

The Conception-Bay Man.

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

VOL. 2. HARBOUR GRACE, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 24 1858. NO. 24

STEAM-TUG "DAUNTLESS".

REDUCED RATES OF TOW-AGE.

In order to meet the views of the trade, the Subscriber announces a reduction on the rates hitherto charged. Such reduced rates to continue until further notice.

All other regulations as formerly advertised.

50 Tons	£1 10 0
From 50 to 100 tons 6d. per ton additional	
100 Tons	2 15 0
From 100 to 200 tons 5d. per ton additional	
200 Tons	4 16 8
From 200 to 250 tons 4d. per ton additional	
250 Tons	5 13 4
From 250 to 300 tons 3d. per ton additional	
300 Tons	6 5 10
From 300 to 450 tons 2d. per ton additional	
450 Tons	7 10 10
From 450 to 500 Tons	9 0 0
" 500 to 600 "	10 5 0
" 600 to 700 "	11 10 0
" 700 to 800 "	13 0 0
" 800 to 900 "	14 10 0
" 900 to 1000 "	16 0 0

DAVID STEELE.

Oct. 23.

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 Bonavista 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
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. Leading medical eyes agree that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for persons of debilitated health, whose system has been impaired, as its purgative 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—

Cough, 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, Sciatica, 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:—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.

N & J. JILLIARD 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 Societys Prices, Tracts Gratis

A MARVELOUS REMEDY FOR MARVELOUS AGES. 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. Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula, Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The interior has travelled ever 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, 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. Jilliard, Harbour Grace; John Stentaford Brigus.

Wholesale and Retail by T. McCONNAN, Agent.

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

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

WILL deal LIBERALLY both by Money Payments and in awarding 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
OFFICE at the head of Messrs. GISBORNE and HENDERSON'S Wharf, St. John's, Newfoundland to whom please direct all parcels of samples Letters, &c.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Lombard Street, and 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post-Master General

Post Office Department,
Newfoundland,
9th April 1857.

THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 9.

Mr. PROWSE said that matters had been brought forward which he considered required refutation, matters which had reference to the entire subject of the late projected Convention with France, he should therefore offer a few remarks, and should refer to circumstances which had occurred prior to the storm which had been raised to defeat that Convention. From the time he had taken his place in that House, he had suspected that something had been going on in England bearing upon the interests of Newfoundland; he had good reason for believing that the French Government were making overtures for an extension of their fishing right upon its shores; and he had in two successive sessions moved for the production of all despatches in relation to the fisheries which had been transmitted from this country to the Colonial Office, but these despatches had been peremptorily refused by the Administration, or the plea that while negotiations were pending between the governments of England and France, it would be inexpedient to produce them; thus they had refused to produce the despatches which they knew had existence, and yet they had since asserted that they were not privy to their contents: how could hon. gentlemen reconcile this apparent contradiction? Now, the hon. member for Trinity Dr. Winter moved an Address for the production of a certain pamphlet with the name of its author, and he had been told by the Administration that they knew nothing of its authorship and they would not produce the pamphlet. If any disinterested person were to read the despatch, wherewith Governor Darling transmitted to the Colonial Office three copies of this pamphlet, he could not but conclude that he and his advisers were aware of the author, and if they had not known it, would the pamphlet have been forwarded to the Imperial Government, accompanied by a despatch signed by Governor Darling? It was clear that if Governor Darling was not himself the author, the Administration well knew who was; from the terms of the despatches in reference to the pamphlet, it was evident that Governor Darling and his Ministry had adopted its views, because it stated that it went to show "the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government were justified in expecting that many of the provisions of the Convention would find acceptance with the Legislature of Newfoundland." It was therefore no use for hon. gentlemen to say that they did not know the author, and he did not see why they should refuse to sanction the Address before the House. He (Mr. Prowse) believed that Governor Darling had been sent to the colony for the special purpose of carrying out that Convention, although for the ostensible purpose of inaugurating Responsible Government, of which he made good use to effect his purpose, by doing whatever the present Administration proposed to suit their views and their interests, and thus securing their co-operation in forwarding his secret design; he knew if he could succeed he would be suitably rewarded by the Imperial Government; such was Governor Darling's policy, and to ensure it he had not hesitated about the means. The hon. Attorney General had stated that all had been done to endanger the interests of the country, with respect to the Convention, had been based upon the suggestions of the old government, but if he (Mr. Prowse) had recourse to the records of Government House, he suspected he would be able to discover that the Administration had been aware at an early date of all the negotiations which had been going on, and had been so when they refused to produce the despatches asked for. If the Administration at that time had faithfully communicated all they knew to the House, the country would have been saved from the excitement and apprehension created by the announcement of the proposed Convention; but Governor Darling and his Administration had refused the information which had been demanded, and the consequence was that the Imperial Government had agreed without the knowledge of the people of the country to yield concessions to the French, which, if they had been ratified, would have ruined British interests and exposed the population to starvation. The hon. and learned Attorney General had referred to the Addresses which had been presented to Governor Darling, but he (Mr. Prowse) when asked, had indignantly refused to attach his name to it, he knowing his policy, and his readiness to barter away the rights of the country, would rather have cut his arm off than sign that address; such were his feelings upon the matter, and he was joined by many of the commercial body in those feelings, yet many of that body had been induced to sign that Address, (as he was sorry so say persons were frequently wont to do) who would have gladly withdrawn their signatures afterwards if they could. Governor Darling was aware of his (Mr. Prowse's) expressed opinions on his policy, and he had no doubt he was more respected by Governor Darling for openly avowing his honest convictions, although, as he Mr. Prowse was aware, he had privately expressed disapprobation of the views he, (Mr. Prowse,) entertained concerning him. He thought it necessary to make these few explanatory observations, but would no longer detain the House.

OUTFIT FOR THE SEAL FISHERY—1858.

CARBONEAR.			
Supplied by Pack Gosse & Fryer.			
Vessels	Masters	Tons	Men.
Secret	Fitzgerald	137	56
Trial	Kenedy	135	42
Morning Star	Wacher	94	34
Breadalbane	Joyce	113	88
Princess Royal	Nicholl	97	26
Herald	Nicholl	88	30
Sir J. G. LeMarchant	Benson	131	45
Supplied by John Rork.			
Thomas Ridley	Hanrahan	164	54
Echo	Snook	115	42
Bridge Water	Guines	106	28
Supplied by J. L. McNeil.			
Margaret Jane	Taylor	130	46
Margaret Ann	Taylor	140	49
John & Racheal	Pilgrim	93	32
Supplied by M. Wilshire.			
Aurora	Penny	125	44
Dolphin	Stapleton	173	60
Mary	Stapleton	122	32
Supplied by Forward Brothers.			
Six Brothores	Taylor	167	53
Supplied by C. F. Bennett & Company			
Bell	Oats	149	45
Supplied by P. Rogerson & Son			
Victoria	Rumson	105	42
Corie Mullen	Butt	80	28
...	Thomas Taylor		
Rosalie	Cram	82	32
...	Thomas Oats		
John Gibson	Oats	123	39
...	Benjamin Gould.		
Orient	Giles	124	46
...	Boyd & McDougall		
Mary Jane	Clark	62	25
...	Uwen Siabb		
Sisters	Colbert	77	26
...	James Forward.		
Margaret Jane	Forward	146	54
...	E. Dwyer.		
Walrus	Dwyer	131	47
HEARTS CONTENT.			
...	William Brown.		
Star of the Sea	Brown	120	50
NEW PERLICAN.			
...	John Bemister.		
Bloomer Lass	Avery	124	46
...	Stephen March.		
Corsair	March	130	48
CATALINA.			
...	John Roark.		
Mary	Chauk	30	

[FROM THE LEDGER OF THE 19th inst.]

In the adjourned debate on the Revenue Amendment Act, last evening, the object of the Bill being in effect to tax the Labrador, and which was stoutly resisted by the minority, the government consented so far as to agree that no tax should be levied on goods direct to that coast, yet maintained their determination to exact duties upon all goods in vessels that may discharge any portion of cargo in Newfoundland within their jurisdiction, the remainder being destined for the Labrador, and as this would work injuriously upon establishments having business connections upon both coasts, by preventing communication with our own ports, en route. At 10 o'clock the House divided, when there appeared 11 on each side. A question now arose as to the right of the Chairman to give the casting vote, the subject being one of impost of taxation. Mr. HOYLES having moved that the Speaker take the Chair, the Hon. Attorney General sprang to his feet, when Mr. PROWSE having called the hon. gentleman to order (the question of privilege being undebatable,) was met by this blessed leader of our blessed government with "Sit down, Sir; sit down, you hypocrite! you gigantic fraud!! Sit down, you whited sepulchre!!! Who are you, to dare speak to me, your superior!!!!" Mr. HOYLES maintaining that Mr. PROWSE was in order, raised the hon. gentleman's ire by reminding him of the danger of such passionate outbreaks, as shown on a previous occasion in the House, when the hon. gentleman ruptured a blood-vessel; he was immediately assailed in language following: "If you want fighting you shall have it! If I draw blood it shall not be my own, blood but other people's!!! I have done so before, and I'll do it again!!!!" Well, we believe he did do it once, but it is doubtful if he'll try it again. However, the long pending query propounded by Mr. E. D. Shea, of

Who killed Cock Robin," we may consider as now definitely answered.

It is but justice to the Speaker to state that his decision with respect to the right of the Chairman to vote was in favour of the opposition.

[FROM THE NEWFOUNDLANDER.]

We should certainly regret the retirement of our present Chief Justice from the position he so worthily fills; but should such an event take place, most decidedly with the Hon. Attorney General will lie the refusal of the office. This may be gall and wormwood to the Opposition; but it is not a whit less true on his account; while the bare fact of their hostility creates a *prima facie* cause for the favour with which the country would regard the elevation of this gentleman—if any such proof were needed of his high standing and claims in public estimation.

[FROM THE TIMES OF THE 20th.]

The last issue of the government organ (on Thursday) throws no further light on the business of the House of Assembly beyond the debate arising from Mr. ELLIS's desire to call "the attention of the reporters" and the country we presume "to the fact that the government had guaranteed £200 of the people's money for the encouragements of emigration to Newfoundland, without the sanction of the legislature;"—the minority of the house stoutly, but unsuccessfully, of course, proclaiming against such a violation of constitutional right, and maintaining that an increase of population by the introduction of emigrants could not but have a most injurious effect upon the Colony. Paupers no doubt, will be augmented, and the demand upon the Poor Commissioner, Dr. SHEA, (of which "honest STEPHEN" and others have reminded the originators of the scheme would thereby be swelled considerably.)

INDIA.

(From the London Times.)

"ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 24, 1858.

"The Pottinger arrived from Bombay at Suez yesterday evening, and the following intelligence has been telegraphed to me:—

"The Commander-in-Chief, at the head of the force of 250 (25,000?) men, with about 70 pieces of ordnance, continues collecting supplies and means of conveyance at Futtyghur. He is expected to move on. Oude will be invaded by masses of troops advancing on all sides about the 25th.

"The enemy are fortifying Lucknow by this time in great strength. There are about 100,000 of them in arms. They are said to be losing heart and anxious to negotiate.

"Sir James Outram has been left undisturbed since the 16th. He was reinforced on the 22d by Her Majesty's 34th, from Cawnpore, a convoy of stores. A party of Rifles have taken up a post on the Lucknow road, one march from Cawnpore, where they will remain to keep open communication.

"Sir H. Rose, with Central India Field Force, captured the strong fort Raigurh on the 29th, the enemy having escaped over the walls. He relieved Sugar on the 3d, and released about 100 Christian women and children. The garrison had been shut up for six months. The Rajpootana field force captured Avas on the 23d; it was the strongest town in Rajpootana. The garrison escaped over night in a frightful storm of thunder and rain.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1858.

HAVING in our last number disposed of the question of the purity of our representative branch, by showing it to be the most flagrantly corrupt, of any within the pale of the British constitution.—We are now free to offer conclusive testimony that our Ministry scrupled not, tacitly at least to sanction the concession of our fishery rights to foreigners by suffering the Secretary for the Colonies to believe that the infamous French Convention might through their influence be carried triumphantly through the Legislature of Newfoundland.

Like all other nefarious acts, the above should be perpetrated with care and secrecy, which must at all times render it difficult to bring the proofs home to the delinquents, but in the consideration of connected circumstances the right of private judgement offers a privilege and latitude, which will we think be amply sufficient to shake the confidence of the people in the integrity of purpose and patriotism of their rulers. For the purpose of enabling all interested to judge fairly on this momentous subject we selected for publication, not the speeches of leaders

or lawyers, but the plain and reasonable observations of men who had been particularly engaged in the business of the country for years, who knew well the value of those fishing privileges which were about to be sacrificed, and who were the first to raise their voices for their conservation, all we ask in their behalf is a fair and candid consideration of their deliberate opinions set forth in our columns to day.

From all that we have been able to elicit upon the subject, we firmly believe that Governor Darling was directed by the home minister to exercise his influence for the ratification of the notorious convention, by the legal government. That he should have been selected merely for the purpose of inaugurating responsible rule amongst us, is scarcely reasonable, and would imply a want of ability or confidence in his successor which circumstances would by no means warrant. Then we have his celebrated despatch misinterpreting old treaties and straining every point to make out a favourable basis upon which the Convention might firmly rest and all this was applauded, and Governor Darling lauded by the pure ministry, and his portrait made to adorn the walls of the Council Chamber; and more recently a pamphlet was published by some of the ministry or their supporters and three copies sent home to justify their conduct in the affair, and reconcile seeming contradictions. The production of this pamphlet was moved by Dr. Winter, with the authors name which was refused by the ministry, as it may not be convenient to furnish all the documents to which it adverted. And thus an opportunity was afforded for observations which will we trust have the effect of opening the people's eyes to the dark treachery of those who first led the Imperial Minister to believe he acted in accordance with their views, and when they found the country not prepared for the change, turned round, and evinced their patriotism by inverted flags and disloyal orations against imperial iniquity.

One thing must strike the unbiassed thinker with force viz. the profound secrecy which was observed by our ministry upon the subject of the Convention until the opening of the Legislature afforded opportunity for ministers to burst forth in vehement, even disloyal denunciation of the very measure upon which they had long been negotiating, and to which, months before, the American papers had called public attention.

When to these circumstance is added the fact of Mr. Prowse and other members having the previous session earnestly solicited the co-operation of the ministry to ward off the evil, and that assistance was not only withheld but the proposition mocked by ministerial supporters, so that the address to the Queen against further concessions to the French had to be forwarded without the sanction and support of our local government—we repeat, when the above facts are connected, there can be little difficulty in concluding that our ministry were not only aware of the threatened evil, but that they had some sinister motive for concealing facts, and quashing opposition to the completion of the now loudly repudiated convention.

On Wednesday the Benevolent Irish Society of Conception Bay, having assembled in the Temperance Hall, walked in procession from thence to Carbonear, accompanied by a Band of music, playing suitable and spirit stirring airs, The Society then in honor of their patron Saint attended mass in the St. Patricks Chapel, after which an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Dalton on the occasion (Communicated)

BIRTH.—On the 23 inst., The Wife of W. H. Ridley Esq., of a son.

DIED.—At Catalina on the 14th inst. John Murphy, Late Master of the Brig Adamant of this place, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

shipping intelligence.

PORT OF HARBOR GRACE.
ENTERED.
March 22—Belle, Brooks, Liverpool 19 days, Ridley & Son's
CLEARED.
March 24—Caroline, Sparks, Baltimore, Fish. Punton & Munn.

We regret to learn that the Schooner Edward, John Green Master, was lost on the morning of the 8th inst on Pinchards Island. The vessel had struck on breakers the night before and had to be run on shore to save the lives of the Crew.

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Dec. 8th.

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Selling

Nov.

Ridley & Sons
Have received per "Belle" from Liverpool a large and well selected stock of British
Manufactured Goods,

Suitable for the coming Season,
—ALSO—
a general assortment of
Store Goods.

1 m.
DAGUERRETYPE.

T. A. SALTERI,

Begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Harbor Grace that he will be prepared to take Daguerreotype, in the latest style, at the Temperance Hall on Monday at 10 p. m.
Prices from 2s. 9d. to 25s.

ON SALE
PUNTON & MUNN

Are now landing Ex *Clio* from Baltimore

950 Brls. Superfine FLOUR
150 do. prime PORK
50 do. prime BEEF
20 boxes Superior TOBACCO

Which will be sold at reasonable rates.

Harbour Grace

Jan^y 9th 1858.

Ridley & Sons

Have just landed Ex *Robert Reed*, from Alexandria,

1200 Brls. Ex. Spfne. Flour

Strongly recommended,
—ALSO—
Ex *Thomas*, from Montreal,

300 Brls. Sp. Flour
50 do. Pease,
30 do. Oatmeal,
100 Kegs Butter.

Dec. 8th.

BY
PUNTON & MUNN,
The cargo of the Schooner "Navigator" from
Hamburgh—Consisting of

1140 Bags No. 12 & 3 BREAD,
250 Firkins Randers

BUTTER,

AND
An additional supply of mens and boys **BOOTS**
—ALSO—
Now landing Ex Brig "Julio" from New York

200 Barrels Prime PORK,
550 do. Extra Sp. FLOUR,

Selling off at low rates for Cash.
Nov. 24th, 1857.

On Sale.

FREE TRADE!!

THE
PEOPLE'S EXCHANGE.

(At the foot of Cochrane Street.)

Is opened for the sale of every description of English, America, Canadian, and Provincial Staple Articles, and there will be as now, constantly on hand, every variety of Provisions, Groceries, & other articles.

The following is now offered at the lowest remunerating prices:—

Flour	Pork	Beef
Bread	Corn Meal	Shoulders
Butter	Lard	Indian Corn
Tea	Coffee	Cheese
Sugar	Candles	Pease
Molasses	Syrup	Raisins
Tobacco	Wrapping	Rigs
Chairs	Paper	Soap
Wash Stands	Settees	Blacking
Water Pails	Tables	Matches
Sleds	Bureaus	Brooms
Tubs	Toy Pails	Match Safes
Mats	Whisks	Washboards
Guns	Baskets	Brl. Covers
Bran	Gr'n Scoops	Brushes
Horse Feed	Pistols	Boxes
Wire Cieves	Hatchet	Lute Cords
Towel Racks	Helves	Hams

BOOTS & SHOES.

(English manufacture.)

Manilla CORDAGE,

AND,

SYDNEY COAL.

The whole of the above articles and others too numerous to mention, being laid in for sale, will be sold as above. The Proprietors motto being "Small profits and quick returns."

GEORGE LOVEYS,
Manager.

FIELD FOR SALE!

The subscriber has received instructions to sell by Private Bargain, a **FIELD**, situated in the rear of Harvey and Noad Streets and forming a desirable Site for a Cottage—the greater part has been under cultivation.

H. W. TRAPNELL

Harbour Grace, Nov. 4th 1857

ON SALE.

The Subscribers
Have received per *ary Banfield* from Liverpool, a further Supply of British
Manufactured Goods,

—ALSO—

Gunpowder & Shot,
(S. S. G.)

And other articles suitable for
SEALING OUTFIT.

Ridley & Sons.

Oct. 28th, 1857.

Superfine Flour.

PUNTON & MUNN

Are now landing Ex *Justana Bandell* from Baltimore,

1200 bls. Superfine FLOUR.

Cheap for Cash or FISH.

October 6,

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
150 Barrels Extra Baltimore FLOUR,
imported for family use.
DANIEL GREEN.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully intimate to his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business, on his own premises, as general Dealer and Commission Agent, and hopes, by strict attention and assiduity to merit a share of public patronage and support.
Dec. 6. **NICHOLAS PAYNE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS are prepared to receive Orders from parties who are desirous of obtaining **M E N** from WATERFORD for next Summers operations in this Country. Parties applying must be prepared to authorise an engagement with the Men for a certain period, and all Orders must be given before the 15th December next.

JAMES & ROBERT KENT.

Orders may also be sent to
Mr. J. MCCARTHY, Carbonear.
Mr. P. DEVEREUX, Harbor Grace.
Mr. J. A. TARRAHAN, Brigus.
Oct. 23.

COMMERCIAL BANK
OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE.

INTEREST at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, is allowed by this Bank for Money on Special Deposit.

(By order of the Board,)

R. BROWN.

Sept. 5.

UNION BANK
OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

NOTICE.

INTEREST at the rate of £4 per Cent. per annum, will be allowed by this Bank for Money on Special Deposit, and all Parties now holding Deposit Receipts, will be credited at the same rate from this date.

(By order of the Board)

JOHN W. SMITH.

Spt. 4

HARBOR GRACE,
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that having just received per "SUPERIOR" from Liverpool, a well selected assortment of **Medicines & Perfumery,** of the best quality. He has opened the above Establishment, trusting that considerable experience in this line of business in St. Johns, with great care and attention on his part, will insure him a share of public patronage and support.
JOHN FENNEL, Junr.

August 26.

Ridley & Sons

Have just received Ex *Marian Ridley* from New York

1400 Brls. Superfine FLOUR
100 do. Mess PORK,
50 half do. do. do.
30 Sacks Superior Rio COFFEE.
Oct. 28th, 1857.

The Subscribers.

Have just received per *Queen* from Liverpool, a general assortment of

BRITISH MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Which they now offer for sale Cheap for Cash.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

Sept. 3 0

BUTTER.

400 Tubs BUTTER per *Highlander* and *my Corbett*, Can be recommended as a **PRIME ARTICLE.**
RUTHERFORD BROTHER

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER
Ex *Barque Queen*
20 days from Liverpool
their usual extensive and varied selection of
British Manufactured goods

Suitable for the Season

ALSO

TEAS—Souchong Hyson and Congon
COFFEE UGAR RICE &c
CHEAP for CASH—FISH and OIL.

Sept. 18

PUNTON & MUNN

Notices.

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

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by *Special Act of Parliament, IVN Vit. cap. IX.*

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.
A Table especially adapted of the securing 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 month 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.	Months.	Quarterly Premium.		Half Yearly Premium.		Annual Premium.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
25	0	0	12	0	24	0	48
30	0	0	12	0	24	0	48
35	0	0	12	0	24	0	48
40	0	0	12	0	24	0	48
45	0	0	12	0	24	0	48
50	0	0	12	0	24	0	48
55	0	0	12	0	24	0	48
60	0	0	12	0	24	0	48

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

ROBERT PROWSE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

January Agent for Newfoundland

PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late *Isabella Richards* are requested to furnish them to the subscribers, at Harbour Grace } *John Richards* }
May 13th 1857. } *Robert Walsh* } Execute.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

BURIAL OF THE MINNISINK.

BY LONGFELLOW.

On sunny slope and beechen swell
The shadowed light of evening fell;
And, where the maple's leaf was brown,
With soft and silent lapse came down
The glory that the wood receives,
At sunset, in its brazen leaves.

For upward in the mellow light
Rose the blue hills. One cloud of white
Around a far-uplifted coin,
In the warm blush of evening stone;
An image of the silver lakes
By which the Indian's soul awakes.

But soon a funeral hymn was heard
Where the soft breath of evening stirred
The tall, grey forest; and a band
Of stern in heart, and strong in hand,
Came winding down beside the wave,
To lay the red chief in his grave.

They sang, that by his native bowers
He stood, in the last moon of flowers,
And thirty snows had not yet shed
Their glory on the warrior's head;
But, as the summer fruit decays,
So died he in those naked days.

A dark cloak of the roebuck's skin
Covered the warrior, and within
Its heavy folds the weapons, made
For the hard toils of war, were laid;
The cuirass, woven of plaited reeds,
And the broad belt of shells and beads.

Before, a dark-haired virgin train
Chanted the death-dirge of the slain;
Behind, the long procession came
Of hoary men and chiefs of fame,
With heavy hearts, and eyes of grief,
Leading the war-horse of their chief.

Stripped of his proud and martial dress,
Unurbed, unreined, and riderless,
With darting eye, and nostril spread,
And heavy and impatient tread,
He came; and oft that eye so proud
Asked for his rider in the crowd.

They buried the dark chief; they freed
Beside the grave his battle steed;
And swift an arrow cleaved its way
To his stern heart! One piercing neigh
Arose,—and, on the dead man's plain,
The rider grasps his steed again.

A HAPPY LIFE.

BY SIR HENRY WOTTON.

How happy is he born and taught,
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill;

Whose passions not his masters are;
Whose soul is still prepared for death,
Untied unto the world by care
Of public fame or private breath;

Who envies none that chance doth raise,
Nor vice; hath ever understood
How deepest wounds are given by praise,
Nor rules of state, but rules of good;

Who hath his life from rumors freed;
Whose conscience is his strong retreat;
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruin make oppressors great;

Who God doth late and early pray
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmless day
With a well-chosen book or friend.

This man is freed from servile bands
Of hope to rise or fear to fall;
Lord of himself, though not of lands,
And having nothing, yet hath all.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 1

Debate upon Second Reading of Placements Exclusion Bill.

Dr. WINTER rose with a sincere desire to aid in doing that which he believed would, if carried out, be of eminent service to the country in rendering pure and incorrupt those to whom were confided her political interests. The bill before the house had his earnest support. He

(Dr. Winter) did not feel called upon to make many remarks upon the reasoning which was so manifest in favor of the principles sought to be established by the measure before the house, that had been so fully and conclusively done by his hon. and learned colleague, but he would for a moment take a review of the acts of those, since they came into power, who were opposed to that measure. It was fresh in the recollection of every person, that in the first place delegates had been sent to England for the purpose of obtaining for this colony Responsible Government, and Dame Rumour had it that, while they were at home on that subject there was some little reference to France and fishery rights made, and something like pledges given. Then, it was a well known fact that the Representation Bill, which inflicted such gross injustice upon many parts of the country, was carried only by the casting vote of Colonel Law, whom he (Dr. Winter) believed had been instructed to do so; the other supporters of the bill in the Council were officials whose future existence depended upon it.—Next Governor Darling came out to inaugurate the new system, and he appointed the present ministry whom he (Dr. Winter) regarded as the nominees of Downing Street. This matter being arranged, Governor Darling thought it necessary to carry out the bargain that had been made between the present ministry of Newfoundland and the home government and the French, and No. 66 despatch was written and sent out and received the approval of the ministry here under the rose. And what followed that? The convention; and when it made its appearance every thing was hurried on—the country was shaken from its centre to its circumference—obloquy and abuse were heaped upon the right hon. Mr. Laocochere—but things turn out differently; after the excitement was over it was discovered that these things would never have been but for the Responsible ministry, who were the first to violate constitutional principles and sanction a despatch which if carried out would have ruined the country. The present constitution had become a farce and a failure, and there was not a British colony which would hear of the measure but would believe that freedom and honesty in Newfoundland were gone. He would advise hon. gentlemen opposite to return to their first love, and carry into effect those principles of constitutional freedom which they advocated a few years ago when they were differently situated. He would ask hon. gentlemen in power and place, if it was constitutional for them to spend money out of the public chest without the vote or sanction of the house? He would tell that there was one sum in particular of £752, spent without authority and brought forward as a balance on the 11th January; there was an order for £2,000 to be spent among the pet districts of the government, and if the hon. member, Mr. Kelly, had not received £150 for a fee for his district?—These are a few of the many instances which he (Dr. Winter) might bring forward, and hon. gentlemen would be found to say that this was constitutional.—He gave his cordial support to the bill before the chair, as a purifying measure, and trusted that there was sufficient independence left to allow the bill to pass its second reading and be committed without delay.

TUESDAY, March 9.

On motion of Dr. Winter for copy of the Pamphlet, entitled "A Review of the Documents in relation to the French Fishery Convention" with the author's name.

Mr. ELLIS said, the address moved for by the hon. Member for Trinity, Dr. Winter, was of much more importance than hon. gentlemen at the other side would wish to have believed, and if they had not felt within themselves that it was of serious moment they would not have summoned their whole force upon the ministerial benches to oppose it. The hon. Colonial Secretary had, as usual, stated that the matter had been got up merely for the sake of opposition to the government, and had attempted to cast a stigma upon the minority in the house by imputing to them a participation in the suggestions which had led to the proposed concessions to the French by the late convention; but the hon. Colonial Secretary well knew that his charges were not correct, and that he was but imagining a one-sided view of the question. He (Mr. Ellis) would admit that the old government might have gone too far in making some arrangements to set the question impending between the British and French Governments at rest, but they had done so, as he believed, for the benefit of the country; however, these matters had no reference whatever to the Convention. Whatever hon. gentlemen at the other side might say there was an abundance of circumstantial evidence to show that the present administration had been ready to co-operate with Governor Darling in bartering away the rights of the people in their fisheries to the French nation. When he (Mr. Ellis) and the hon. member for Burgeo and La Poile, Mr. Prowse, had in previous sessions stated their suspicions that some negotiations were going forward on the subject of the fisheries, and had warned hon. gentlemen opposite of the danger, their warnings had been treated with ridicule, and hon. gentlemen had left the house. The despatch which accompanied the transmission of the three copies of the

pamphlet was as follows:—

"A pamphlet having been recently published, which though evidently designed to vindicate the local administration from party and political charges which have been advanced against them in reference to the late fishery convention, demonstrates so clearly the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government were justified in expecting that many of the provisions of that convention would find acceptance with the legislature of Newfoundland, that I take the liberty of transmitting three copies of it herewith."

This clearly proved that the administration had expected that the convention would have been adopted, and yet when the whole affair had become manifestly clear, hon. gentlemen opposite denied all knowledge of it and all participations in it. Why had Mr. Canning been sent to the westward to survey that coast and report to the government, and how was it that to report had been attached an old pamphlet, almost forgotten, which had been written by Mr. Noad, in which it was stated that the British Government had been offered by the French, for certain fishery rights on the coast of Labrador, lands at St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands, which would support half a million of inhabitants, and that these lands were of far greater importance to the people of Newfoundland than the right of fishing which they would have to yield in return for them? That pamphlet had been attached to Mr. Canning's report at the wish of the government; yet now, when things had altered, when the feeling of the country was known to be opposed to any concession to the French, hon. gentlemen opposite said the land was worthless. Had not another person been sent to the northward to survey the coast which was there to be surrendered to the French, and had not Governor Darling gone himself to Labrador to inspect that part of the coast, which by the convention, was to have been ceded to the French? And what was most remarkable, he had confined his visit to that part, and that part only of the Labrador. The hon. member for Burgeo and La Poile, and he (Mr. Ellis) had at the time reasons to suspect what was going forward, for they had received information from private sources in England, and they had given warning to hon. gentlemen opposite; but these hon. gentlemen well knew about the negotiations which were then in progress, although when the convention arrived they had pretended that it came upon them like a thunder storm. They meant to deceive the country as to their connection with the matter, but the minority in the house had exposed them, and had held up to public execration the Despatch, No. 66, which would for ever be a blot upon the present administration for their concurrence in it. Governor Darling had sent, as the despatch announced, three copies of this anonymous pamphlet to the Secretary of the Colonies, written in defence of the local government, and proving a justification, as was stated, for the Imperial Government having expected that the convention would find acceptance with the legislature, surely Governor Darling would not have done so without knowing who had written it; yet it appeared that neither he nor any member of the administration knew any thing of the author. Taking all the circumstances of the case together, it was easy to determine who had been the projector of the French Convention, and who would have thereby bartered the fisheries of the country and sold the birth-right of its people. The hon. Colonial Secretary had endeavoured to shew that it was the old government who had proposed the conditions of the arrangement with the French, and that it had been upon their suggestions that the convention had been based. If they had proposed such a bargain it would have been a bad one; yet whatever they had proposed it was honest and above board, but when hon. gentlemen opposite had been cautioned about the negotiations, they had received the warning with contempt, and the resolution on the subject of further concessions to the French, which had been introduced by the hon. member for Burgeo and La Poile, had passed the house by the mere chance of the absence of a majority at the other side on the occasion, to defeat it. The hon. Colonial Secretary had charged the minority with a breach of good faith on the subject of the convention by again reviving a discussion upon it; but he (Mr. Ellis) would ask, had not hon. gentlemen at the other side been told that when the proceedings which had been taken in the last session should have an end, the matter should be again brought forward and throughly sifted? He admitted that both sides of the house had co-operated last session to prevent a grievous wrong being done the country, but notwithstanding he (Mr. Ellis) charged the administration with having been implicated in the attempt to perpetrate that wrong, but having found that the whole country was opposed to it, they had made a virtue of necessity and assisted in denying the French a participation in the fisheries belonging exclusively to British subjects.—Now, when an hon. member moved an address for a copy of a pamphlet having reference to the subject, the whole force of the administration had been concentrated to oppose it; the administration could furnish the document required if they pleased, and they could give the name of the author, for they knew it, yet they refused to do either; such mysterious proceedings would soon enlighten the public as

to who they should regard as their true friends.

Mr. MARCH said, thousands would yet bless the day when there were honest members. His side to oppose the concessions which had been proposed to be made to the French. If the present Governor would write a despatch like the No. 66 of Governor Darling, the people, now knowing the consequences to which it would lead, would pull Government house down about his ears.—This question should be brought up every session, as a warning to the government, to let them know that the fisheries of the country should not be bartered away. He did not wonder that the pamphlet would not be produced, because it would convict hon. gentlemen opposite of being a party to the French Convention and of being traitors to the country; hon. gentlemen, too, who had no interest in the fisheries, and who cared little for their preservation. In the very first page of that pamphlet his (Mr. March's) name had been put forward for the purpose of casting a stigma upon it; but he did not regard it in that light because, under the circumstances his name would be immortalized, for when he saw the country about being sacrificed he spoke out boldly as he would always do when the interests of the fishermen should be endangered.

EXCITING SCENE IN CONGRESS.

The House was in session all night. A fight occurred between Messrs Grow of Pennsylvania and Keitt of South Carolina. The latter struck Grow twice, and Grow knocked him down. The parties were then separated.

A member of Congress, who was a witness gives the following particulars:—

Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Keitt's making any remarks.

Mr. Keitt said, if you are going to object return to your own side of the House.

Mr. Grow responded, this is a free hall and every man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said—I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?

Mr. Grow replied—I mean just what I say, this is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt taking Mr. Grow by the throat said "I will let you know that you are a damned black Republican puppy."

Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, saying "I shall occupy such a place in this hall as I please, and no nigger driver shall crack his whip over me."

Mr. Keitt then again grabbed Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down.

The fight took place at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock. Further difficulties are apprehended. The respective friends of both parties rushed to the rescue. Various members on each side engaged in the fight which took place in the area fronting the Clerk's desk. Mr. Washburne of N. Y. was conspicuous among the Republicans, dealing heavy blows. The speaker loudly and imperatively demanded order and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to interfere.—That functionary carrying his mace of office, together with his assistants, hurried to the scene, and crowded into the thickest of the fight, in which at least a dozen members were engaged. Some moments elapsed before this truly fearful contest was quieted. The members having reluctantly returned to their seats, there was a dead calm in comparison with the scene just enacted.

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

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

Edited and Published every Wednesday morning by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office, Water Street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELL, Esq.

TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance.

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