamilton, and after its transmission to England was brought under the notice of the Executive Council of the Colony, when those vigilant guardians of the public interests tamely acquiesced in its conclusions, that, under treaty stipulations with France, we have virtually no fishery rights on what is called the French shore, extending from Cape Ray, round by the Western and Northern coast of the Island to Cape John. Will our obsequious placemen now, for we cannot call them a ministry responsible to the people of the country, will they now, that we have a Governor strongly imbued with British sentiments, in exchange for "an advocate of French claims in opposition to British rights," reconsider the matter join his Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman in urging on her Majesty's Government our claim as uniformly maintained down to the advent of Governor Darling, to a concurrent right of fishery on the French Shore? We doubt if they will, but Sir Alexander will remember that he holds Her Majesty's Commission, and that it is his duty to guard the interests of all Her Majesty's subjects, and to suffer no portion of her territories to be alienated to a foreign power, nor any rights to be filtered away. The concurrent right of fishery may appear to be a matter of minor importance now; but it is impossible to say what its value may be a quarter of a century hence.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1858.

THE subject of French exclusive right to our best fishing grounds, involves a question of

paramount and vital interest to the country. The letter of "a Fisherman" which we copy to-day sets the matter fairly before the public, and our Ministers will find it difficult to exonerate themselves from all complicity in the unfortunate transaction to which reference is specially made; indeed this act of British spoliation and Newfoundland wrong, is not attempted to be denied by their paid Journalist, who endeavours to parry the question by a feeble denial of the accuracy of reported consequences, and by considering certain commercial signatures affixed to a complimentary address to our late Governor, a full exoneration from all blame for every unwarrantable act committed by our government whilst that functionary was nominally at its head.

For the first time in our colonial history, an English Governor, by and with the advice of a Responsible Ministry, recommends to an Imperial Minister, the full transfer to a foreign power, of all that invaluable portion of our coast to which a joint occupancy only, was at one time most impudently conceded by treaty, and which for ages was thus occupied according to the fair interpretation of that treaty; so that by this act of our rulers, Newfoundland may henceforth and forever be deprived of that portion of their inheritance most valuable to them, and most coveted by England's potent belligerent or commercial rival: All this the government does not attempt to deny, and this our various expensive Delegations to England and to the Colonies were never directed to repudiate, all that they were instructed by a ministry coerced by public demonstrations, to protest against, was the contemplated exchange of valuable rights exclusively British, for some less valuable held conjointly by French and English. How such an unreasonable proposition came to be entertained by the home government, is a mystery which our Premier and his Cabinet can alone elucidate; but, waiving this point, the imperative duty remains to be performed, and however disagreeable to our ministers to retract a recommendation which they sanctioned and attempted to sustain—still, if they would retain even the dubious support upon which they depend, they must publicly and earnestly protest against that strained interpretation of old treaties, the result of which is calculated to strengthen the hands of those who may be our enemies to-morrow,—to lessen the market price of our staple commodity—to ruin thousands of fishermen—and to impoverish the land.

THE prospects of the fishery in this vicinity are pretty fair without being remarkably prosperous, caplin abounds in our coves, and the farmers as usual are availing themselves of the opportunity to fertilize their land—our burnt district is gradually disappearing, and it is gratifying to observe the industry and perseverance with which the late fire sufferers are struggling against almost overwhelming difficulties.

We would again remind our readers that it is necessary to furnish us with particulars as to Marriages or Deaths in all cases where publication is desired.

## Shipping Intelligence

ENTERED.

June 24.—Favourite, Smart, Sydney, 5 days.  
Panton & Mumma

June 26.—Marie Primrose, Tremblay, Quebec 15 days.  
Ridley & Sons.

29.—Mary, Riggs, Cadiz, 53 days.  
Ridley & Sons.

CLEARED.

June 26.—Twenty Ninth of May, Henderson  
St Johns N.B.  
Ridley & Sons.

June 26.—Charles, Landry, Sydney.  
Rutherford Brothers.

## Wallace Free Stone Quarries.

THE undersigned being agent for the proprietors of the above quarries. Parties requiring Stone, for this Year's operations, are requested to forward their orders as soon as possible to.

GEO. F. BOWN,

St. John's.  
May 20th.

BY t  
80 M

30 M  
20 M  
10 M

20 T  
25 M  
20 M  
Harbor Gr  
June 30. 1

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June 16,

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75 M  
CARGO  
RUP

June 2, 1858

RUN  
E

538 co  
171 ba  
200 ke

A  
sh  
Suitable for  
May 3rd

For Sale.

BY the Subscriber,  
 80 M. spruce & hemlock BOARD,  
 30 M. pine ----- do.,  
 20 M. deals  
 10 M. from 1 to 2 inch PLANK,  
 20 Tons Scantling,  
 25 M. Shingles,  
 20 M. Billets, 3 Spars.  
 Harbor Grace, }  
 June 30, 1858. } H. W. TRAPNELL

On Sale.

500 M Shingles,  
 Ex Victory,  
 600 M do.,  
 Ex Annabella,  
 30 Tons Scantling,  
 60 Bushels Oats,  
 Ex Autares,  
 30 Tons Scantling,  
 20 M Hemlock Board,  
 Ex Highlander.  
 60m Hardwood Plank  
 30 Tons do. Scantling  
 30 m Shingles  
 600 Bushels Oats  
 5 Brls. Beef  
 3 Kegs Lard  
 Ex Charles  
 900 m Shingles  
 Ex Lady Sale.  
 124 m. Pine Board  
 Ex Commissary  
 RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.  
 June 16, 1858.

BY  
 RIDLEY AND SONS  
 115 pun. Cienfugas  
 Molasses

Ex "Bella." Very Superior.  
 1000 Bils. FLOUR Superfine  
 500 do. PORK,  
 30 Boxes TOBACCO  
 Ex Mary Zabine, from Baltimore.

75 M. Prime cedar  
 SHINGLES  
 CARGO SCHOONER VICTOR  
 RUTHERFORD BROTHERS  
 June 2, 1858.

BY  
 RUNTON & MUNN  
 EX Queen from Liverpool

538 coils CORDAGE  
 171 bags NAILS  
 200 kegs PAINT  
 -AND-  
 A General Assortment of  
 store and  
 shop GOODS  
 (Suitable for the Season (Cheap for Cash).  
 May 3rd 1858,

ON SALE.

MEDICAL  
 ESTABLISHMENT.  
 HARBOR GRACE.

The Subscriber thankful for past patronage would respectfully intimate that he has still on hand, the following articles of the very best quality

MEDICINES.

Holloway's Pills, POORMAN'S FRIEND,  
 Holloway's OINTMENT, READY RELIEF,  
 Cockle's PILLS, Taylor's PAIN KILLER,  
 Hunts PILLS, TOOTHACHE DROPS,  
 BRITISH OIL, DUTCH DROPS,  
 Cough LOSENGES, Oil of CINNAMON,  
 Matu's Patent BALSAM PLASTERS,  
 Kolustock's VERMAFUGE, TOOTH POWDER,  
 Lemon SYRUP, Ginger BEER,  
 Essence of LEAMON, Oil of PEPPERMENT,  
 HONEY, MARMALADE,  
 ARROWROOT, Mixed SPICES,  
 Mustroom CATCHUP, Morton's SALAD OIL,  
 Morton's Table VINEGAR, COLD CREAM,  
 Windsor SOAP, Hair OIL,  
 Bears GREASE, POMATUM.  
 Essence of LAVENDER, Essence of BERGAMOT  
 SMELLING BOTTLES, TOILET POTS,  
 Turkey SPONGE, Salts of LEAMON,  
 Washing SODA, PEARLASH,  
 Spirits of TURPENTINE, Carbonate SODA,  
 BLACKING, Linseed OIL,  
 WHITELEAD, UMBER,  
 Medicine Chests supplied and refitted, at the shortest notice.

J. J. FENNELL

June 16, 1858.

30,000 Feet Pine  
 CLAPBOARD  
 10,000 Feet Pine  
 BOARD.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

Harbor Grace, }  
 May 26 1858 }

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK  
 OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE RATE OF INTEREST allowed by this Bank on Special Deposits made after this date, will be Three per cent per annum, and all deposit receipts now outstanding will be reduced to the same rate of interest respectively fall due.

(By order of the Board)

R. BROWN,  
 Manager

UNION BANK  
 OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on Deposits Receipts of this Bank, will be reduced to Three per cent per annum. from and after the 1st day of July next.

(By order of the Board)  
 JOHN W. SMITH,  
 Manager.

May 25, 1858.

THE STEAMER

ELLEN GISBORNE,

Will leave Harbor Grace for Portugal Cove on Monday at 8 a.m. calling at Carbonear, Bay Robert's, and Brigus return to Harbor Grace. Tuesday, leave Harbor Grace at 10 a.m. for Portugal Cove, return to Brigus, Carbonear and Harbor Grace. Thursday, leave Harbor Grace at 8 a.m. for Cove, calling at Brigus and return to Brigus, Bay Robert's and Harbor Grace, Saturday leave Harbor Grace at 8 a.m. for Cove calling at Brigus, and return to Brigus, Carbonear, and Harbor Grace.

G. MACKINSON

Harbor Grace,  
 May 6th 1858

ON SALE.

Ridley & Sons  
 ARE

now landing from the Schooner "Triumphant" From Hamburg

700 firkins BUTTER  
 1000 bags BREAD

THE

Whole will be sold on reasonable terms.

Harbor Grace, May 5th.

At the Premises of the Subscriber

100 M. Prime Board  
 And Plank

Per "Napoleon" from Liverpool N. S.

25 M. Hemlock Board

20 M. pm. Pine Board

3 M. Clapboard

200 M. Shingles

55 M. Herring Brl.

Staves

170 Bushels Oats

100 Hhds. Coal

Per "Eclipse" from Sydney.

Scantling Studding

Spruce Board &

Deals,

Per Agneola.

Harbor Grace }  
 June 29, 1858. }

ANDREW DRYSDALE

RIDLEY & SONS

HAVE received per Greyhound & Spirit of the Times, the remainder of their Spring GOODS containing all supplies necessary for the fishery, which will be sold on usual accounting terms.

Harbor Grace, May 19 1858.

JUST RECEIVED per Queen from Liverpool—A large & well Selected Stock OF

MEDICINES

PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds Also, of Excellent quality, Pearl BARLEY SAGO, ARROWROOT, Patent BARLEY, Patent GROATS, TAMARINDS,

BREAD SODA, SALT PETRE, SAL PRUNELLA, PEARL ASHES, SAND PAPER

SERVANT'S FRIEND, MUSTARD STARCH, FURNITURE POLISH

Brass do.

Hair DYE, Marking INK, Black Red and Blue do.

Dry PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

Copal VARNISH No. 1, LYTHARGE, CITRON, LOGWOOD, &c &c &c

—ALSO—

Spices, Confectionary, Perfumery,

(Wholesale and Retail)

AND

New garden SEEDS.

Depository for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Carbonear April 27, 1858.

W. H. THOMPSON.

Notices.

BRITANNIA LIFE  
 Assurance Company  
 1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 11 N. 17. cap. IX.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

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

HAL-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 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 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.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases of the Reports.

Age.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
30	0	12	1	4	2	7
35	0	12	1	4	2	7
40	0	12	1	4	2	7
45	0	12	1	4	2	7
50	0	12	1	4	2	7
55	0	12	1	4	2	7
60	0	12	1	4	2	7

Age.	Whole Premium for remainder of Life.		Half Premium during First 7 years.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	1	19	0	19
30	1	19	0	19
35	1	19	0	19
40	1	19	0	19
45	1	19	0	19
50	1	19	0	19
55	1	19	0	19
60	1	19	0	19

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to

ROBERT PROWSE,  
 NOTARY PUBLIC,  
 Agent for Newfoundland

January PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late Isabella Richards are required to furnish them to the subscribers.

Harbour Grace } John Richards } Executor  
 May 13 1857. } Robert Walsh }

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## THE ERRING.

Think gently of the Erring!  
Ye know not of the power  
With which the dark temptation came,  
In some unguarded hour.  
Ye may not know how earnestly  
They struggled, or how well,  
Until the hour of weakness came,  
And sadly thus they fell.

Think gently of the erring!  
Oh, do not thou forget,  
However darkly stain'd by sin,  
He is thy brother yet.  
Heir of the self-same heritage—  
Child of the self-same God!  
He hath but stumbled in the path  
Thou hast in weakness trod.

Speak gently to the erring!  
For is it not enough  
That innocence and peace have gone,  
Without thy censure rough?  
It sure must be a weary lot  
That sin-crush'd heart to bear,  
And they who share a happier fate  
Their chidings well may spare.

Speak kindly to the erring!  
Thou yet may'st lead them back,  
With holy words and tones of love,  
From misery's thorny track.  
Forget not thou hast often said,  
And sinful yet must be—  
Deal gently with the erring one,  
As God hath dealt with thee!

## "HOMEWARD-BOUND."

God speed the ship of the "homeward-bound,  
A blessing on its way!  
Around it happy winds be borne,  
And merry breezes play;  
With sunshine bright, and sweet moonlight,  
Its onward path be blest,  
And prayers from many a loving heart  
Amid its white sails rest!

Like angel-wings they bear it on,  
Where anxious eyes afar  
Look out to hail the first faint glimpse,  
Beyond the western star.  
By night and day, far, far away,  
Those earnest prayers ascend  
They hover round the gallant ship,  
And crown her journey's end.

Oh! Home is where our loved ones be,  
There true, fond hearts abide,  
And gentle tones and tender eyes  
Are ever by our side.  
Yes, "home is home" where'er we roam,  
On strange and distant ground,  
That fairy-land our hearts yet seek—  
Still homeward, "homeward-bound!"

And sweet the welcome that awaits  
The wanderer's longing heart;  
And soft, glad tones, the living eyes,  
No more from him to part;  
The fond caress, the lips that press,  
The mingled smiles and tears—  
One hour of such deep joy repays  
Full many wand'ring years.

Then gaily speed the good ship on,  
With a blessing on its way!  
Around it fresh'ning winds be borne,  
And happy breezes play;  
With sunshine bright, and sweet moonlight,  
Its onward path be blest—  
God speed the ship of the "homeward-bound,"  
A blessing on it rest! PET.

## ANCIENT SONG OF VICTORY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Lo! they come, they come!  
Garlands for every shrine;  
Strike lyres to greet them home;  
Bring roses, pour ye wine.

Swell, swell the Dorian flute,  
Through the blue triumphal sky!  
Let the cithern's tone salute  
The sons of victory!

With the offering of bright blood,  
They have ransomed hearth and tomb,  
Vineyard, and field, and flood;—  
Lo! they come, they come!

Sing it where olives wave,  
And by the glittering sea,  
And o'er each hero's grave—  
Sing, sing the land is free!

Mark ye the flashing oars  
And the spears that light the deep,  
How the festal sunshine pours  
Where the lords of battle sweep!

Each hath brought back his shield;—  
Maid, greet thy lover home!  
Mother, from that proud field,  
Lo! thy son is come!

Who murmured of the dead?  
Hush, boding voice we know  
That many a shining head  
Lies in its glory low.

Breathe not those names to-day!  
They shall have their praise ere long,  
And a power all hearts to sway,  
In ever-burning song.

But now shed flowers pour wine,  
To hail the conquerors home!  
Bring wreaths for every shrine—  
Lo! they come, they come!

## INDIA.

### DETAILS BY THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

#### DEPARTURE OF A NOBLE SOUL.

APRIL 7.—I deplore much that I have to record the death of as gallant and fine-spirited a young soldier as ever drew sword. Cornet Bankes, of the 7th Hussars, died in the course of the night in the Imambarrah. During the last two days diarrhoea, which defied all efforts to check its virulence, returned after a short intermission, and wore his poor shattered body, mutilated by his frightful wounds, till it could no longer retain the noble soul which had animated it so long.

#### CAMPBELL KEEPING HIS OWN COUNSEL.

APRIL 8.—Last night orders were sent for the concentration of part of Walpole's Division at the Moosabagh, and at this moment, six a.m. the regiment are in full march for their destination. This is but the beginning of a movement in the direction of Rohileund. The Commander-in-Chief is not very rapid in the conception of his plans, but that he can be vigorous in execution he has shown more than once in this war. As the men about to march have not been engaged in clearing the town, it seems probable that Sir Colin has been waiting for information respecting the movements of the enemy, or for the decision of the Governor-General in reference to the employment of his forces, and that the pause of nearly three weeks which has taken place at such a critical period of the year has not arisen out of any considerations connected with the military occupation of the city, but has resulted from causes not yet known or explained to us. Whatever his counsels may be, the Commander-in-Chief keeps them very close, and he is so secret that the chief of the staff is as ignorant as any subaltern of the intentions of his chief. But in spite of all this caution somehow or other things leak out, let the official vessel be caulked as it may. Thus, on the 6th there was a general rumour that Walpole's division was going to march. On the evening of that day a staff-officer rode up to headquarters camp to ask the Adjutant-General "if he could give him any information when the division was going to march." The Adjutant-General "knew nothing about it," and General Mansfield, who was sitting by, declared "he was quite ignorant of any movement being about to take place." And yet the very next morning not only was the rumour prevalent, but it was repeated with circumstantial and, as it turns out, correct particulars as to the date and destination. In fact, do what the chief of an army may, he cannot hope to conceal the time of his movements from those around him. Orders must be given connected with the preparation of commissariat stores, the carriage of the sick, transport and medical stores, which are sure to get abroad. As to his destination he may be more successful, but the same reasons which induce him to fix on any plan of operations strike others as well as my self. Military conjecture is ever rife and fertile and active, and no sooner has a soldier executed an operation than he asks "What are we going to do next?" Then the smallest things give a clue to the intentions of the chief. An officer is sent for. Immediately it is said, "We are going to Ignotumund, I'm certain, because Jones, who laid out the roads there, has been desired to come over to the chief." Or an officer is despatched to the quarter-master-general's office for the "large map of the Sircars," or a man is examined touching the passes of a mountain, the fords of a river, the state of a road. Thus it was that general report indicated our march.

#### MAIL INTELLIGENCE.

BOUQUET TO GENERAL WILSON.—Major-General Aachdale Wilson, the Conqueror of Delhi, Was entertained on Wednesday night by the members of the Oriental Club, to celebrate his return home after his distinguished services in India. Major-General Sir Robert Vivian presided on the occasion. Sir Archdale Wilson, in acknowledging the toast of the evening, alluded

to the efforts of the small but gallant force which he had the honour to command.

Not the least noble part of their conduct, in his opinion, was that, though flushed with victory, and their blood roused to the highest pitch, they still obeyed the call that was made upon them, and not a single woman or child was ill-used or ill-treated by a European or a native soldier belonging to our force. It had been stated in the public prints, and also he was told in parliament, that such was not the case, and that women had actually been recklessly murdered. That he most emphatically denied. Not one single instance of any woman or child having been ill-treated ever came to his knowledge, and he took great pains to enquire into this matter.

SCOTCH MISSION IN INDIA.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has had under its consideration the questions of education and evangelisation of India. After a long discussion it was resolved, by a majority of 86 to 31, to adhere to the general principles on which the Church of Scotland mission in India has hitherto been conducted; but, in respect of the altered circumstances of India, it was determined to instruct the Committee on Foreign Missions to consider how far the carrying out of these principles may be thereby affected, and further to petition the Legislature that under the future government of India no encouragement may be given to idolatry, and every opportunity afforded for the extension of the Christian religion.

THE PLUNDER OF LUCKNOW.—Every day adds to the Prize property, and it is estimated that the sales will produce £600,000. At one time a discovery of cash is made, at another plate, silver and gold are found in some ingenious hiding place, which excites some uneasy forebodings the army won't "get its due;" then a casket of jewels is revealed, or some soldier is obliged to give up his secret store; so the Sikhs—ingenious to such a degree, and versed so far toooting that it is said one of them can appraise the value of articles in a house by walking past the hall door, and that they can smell gold, silver, and precious stones—have lately taken to explore the bottom of the Goomtee, and their labours have been rewarded by the recovery of great quantities of rich arms, swords, pistols, matchlocks, rifles, muskets, and articles of various kinds, and some diving and groping excursions in the tanks have been more or less successful. The town of Cawnpore is said to be full of the plunder of Lucknow, and if the damage done to the public buildings, the destruction of private property, the depopulation in the value of houses and land, and the results of depopulation could be estimated, it would be found that the capital of Oude had sustained a loss of five or six millions sterling—a loss which never can be any possibility recover, even if the efforts of our Government were devoted to resuscitation of the corrupt, vicious, and evil-minded inhabitants.

#### MISCELLANY.

The Prince Consort arrived at Coburg on the 29th.

Lady Franklin, widow of the celebrated navigator, was last week at Bona, in Algeria.

Maharajah Duleed Sing is expected shortly to take up his residence at Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby.

Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of Europe is said to have joined the corps of leader writers, for the *Morning Herald*.

A steam machine, for manufacturing ice, has been made by a London firm. The cost will be ten shillings a ton.

An effort has been made in Bristol for the establishment of a line of steamers between that port and the United States.

A report is current in Rochdale that in case of an election, Mr. Cobden has signified his consent to come forward as a candidate.

The *Press* states that Lord Lucan's motion for the settlement of the Jew question will not have the support of Government.

Mr. Thomas Skaife, of Vanbrugh-house, Blackheath, has successfully photographed a descending 13-inch shell at the instant of explosion.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on the 29th ult., Mr. Justice Byles said the miscarriage by post of a notice of the dishonour of a bill was no plea of want of notice.

Mr. Rarey has been voted a medal, of the value of £20 by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in acknowledgement of the humane tendencies of his system.

The Queen has sent the Princess Frederik Wilkan a curious carriage, with three wheels, which is the wonder and delight of the Berliners and will soon be extensively copied.

Lord Wrottesley has signified his intention of retiring from the presidency of the Royal Society; and the general feeling of the Fellows is in favour of electing, as his lordship's successor Sir Benjamin Brodie.

## AMERICA.

The Senate, on the 15th, had ordered to be printed, and referred to the judicial Committee, as it must involve questions of law, a petition praying for amendment to the act granting concession to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The effect of the petition was, that the subsidy granted may be extended to all Atlantic lines. A resolution asking authority for the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire whether any legislation was necessary to enable the President to protect American vessels against British vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico, or elsewhere, was temporarily laid over, in consequence of the members having only newspaper information.

In the House of Representatives an adverse report had been made against the admission of Utah, as a State of the Union. Permission to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill revising the tariff, substituting home for foreign valuation, and specific for *ad valorem* duties, and so augmenting the duties on articles competing with American manufactures, was refused by a majority of 15. A resolution, calling on the President to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the firing into, boarding, and searching of vessels belonging to the United States British ships of war, on the coast of Cuba, was adopted.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, reviewing, in its usual sensible and patriotic manner the aspect of the question, allows that thirty thousand slaves were landed in Cuba during 1857; but attributing this enormous traffic to the agency of foreign nations, under the protection of American colours falsely assumed, says:—"But whatever be the real attitude of the British Government at the present time in regard to the subject of interfering with vessels bearing the American flag, the attitude of our own Government is not susceptible of the slightest doubt. No such interference can be allowed. The United States stands firm by the principles enunciated by it in the discussions upon the Quintuple Treaty of 1841, and embodied in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. It asserts that its flag, unless palpably simulated, protects the ship that bears it, and denies *in toto* the right of visit or search. No American ship is bound to lie-to or wait the approach of any other ship, except the war vessels of its own nationality; and, if force be employed to make her thus lie-to, a trespass is committed, for which the Government in whose service the offending vessel acts, must answer." And again:—"Yet, while there is no doubt that our Government will take vigorous and decided action to put an end forthwith to these interruptions of our lawful commerce, it is to be hoped that it will also wake up to the necessity of preventing the prostitution of our flag by these infamous slave-traders.

Advices from Washington, by Telegraph, say:—"The successive announcements of new outrages upon our Gulf commerce furnishes food to the excitement already existing here on that subject. Government has taken hold of the matter with vigour. Orders have been issued to the various collectors of customs to report forth with all cases of these outrages which may come to their knowledge. Orders have also been sent to fit out the frigate *Saratoga*, at New York, and the brig *Dolphin*, at Boston, for the strengthening of our Gulf squadron. Orders on the subject were also sent to the Colorado, at Norfolk, but they did not reach there until the vessel had sailed."

MAILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock, a.m., for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.  
W. L. SOLOMON,  
General Post Office,  
St. John's, 13th May, 1858.

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

## 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.

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The following Board of Resolution be account public Bureau has controlled by the Secretary for Resolved Roads, or have authority work of any nature the writtary.

NOTE

THE B notice harbor, T was on the by one of five range LIGHT high water to sunrise seen from miles. V this Light until Bona Jean, will berth—or and bound A moderate Rocks by Green 1 long. 53.0

Board of St. John

Wa St. JOHN COMMISS

Agent