

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE HERMIT'S HOME.

The Hermit's home is lonely,
Hid in the mountain cave,
No roof to shield his hoary head,
No sheltering boughs to wave.

No birds to sing their summer song,
When lengthening days begin;
No stars to glitter in his sky,
When evening closes in.

No welcome from the household band
Of brothers, sisters, friends;
No smile of childhood's happiness
Its cloudless sunshine lends.

The Hermit's home is lonely,
For pain and penance meet:
The rock his couch, his pillow cold
The stone beneath his feet—

He asks no more; the downy bed,
The gold-embroidered vest,
The sparkling bowl, were all to him
But idle toys at best.

The Hermit's home is silent,
No sound disturbs its calm;
No echo, but the voice of prayer,
His weary bosom's balm.

The Hermit seeks no passing change,
To bring his thoughts relief;
No tidings ever reach his ear
Of human joy or grief.

The world is all shut out; and, free
From every sordid pain,
He folds that sacred page, and reads—
Then thinks, and reads again.

Thus glide the hours, from early morn
Till evening closes round;
When low the Hermit bends his knee
Upon the cold damp ground.

While turning to that crucifix,
Above the whitening skull;
With feelings deep, and hope sublime,
His fervent heart is full.

Oh! holy man, and blest as good,
No grovelling cares are thine;
Teach me—oh teach me how to make
Thy hopes and pleasures mine!

ON TIME.

Say, is there aught that can convey
An image of its transient stay?
'T is an hand's-breadth; 't is a tale;
'T is a vessel under sail;
'T is a conqueror's straining steed;
'T is a shuttle in its speed;
'T is an eagle in its way,
Darting down upon its prey;
'T is an arrow in its flight,
Mocking the pursuing sight;
'T is a vapor in the air;
'T is a whirlwind rushing there;
'T is a short-lived, fading flower;
'T is a rainbow on a shower;
'T is a momentary ray,
Smiling in a winter's day;
'T is a torrent's troubled stream;
'T is a shadow 't is a dream;
'T is the closing watch of night,
Dying at approaching light;
'T is a landscape vainly grey,
Painted upon crumbling clay;
'T is a lamp that wastes its fires;
'T is a smook that quick expires;
'T is a bubble; 't is a sigh;
Be prepared, O man, to die!

SPAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is seriously believed here (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*) that Lord Malmesbury has conveyed to Madrid his determination to mark his disgust at the Cuban authorities being in complicity with piratical slave dealers, and openly fostering this hellish pursuit around the island, by winking at an American occupation of the Havannah, and thus cementing a firm alliance with the great Anglo-Saxon republic, so as to secure an overpowering ally, should the balance of power in Europe be disturbed by France. It is equally asserted that Spain has bargained to give all the support it can to France, in return for a formal protectorate of Cuba against the Yankees. That the next great conflict in the world will be between *les races Latines* and the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic nationalities is a theory of some thoughtful observers. In such a struggle it is obvious on which side the great modern elements of

superiority are predominant—gold and coal, iron and ships, and, above all, a free press freedom of thought, speech, and action.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF TURKEY.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* draws a dismal and unpromising picture of the state of things in Turkey, and the *Morning Star* contends that now, after the expenditure of a hundred millions of money and fifty thousand human lives, we are beginning to see the confirmation of Mr. Cobden's prophecy, made five years ago, that, in attempting to reconstruct that rotten and dilapidated empire, we are undertaking an impossible task, because we were opposing ourselves to the action of great providential laws, which no human policy would suffice to arrest. A Sybarite and spendthrift Sultan; an exhausted treasury; unpaid troops, a thoroughly corrupt official class; Mahomedan intolerance; oppression and discontent of the Christians, breaking out on some points into open insurrection, constitute the chief features in the present condition of Turkey. "In other matters," adds the *Star*, "the prospects are not much more encouraging. European cultivators and capitalists, anxious to develop the material resources of the country, are fairly beaten out of the field by the sheer dogged fatalism and *vis inertiae* of the race, and no one now has hopes of doing anything for the improvement of Turkey in any way but by setting aside the Turks.—There they remain, occupying the finest region on the face of the earth, rotting away in indolence and sensuality, except when they are roused at intervals into ferocious activity to oppress and persecute the unhappy Christians placed under their rule."

REVOLT OF GALLEY SLAVES.—There was a serious disturbance on the night of the 24th, in the *Ciurma*, the gang of galley slaves, at Genoa. It appears that a desperate attempt was made to break out of the place where those convicts, condemned to hard labour, are confined. To repress it the guardians were compelled to use their arms, and three galley slaves were killed and a dozen wounded. Further details are given of the mutiny among the galley slaves. It appears that at about seven on the evening of the 24th, 50 of the most desperate and insubordinate of the convicts, who were confined in what is known as the punishment chamber, rose upon their keepers. Their plan was to kill these and to release their companions in the other apartments of the bagnio, when they hoped to find themselves strong enough to overcome all resistance and escape. With bars and rails they killed the man who was on guard in their room, and would have killed another who came to his assistance, had he not fortunately been rescued by two of those convicts who, by reason of good conduct, are allowed to assist the turnkeys in some of their duties. A strong force soon mustered, the usual three summonses to yield were made, and then, these proving ineffectual, a volley was fired, quickly followed by another from a party of sailors from the *Tripoli*-man-of-war, which was moored near the arsenal. Three of the mutineers were killed on the spot (among them being one of the men who had murdered the keeper), two others have since died, and it is said that others will not survive. The alarm excited was, as may be supposed, very great.

(From the Post, July 10th.)

Participating with the community at large, in the deep and absorbing interest that attaches to the stupendous enterprise which in a few days will probably be decided; the Proprietor and Agent of this establishment, desirous of relieving the anxiety of the public mind, publishes the following particulars brought by the steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool to Halifax, which have been received by Telegraph at this Agency.

THE ATLANTIC SQUADRON—ARRIVAL OF THE AGAMEMNON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN TUESDAY, July, 15.

As you are already informed by Telegraph the *Agamemnon* arrived at Queenstown yesterday. I have now to add the following particulars. At a late hour yesterday evening H. M. S. *Valorous*, the tender of the *Agamemnon* in the laying of the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable, arrived in Queenstown, at a late hour of the forenoon of this day. The *Agamemnon* herself entered the harbor and steamed up to between Haul-bowline and the Columbine quay Queenstown, where she cast anchor, about half-past 12 o'clock. As already appeared from the journal of the *Niagara*, the expedition sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June, and for the first few days they met with very favourable weather. About the 12th, however, it began to blow a stiff breeze which increased to a terrific storm, and this lasted until the 22d, the gale being at its height on the 20th and 21st. The ship rolled very much, and some fears were entertained that the coil of cable on the upper deck, which was 233 tons weight, would get loose from its fastenings, and go over the side, in which case it would have carried with it masts, rigging, and everything that came in its way, and the ship would have gone down; fortunately the Cable

was well secured, and did not shift in the least; about a dozen flakes of its coil on the lower deck were indeed displaced and got entangled, but no danger arose from this circumstance. The ship during a portion of the gale rolled at an angle of 47 degrees, and all the coals that were stowed on the main deck broke adrift and went bang down into the engine room, causing some confusion and inconvenience there. The ship also strained considerably, and some of the deck planks parted, but no lives were lost as had been reported. A few slight accidents only occurred; one man having received some injury while engaged in arranging the part of the cable that had got shifted, and a story is also told on board of another man having lost some of his fingers in rather a curious manner:—"In consequence of the rolling of the ship in the height of the gale, hardly any one could keep their feet, and a man on one of the lower decks was holding on by supporting himself on the beam of the deck above him. In the straining of the vessel an opening took place between the beam and the planks which were laid on it, into which his fingers got, and immediately after the interstice closed again as tight as before, and took several of his fingers clean off."

As there is still quite sufficient Cable on board the two vessels they will proceed to sea for the purpose of recommencing operations as soon as *Agamemnon* has coiled, which will be in a few days. It is intended that both ships shall sail again on Saturday, 17th inst.

All the men and officers behaved admirably during the storm. The vessels having met in mid-ocean after the cessation of the violent weather, the splice was made on the 26th June at 2 hours 30 min. Greenwich time, and 12 hours 20 min. Ship's time, but when they had paid out about three miles the Cable broke on board the *Niagara*, in consequence of its having got foul of the scrapers. They steamed back again and made a second splice on the same evening, about 7 hours 30 min. Greenwich time and 5 hours 20 min. Ship's time. The *Agamemnon* than ran about 28 miles, and had paid out about 37 miles of the Cable when the continuity of electric current ceased it is supposed in consequence of the Cable having broken under water. The vessels accordingly returned and made the third and last splice on the evening of the 28th. The *Agamemnon* steamed east, and had run about 118 miles, and paid out 116 miles 800 fathoms of the Cable, when the coil on deck was exhausted; the speed of the vessel was then slackened in order to allow of the Cable being shifted with safety to the lower deck where the other coil was; but while this was going on the Cable snapped, without any perceptible reason, about six fathoms outside the stern of the ship; at this time the Dynamometer indicated a strain of only 2200 lbs. While the Cable is constructed to be able to bear a strain of 4400 lbs without any accident occurring. The examination of the broken end that was made on board did not show that any flaw or weakness existed where the breakage occurred, and the only probable cause that can as yet be assigned for the accident, is a sudden jerk which might have taken place, and which might have snapped the Cable before the Dynamometer had time to indicate the additional strain. The arrangement between the ships being that if an accident should occur, unless each vessel had run over a hundred miles, they should return immediately to the rendezvous to splice again, and the *Agamemnon* having run only 118 miles, the Captain judged that the *Niagara* could not have run much over 100 miles either, and he therefore returned to the rendezvous in the hope of meeting her there. A thick fog came on which prevented them from seeing anything—and the *Agamemnon* and her Tender having waited according to appointment for eight days, steamed for Queenstown.

London, noon July, 17.

Political news unimportant. The Jeddah massacre attached much attention. Turkey promised to avenge it. It was reported that England and France would occupy the place.

The Prorogation of Parliament was expected to take place 31st July.

The India Bill had passed the second reading in the House of Lords.

INDIA.—Bombay June 19.—Calpee rebels defeated Scindia's troops at Gwalior, large number of the latter going over to the enemy. Strong British force preparing to recapture Gwalior. Europeans were suffering much from the heat.

THE FRENCH IN ROME.—A letter from Rome states that a military disturbance took place on the bridge of Saint Angelo. A Roman artilleryman insulted two French soldiers who were passing but the latter took no notice of the provocation. At length the artilleryman, suddenly drawing his sabre, made a blow at one of the soldiers, which, however, he parried with his arm, and only received a very slight wound. His comrade then picked up the artilleryman's sabre, which he had dropped, and killed the Roman on the spot. Three

Roman dragoons, seeing their countryman dead were about to attack the Frenchman, when the soldiers at the guard-house, at the bridge, arrested the whole of the party. It was feared, that, on the following day, being Sunday, some quarrels might take place between the French and the Roman soldiers, but the day passed off quietly.

From the Patriot.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT OF ST. JOHN'S WEST.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the solicitations of a large and influential number of the Electors of the District, to become your Representative, I offer myself as a Candidate for election.

As a Native of the Country, and claiming a common origin with the great Majority of the People, with whose feelings and wishes I am necessarily conversant, I shall not be deemed egotistical when I assert that I present indisputable claims upon your suffrages.

Identifying myself with the Liberal progressive party, through whose instrumentality Responsible Government has been obtained, they shall always have my strenuous support and co-operation in every measure calculated to promote the general interests of Newfoundland.

Convinced that a high moral and intellectual Education is necessary to preserve the inestimable boon of a free government, the Education of the rising generation shall receive my zealous support.

Connected as I have been with the Fisheries of the country, and having acquired an extensive and varied information in its prosecution, I shall vindicate the preservation of our Fishery Rights intact.

The Ship Building interests of the colony, the development of its Agricultural Resources, the opening up of the interior, the making of Roads and Bridges throughout the country, affording employment to our redundant population, are measures I shall strenuously advocate.

Electors of the Western District! I have now placed myself in your hands, and to the best of my ability I shall serve your interests if I become your Representative; but rest assured, upon no occasion whatever shall I ever misrepresent you.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. GERAN.

St. John's, July 29, 1858.

MAILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock, a.m., for harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, on Tuesday* Thursdays, and Saturdays.

W. L. SOLOMON.

General Post Office,

P.M.G.

St. John's, 18th May, 1858.

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 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-BAYMAN

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