

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY.

THE NORTHERN SEAS.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

Up! up! let us a voyage take;
Why sit we here at ease?
Find us a vessel tight and snug,
Bound for the Northern Seas.

I long to see the Northern Lights,
With their rushing splendours, fly,
Like living things, with flaming wings,
Wide o'er the wondrous sky.

I long to see those icebergs vast,
With heads all crowned with snow;
Whose green roots sleep in the awful deep
Two hundred fathoms low.

I long to hear the thundering crash
Of their terrific fall;
And the echoes from a thousand cliffs,
Like lonely voices call.

There shall we see the fierce white bear,
The sleepy seals aground,
And the spouting whales that to and fro
Sail with a dreary sound.

There may we tread on depths of ice,
That the hairy mammoth hide;
Perfect as when, in times of old,
The mighty creature died.

And while the unsettling sunshines on
Through the still heaven's deep blue,
We'll traverse the azure waves, the herds
Of the dread sea-horse to view.

We'll pass the shores of solemn pine,
Where wolves and black bears prowl,
And away to the rocky isles of mist,
To rouse the northern fowl.

Up there shall start ten thousand wings,
With a rushing, whistling din;
Up shall the auk and fulmar start,—
All but the fat penguin.

And there, in the wastes of the silent sky,
With the silent earth below,
We shall see far off his lonely rock
The lonely eagle go.

Then softly, softly will we tread
By inland streams, to see
Where the pelican of the silent North
Sits there all silently.

WE publish below the Addresses of the Executive Council and of the Chamber of Commerce, presented to His Excellency Admiral Sir Houston Stewart on his arrival here,—with His Excellency's replies:—

To His Excellency Sir HOUSTON STEWART, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the North American and West India Station.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Executive Council of this Colony feel great pleasure in being afforded the opportunity of offering to Your Excellency a respectful and cordial welcome to these Shores.

The Council have for some time been familiar with the name of Your Excellency as the worthy representative of British naval supremacy on the North American station, and have anxiously desired the honor now conferred by your visit to our Island; and happy as the Council should at any time be to hail the presence of an Officer so distinguished for professional and private worth, they attach to it at this moment a special significance and value.

Your Excellency has already evinced a highly patriotic vigilance in the conservation of British interests in the Fisheries of this Island; and while we gratefully acknowledge the important protective service you have rendered them, we feel assured that the result of your observation on the spot will be instructive to Her Majesty's Government in relation to the necessity of upholding all our Treaty rights against any attempt at their infringement. The question is one, as your Excellency is fully aware, of vast National as well as Colonial import, one which, with the manifold interests it embraces, we feel assured, may be confided to Your Excellency's just appreciation.

Renewing to you the assurance of our sincere welcome.

We are,
Your Excellency's
Obliged and obedient servants,
(For and on behalf of the Executive Council.)
LAURENCE O'BRIEN,
St. John's, Nfld.,
17th Sept., 1858.

REPLY:

St. John's N.F., 17th Sept., 1858.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Executive Council of Newfoundland.

I beg to return you my sincere acknowledgments for the kind and cordial welcome which you offer me in the flattering address with which you have just honored me. I have been most anxious to visit St. John's and only regret that the course of events in other portions of the very extensive station committed to my charge has prevented my doing so at an earlier period, and will at present admit of my remaining but a few days with you. But you may rest assured that I shall use my best endeavours to obtain an accurate knowledge of your present position and anxieties, and that I faithfully represent such to Her Majesty's Government—and, I need hardly add, will most heartily carry out the instructions I hold, directing me to afford to you, at all times, the most efficient naval protection in my power, and to uphold all your Treaty rights and privileges intact,—being strongly impressed with the importance of doing so, as well on account of National as of Colonial Interests.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

HOUSTON STEWART.

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station.

To His Excellency Sir HOUSTON STEWART K.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the North America and West India Station.

May it please Your Excellency,—

The Chamber of Commerce of St. John's beg to tender to your Excellency their congratulations on your arrival in this Colony, and to offer a sincere and hearty welcome on your first visit as Commander-in-Chief to this ancient dependency of the British Crown.

The importance of the Fishery Rights of this Colony being preserved intact—and the threatening notice which has been officially served on the inhabitants of St. George's Bay by the Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Force stationed on our Coasts, render your Excellency's arrival at this time peculiarly opportune, as the Chamber of Commerce believe that your Excellency will have an opportunity of obtaining from his Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, our respected Governor, and from other sources, such information on the present state of affairs relative to French encroachments and claims to our Fisheries, as may be useful to your Excellency in deciding on what steps may be necessary to be taken next season by any of Her Majesty's ships under your command for the protection of the undoubted rights of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony.

The presence of some of Her Majesty's vessels of war is indispensable, particularly during the fishing season, not only for the protection of our fishery rights, but also conjointly with those of the French Squadron, to prevent any collision between the fishermen of the two countries, which might otherwise unfortunately arise, should disputes as to their respective rights occur.

The Chamber of Commerce cannot but recognize the interest your Excellency has taken in the protection of our fisheries, from the prompt manner you have detached part of the Naval Force under your command, for this particular service, and also from your Excellency's present visit, which the Chamber of Commerce regret to learn is to be of short duration; however, the Chamber anticipate much benefit from it, and trust that your Excellency may be enabled next summer to repeat your visit in your Flag Ship, and make a more lengthened stay in this part of your command.

WALTER GRIEVE,
President of the Chamber of Commerce,
Saint John's Newfoundland, 16th Sept. 1858.

SAINT JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, 16th Sept. 1858.

To the President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce, Saint John's Newfoundland.

Gentlemen,—I have received with much pleasure the kind congratulations which you have been so good as to tender to me on my arrival in St. John's. It is upwards of thirty years since I was last in your excellent harbor, and I observe with satisfaction a very marked improvement in the Town, and its immediate neighbourhood.

I am most fully impressed with the vast im-

portance to this Colony of its Fisheries, and you may be assured that no efforts shall ever be wanting on my part to uphold and defend them in all their just and legitimate rights and privileges. The precise extent of these Rights, you are aware, has for a very long period been a question of difficulty and dispute, and the Legislature of Newfoundland having refused to ratify the Convention drawn up between the Governments of Great Britain and France in 1857, there remains at present nothing but the old Treaties, and especially that of 1783, by which we can be guided.

The interpretations of such Treaties must be left to the decision of the Imperial Government, and you will at once perceive that the officers in command of Naval Stations must, if necessary, look to that Government for the orders and instructions which are to guide their proceeding.

I shall gladly continue to place cruisers on your coast during the Fishing season, and in doing so, I am only carrying out the orders and wishes of the Admiralty; and I can in all sincerity assure you that it will afford me lively satisfaction to revisit St. John's whenever circumstances will admit of my doing so.

HOUSTON STEWART.

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief

(FROM THE EXPRESS.)

WE regret to state that accounts have been received of some accidental injury to the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, by which the signals are so imperfectly transmitted that seldom more than a word in a series is intelligible. One surmise is that the defect is within two or three miles of the Irish shore, another statement that electrical experiments prove the existence of a leak in the cable at the distance of 240 miles. It may, however, turn out to be a matter of slight importance—the signals for a length of time did not pass through the cable between Cape Ray and Cape Breton, caused simply by a kink in Ashbe Bay.

On the nights of the 1st and 2nd current the Quarantine Buildings on Staten Island, below New York, were destroyed by fire, the work of incendiary mobs of residents on the Island.

INDIA.

(From the Reporter.)

The latest advices from India are most reassuring in tone and matter. Confidence is being augmented in the minds of Europeans, and the details of the last few months' operations have been all prosperous, and successfully showing a steady advance of improvement. In fact, the mutiny is effectually suppressed. The fury of the conflagration has been overcome, and all that now remains is, to re-establish the fabric of our government on the ruins, on wider and better principles than those which previously existed. The war which now will have to be maintained will be one of intellect against sensuality, and enlightenment against ignorance. It is unquestionable that the vile creeds which keep Asia in debasement, notwithstanding the bounty of her soil, the favour of her position and the antiquity of her settlement with socialised people, mainly effect that result through the indulgence which they allow and foster, in contravention to the dictates of reason and the warnings of experience. From one extremity to the other, the inhabitants, although blessed with every facility for improvement, are sunk in the most profound stagnation, without any internal movement in the direction of progress, or innate purpose of advancement. A lazy life of self gratification seems to be the extreme desire of their souls. Their religious observances are all impressed with the same dull monotonous reluctance to improvement. What was the habit of their forefathers they esteem to be sanctioned by the wisdom of an unimpeachable antiquity. Yet, if man were to accept such a form of belief, none would rise beyond a savage condition. It is evidently false in the very core of its argument, even for the reason that Bacon gave, that the world is now older and wiser than ever it was before. In the past we should look for examples, but our achievements should be cast for the future. No doubt something must be risked where a new adventure is to be attempted, but without such enterprise advancement is impossible. The sluggish apathy of the Asiatics gives us a melancholy illustration of this inactive spirit, and their abasement shows its effect. This we have to conquer, and its overthrow would be a far prouder boast than the subjugation of their country, which we may consider as now accomplished. Lord Stanley has to devise the means by which this may best be carried out through the new Council. He has declared his determination not to make any violent assault upon the superstitions of the people, and in that he is judicious, for such a course would only induce resistance and repugnance to more moderate changes which are necessary to the gradual introduction of purer doctrine. You cannot take an African slave and flog him into an arithmetician, although you may

compel him to say he is one; neither can you coerce a Hindoo into feelings of probity and honour, which must be attained, in order that he may be a Christian. Professedly he may embrace an imposed faith, but is out of his power to believe that which is at variance with the principles invariably ruling all his actions. It is plain that his reformation must begin in a different direction. He must be made to observe decorum, to be upright and truthful in his dealings and taught to know the value of a good reputation. Both reward and punishment will thus govern his character, and fear and hope will conduce to influence his acting correctly. Hitherto he has known no motive save what dread could furnish, or cunning slavishness supply, and his abject state has been formed; but, if he be relieved from unjust exaction and tyranny, and the fruits of his labour be secured by liberal laws, impartially administered, he will regain his true status. He will not fear that his industry may be the prey of his superior, or that his acquisition will be at the command of every despoiler. In fine, he will learn that his temporal happiness will depend on his conducting himself in a manner consonant with our Christian morality. These material bulwarks having been established, any other obligations might, by degrees, be fondly that tended to the advantage of this people. What we have always looked to was a steady and sensible approach to a good government, which would provide for good habits in the first place and the free but enforced inculcation of the Christian religion as a consequence. This is a mode of action which, we think, cannot be objectionable to any class of politicians, and that calm judgement must approve.

Notices.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

MAILS will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places:—
Harbor Grace and Carbonear, on Tuesdays
Thursdays and Saturdays, at half-past nine o'clock, A.M.

Brigus, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at half-past nine o'clock, A.M.

Trinity, Bonavista, and King's Cove, every Thursday at half-past nine o'clock, A.M.

Glenespond, every alternate Thursday, commencing on Thursday, the 2nd September, at half-past nine o'clock, A.M.

Bay Bulls and Ferryland, every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Trepassey, every alternate Wednesday, at ten o'clock A.M. commencing on Wednesday 29th instant.

St. Mary's Placentia Little Placentia, Harbor, Buffett, Miramshen, Isle d'Valen, Ouder, St. Kyran's Burin, Harbor Briton and Burgeo every alternate Tuesday at 8 o'clock, P.M. commencing on Tuesday 28th instant. Letters prepaid by postage stamps and newspapers may be dropped into receiving boxes until 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

W. L. SOLOMON,
Post Master General.

Post Office department,
St. John's Nfld., 25th Aug. 1858.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

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.

General Post Office,
St. John's, 18th May, 1858.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LETTERS cannot be received for registration at this Office unless they be posted one hour before the closing of the Mails by which they are intended to be despatched.

W. L. SOLOMON.

General Post Office
2 May, 1858.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated with 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 a scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and our chief towns, have a reputation for cure of the dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, coextensive with the range of civilization.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

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VOL

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On and after registered in by a fee of 6d. sterling on and for British the United Kingdom.

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The following Board or the Resolved.—The be accountable public Buildings, has control, ex ordered by the ed by the writte cetary for such Resolved.—The Roads, or serva have authority t work of any desc the written ord ary.

NOTICE

THE BOARD notice that on Green Island Harbor, Trinity was on the 13th by one of a more sive range. The LIGHT burns at high water, exhibit no sunrise, and is seen from E. N. miles. Vessels b this Light open until Bonavista Jean, will give the berth—or when ar d bound for Car A moderate berth Rocks by steering Green Island is long. 53,03 east.

Acting Pord Works Office St. John's July 8

Warre St. John's... COMMISSIONER

John's Office