

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

MAIDENHOOD.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Maiden! with the meek brown eyes,
In whose orbs a shadow lies,
Like the dusk in evening skies!

Thou whose locks outshine the sun,
Golden tresses, wreathed in one,
As the braided streamlets run!

Standing with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet!
Womanhood and childhood fleet!

Gazing, with a timid glance,
On the brooklet's swift advance,
On the river's broad expanse!

Deep and still, that gliding stream
Beautiful to thee must seem,
As the river of a dream.

Then, why pause with indecision,
When bright angels in thy vision
Beckon thee to fields Elysian?

See'st thou shadows sailing by,
As the dove, with startled eye,
Sees the falcon's shadow fly!

Hear'st thou voices on the shore,
That our ears perceive no more,
Deafen'd by the cataracts roar?

O, thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicksands,—Life hath snares!
Care and age come unawares!

Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon,
May glide onward into June.

Childhood is the bough where slumber'd
Birds and blossoms many number'd;
Age, that bough with snows encumber'd.

Gather, then, each flower that grows,
When the young heart overflows,
To embalm that tent of snows.

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand.

Bear through sorrow, wrong, and ruth;
In thy heart the dew of youth—
On thy lips the smile of truth.

O, that dew, like balm, shall steal
Into wounds, that cannot heal
Even as sleep our eyes doth seal:

And that smile, like sunshine, dart
Into many a sunless heart,
For a smile of God thou art.

THE STEP-MOTHER.

The marriage rite is over,
And though I turn'd aside
To keep the guests from seeing
The tears I could not hide
I wreathed my face in smiling,
And led my little brother
To greet my father's chosen,
But I could not call her mother.

She is a fair young creature,
With a meek and gentle air,
With blue eyes soft and loving,
And silken sunny hair;
I know my father gives her
The love he bore another,
But if she were an angel
I could not call her mother.

To-night I heard her singing
A song I used to love,
When its sweet notes were utter'd
By her who sings above;
It pain'd my heart to hear it,
And my tears I could not smother,
For every word was hallow'd
By the dear voice of my mother.

My father, in the sunshine
Of happy days to come,
May half forget the shadow
That darken'd our old home
His heart no more is lonely,
But I and little brother
Must still be orphan children—
God can give us but one mother.

They've bore my mother's picture
From its accustomed place,
And set beside my father's
A younger, fairer face;
They've made her dear old chamber
The boudoir of another,
But I will ne'er forget thee,
My own, my angel mother.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The splendid screw steam-ship Niagara, belonging to the United States of America, took her departure from the Mersey on Monday last, having on board one half of the great Atlantic telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Newall and Co., of Birkenhead. As might have been expected, a large number of spectators crowded the landing-stage and the several pierheads to witness this fine vessel leave the river; but otherwise there was no public demonstration in the way of firing of guns or a display of flags from the vessels in the docks. The great weight of the cable had the effect of making her draw 23 feet of water, and consequently the utmost caution has to be used to prevent her grounding in crossing the bar. There were three Liverpool pilots on board, who accompanied the steamer to Cork. For some days before the sailing of the Niagara considerable misapprehension prevailed that the Atlantic telegraph cable had been spoiled in the construction, in consequence of the twist of the spiral wires of the half manufactured at Birkenhead being of exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich, and the result of which would be that the cable could not be joined so as to effect a through current. A blunder in this respect certainly has occurred, and when joined in the centre of the Atlantic the wires will form a right-hand and a left-hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist the other to untwist and expose the core. The *Times*, in noticing the subject, says that "by attaching a solid weight to the centre joined it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome, but none attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted." The *Times* further states that "Messrs. Glasse and Elliot had nearly 100 miles of their portion of the cable completed before Messrs. Newall commenced theirs, and therefore the fault rests with the firm which began last." Messrs. Newall, in replying to this statement have written to the *Times* a letter in their defence, of which the following is an extract:—"Admitting all the premises, how were we to know anything about Messrs. Glasse and Elliot's work? We have no entry to their premises, and could know nothing of the lay of the cable they had manufactured. We took our contract from the Atlantic Telegraph Company in December last, and we were supplied by their engineer with a specimen of the cable to be made. We constructed new machinery specially adapted for the manufacture of the cable of the same lay as the specimen supplied to us. We began to manufacture the last week in February, and when we began about 200 miles had been made at Greenwich. The engineer of the company then found that the lay of the cable at the two works was in reverse directions, and asked us to alter it in ours. We could not do this without altering the machinery, which, as before stated, had been specially prepared for the work, and this would have involved a delay of three weeks, so that the engineer decided against any alteration. As it turned out, it would certainly have been better to alter it; for, although we had not begun our half of the cable till the Greenwich firm had completed about 200 miles, yet we had completed our part when the Greenwich firm had upwards of 150 miles still to do, so that there would have been ample time to make the necessary alterations in the machinery. The specimen of the cable given to us for our guidance in the manufacture was not made by us, but we believe it was made by Messrs. Glasse and Elliot. At any rate, it is for the engineer to explain how it came to pass that different directions were given the two contractors; and perhaps the gentleman who gave you the information that we are in fault can throw some light on the subject as to how the specimen given to us happened to be of a contrary lay to the cable manufactured at Greenwich." Messrs. Newall, in conclusion, say that the mistake is of very small importance in the laying down of the cable.—The *Susquehanna* left the Mersey on Monday evening for the purpose of proceeding to Cork and taking part with the Niagara in the operation of laying down the cable.

This harvest accounts from all parts of Europe continue to be most gratifying. In France the grain has been gathered in splendid condition, and the vintage also is very promising. With regard to our own country, the recent beautiful weather has ripened the crops rapidly, and reaping, which has commenced in the south, will be general over the Island in a few days. From Ireland we learn that the prospects are excellent. Even the potato is likely to be more than usually sound and abundant. We hear of the disease having appeared in certain districts in the south, but all the statements declare that this epidemic during the present year is more than ordinarily good and promising—a fact, the importance of which can hardly be overrated. The improvement in the physical condition of Ireland within the last few years is highly gratifying, and the progress towards material prosperity continues to be uninterrupted. All travellers declare this, and the Irish papers corroborate the statement. From the United States intelligence of an equally pleasing kind has come

to hand. The warm weather in the State of New York had commenced with the beginning of July, and under its influence the wheat crops were rapidly advancing towards maturity. It is declared that a larger proportion of seed has been planted than during any previous year—in the Western States as much as twenty-five per cent. In all human probability, then, we shall have heavy arrivals from the western world in the course of the autumn, if the quotations in the home market will justify importations.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The two steam frigates Niagara and Agamemnon, with their portions of the cable on board, arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday. It was expected that the steamers engaged in the expedition would proceed to Valentia on Thursday, that the shore rope will be landed on Monday, and the work of sinking the cable commence on Tuesday next. The terminus, it is understood, will not be on the Island of Valentia, but in a small bay in the neighbourhood, on the main land where the bottom is smooth, free from spiken rocks and protected from the Atlantic storms. A house is being constructed at the terminus into which will be introduced the end of the cable and during the process of laying no person will have admission there except the secretary of the company and his assistants, and they also will avoid all communication with persons who may be attracted there by curiosity. The machinery on board the Niagara has been satisfactorily tested. It appears that the telegraph between Valentia and Kilarney, about 40 miles, is in progress; but will not be completed for about a fortnight; so that for the present, all intelligence respecting the progress of this mighty work will be sent by mail car once a day to Kilarney, and thence, by way of Dublin and Belfast, to all parts of Europe.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Letters and papers have arrived. The departure of the steamer from Bombay was twice delayed by the Government, which accounts for the late arrival.

The *Bombay Times*, of July 1st, says the rebellion is universal in the Bengal army, and even the 70th Native Infantry which was publicly thanked by the Governor-General in person for its loyalty three weeks before, has been disarmed, it being deemed necessary. Not a symptom of disaffection has yet appeared in the Madras armies, which manifested the most perfect loyalty, and repelled indignantly every attempt made to seduce them from their allegiance, by emissaries from the Bengal troops.

A list is given of 56 regiments, or portions of regiments, which have mutined, while twenty have been disarmed and one disbanded; in fact, the Bengal army had ceased to exist. The fall of Delhi will do more to quench the rebellion than anything else.

There is anxiety about the Nizam's country, as the 1st Reg. of Cavalry had mutined, and there was a rising at Hyderabad.

At Benares the mutineers were fired upon with grape. The Sikhs remained passive at first, but then fired on the officers,—three fell. The Artillery drove the Sikhs away. About 100 mutineers were killed and 200 wounded. The rest fled. An attempt to capture the guns was repulsed with great loss. There were only eight European soldiers killed. Civilians and families saved by a Sikh prisoner: Great atrocities committed at Hansi and Hessa, but many Europeans safe. No Europeans killed at Arrangabad; mutineers dispersed. The Bhurtpore levies had mutined, and the officers were obliged to fly, but none were injured. At Allahabad, were the 6th Regiment had mutined, 26 Europeans and families were killed, including 11 officers; 3000 prisoners liberated themselves, and are plunging. At Jullundur the mutineers were being put down.

CALCUTTA, June 19.—There were Bazaar reports of Delhi being taken, but they want confirmation. Telegraph accounts of the conspiracy at Calcutta, and arrest of the ex-King of Oude, confirmed. Every precaution continued to be taken.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.—A letter from Naples of the 20th says—"For some time past the subterranean noises heard by the guides of Vesuvius indicated an approaching eruption, and the inhabitants in the neighbourhood of the mountain were under considerable alarm. During the last fortnight the smoke thrown up from the crater had become much thicker than usual and the evening before last a long train of liquid fire was seen descending on the side of the Otta-juno, at a place called Fosso del Ferrone, an immense ravine opposite the sea, and out of reach of any danger to the inhabitants of Portici, Resina, and Torre del Greco. At Naples an immense crowd assembled to witness the spectacle, and at night a number of foreigners proceeded to the mountain, the torches of the guides being visible there in every direction. The lava has already run a distance of about a half a mile."

CHINA.

In the first expedition 10 junks were taken and 17 destroyed: each was armed with a 32-pounder. In the second expedition 20 junks were taken in a creek and destroyed. There was a heavy fire from the houses, and many of our men were wounded. In the third expedition Commodore Elliott and Admiral Seymour stormed a fort, and a boat expedition attacked some junks, and there was a sharp engagement.

THE METHODISTS OF AMERICA AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Bishop McClintock, a deputation from the United States, who spoke on Thursday at the Wesleyan conference, now sitting in Liverpool, stated that the methodists of the United States were heart and soul in favour of the anti-slavery movement. This announcement, which was made during a portion of the proceedings to which the public were admitted, was received with manifest gratification by all present.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Royal family and suite, will leave London for Scotland, on the 24th of August.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVALS.—The public have been considerably excited for some time past at the anticipated commemoration of the stupendous project of submerging an electric cable beneath the boisterous Atlantic ocean, one end to rest upon the shore of Old Ireland and the other upon the shore of Newfoundland. Throwing over all probabilities of failure, looking at nothing but the fact accomplished, a portion of the Press has suggested the fitness of some public demonstration to mark the grand event, and to display all Newfoundland's exultation at a circumstance which, no doubt, will gain for her some considerable degree of notoriety more than she has hitherto had bestowed upon her.

With the view of commencing this chronological record of an event the most wonderful in modern history, a meeting of citizens took place at the Exchange Buildings on Thursday last, P. TASKER, Esq. in the chair, when after some appropriate observations from Hon. the Colonial Secretary (Mr. KENT) from ROBERT PROWSE, Esq. M. H. A. and from other Gentlemen, all went to the point,—all dwelling in eloquent terms upon the anticipated advantages of the "Oceanic Cable"—all agreeing that such an auspicious circumstance for Newfoundland could never a few years since have entered the mind of the most imaginative amongst us, and that it deserved to be commemorated in a manner commensurate with the magnificent project which made Newfoundland the key stone to a bridge of thought over a chasm between two worlds! all agreeing in this—one would have at once concluded that the Memorial of an Island's gratitude would have been somewhat in accord with the object which called it forth—some magnificent monument to which after generations could point as an illustration of the wisdom of their fathers—a Fisherman and Sailors' home, for instance; the laying down of the Corner stone of which would be most appropriate among those as an audience who had just laid on the Capstone of a work the most comprehensive that ever was achieved by human hands! But what has been the proposal—what has been the result of the congregated wisdom at the Exchange Buildings meeting? They have come to the wise conclusion of celebrating this great epoch in our history by—a Dinner—a Ball—and a fresh-water Boat race!!! Providence forbid us! what a *finis* to such a triumph of human skill and science and intrepidity.

We enter the public protest against such an indignity upon the people of Newfoundland. Let the good-folks of St. John's show their hospitality to the strangers who may arrive in the most acceptable manner within their power—no one can object to that, but let not the world say that in that miserable way is the "great fact" to be recorded in the future history of Newfoundland. Patriot

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

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NO

Office of

The following resolution of the Board of the 4th inst. Resolved.—That the accounts for the Public Buildings, of a has control, except ordered by the Board by the written order of the Secretary for such expenses. Resolved.—That the Roads, or servant of have authority to give work of any description he written order of tary

NOTICE TO

THE BOARD OF notice that the on Green Island, at Harbor, Trinity Bay, was on the 13th inst. by one of a more brilliant range. This LIGHT, burns at an high water, exhibited to sunrise, and in fact seen from E. N. E. miles. Vessels bound this Light open with until Bonavista Light Jean, will give the berth—or when the and bound for Catalina a moderate berth, you Rocks by steering for Green Island is sit long. 53,03 West.

Acting Sec Board of Works Office St. John's, 18th Jun

F. R.

BEGS to return those who have Carbonear who subscribed John's, and also to the support for performing Grace.

FREDERICK Is now willing to und the Chart, showing Town, on the same pl should a sufficient nu forward to warrant h time has already bean tion of a manuscript, v Mr. PAGES say, for a TOUSSAINT Price 10s.—100 s the execution of th A List for St Harbour Grace, Augu

For

BY THE S His Premises and Pr CONSIS A Dwell Shop, tw

Two ground Cellars, Ten seal nets with land (well fenced) P last day of August n

May 7th. 1857.