

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE CORAL REEF.

Not all the tales that have been told,
Nor songs that have been sung—
Not all the stories of the old,
Nor books loved by the young.
Can speak of all the things that be
Hidden beneath the wondrous Sea!

For treasures lie unheeded there,
Such as no eye hath seen;
The diamond gives its brilliant glare,
The pearl its dazzling sheen;
And gorgeous gem and golden heap,
Shine where the great sea monsters leap.

But things as beautiful as these,
The eye of man may reach,
Amid the peaceful Southern Seas,
Around Tahiti's beach;
Where cocoa tree and banyan leaf
Wave o'er the lofty coral reef.

In truth it is a wondrous sight,
To see that coral pile;
'Twould seem by superhuman might
Erected round the isle,—
And space is left between, to float
The stranger's ship or natives boat.

It is more wondrous still, to know
Who did that strong wall raise,
Upon whose summit palm-trees grow,
And herds of cattle graze;
While savages have built their home
There, high above the ocean-foam.

Down, down beneath the heaving wave,
A thousand fathoms deep,
Where of the young have found a grave,
Where prison'd tempests sleep,—
Where giant fish a home have made,—
There are that wall's foundations laid.

And ask you who the Architect
So mighty and so bold,
Who dared to plan and to erect
A wall where high waves roil'd?
'Twas not the work of man you know,—
He builds not where the sea-weeds grow.

You think, perhaps, it was some creature
Of more than human force;
Some being of another nature,
Who, bowed from his high course,
Hath left this monument to tell
Of them who in the bright stars dwell.

It was not so, my child; no strength
Even so great as ours,
Built up that pile, until at length
It raised its crown of flowers,
And gave Tahiti's dark-browed daughters
A home amid the purple waters.

It was an insect family
That made that wondrous wall!
They worked by millions patiently,
One instinct shared by all;
For God can make the humblest worm
His destined purposes perform.

And year by year, and age by age,
The insects wrought their task;
Until, at last, a learned sage
Came, of their work to ask,
And learned from that weak family
A lesson of humility.

For they were weaker far than he,
Yet God had made them strong;
Their work unchanged, unhurt would be,
While ages rolled along,—
And men may scarcely find a trace
Of their forefathers' dwelling-place!

His heart was full of humble thought,
His lips poured forth a prayer,—
He knew what feeble means had wrought
The ocean-barrier there;
And he could trust the God, whose hand
Had guarded that frail insect band!

MAIL INTELLIGENCE.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are heartily glad that this event has at length arrived, that the last vestige of religious intolerance is about to be swept from the statute-book, and that, too, under the premiership of Lord Derby and the chancellorship of Lord Chelmsford. On Thursday night the House of Lords reversed its customary course, "turned its back on itself, as the late Lord Castlereagh elegantly phrased it, and by a majority of forty-six, in persons and proxies, unsaid and undid all that it had been saying and doing for the last fourteen or fifteen years in the matter of the Hebrew race. Perhaps the concession can hardly be said to be complete even now, for it is only to the House of Commons that the Jews will be admitted; from the upper Chamber they will still continue to be excluded; but the indignity is rather nominal than real, for by the time that a Jew legislator is found to be good enough for the House of Lords he will be found good for nothing else.

The great steam-ship, in launching which at Blackwall poor Mr. Brunel, the engineer, lost both his health and his reputation, must always continue an object of interest until the solution of the great maritime problem to decide which she was built. She has been visited by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family of Belgium. The distinguished visitors were shown over the vessel by Captain Harrison and Mr. Yates. The last named gentleman is the secretary to the company to which the steamer belongs, and, of course, has played an important part for the sines of war for her construction; but we mention his name for another reason, Mr. Yates was recognised by King Leopold as one of the Englishmen who received him at Dover as far back as 1816, when he first landed on the soil of England to claim the hand of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George the Fourth—forty-two years ago! What changes have taken place abroad and at home since that eventful meeting, and what thoughts the presence of Mr. Yates must have conjured up in the mind of the Belgian Monarch! Her Majesty Queen Victoria expressed, it is needless to say, a warm interest in the huge steamer, whose name reverts again to the one she originally bore—the Great Eastern—and the Sovereign hoped that the gigantic craft would always remain attached to the commercial marine of this country—"an aspiration," says one of the accounts of the interview, "to which the directors hastened to respond that as Englishmen they would take care that a ship so honoured should never sail under a foreign flag." The directors were justified in giving this assurance, for the nation would never endure the transfer to another power of this favourite vessel. The account of the Royal visit brings out another remarkable circumstance—namely, that the funds for the completion of the steamer which were to have been furnished by the railway companies are not forthcoming, and that Parliament will now provide the necessary outlay for sending her to sea—with, let us hope as little delay as possible.

A considerable change of feeling is creeping over the English countries. Formerly they were almost exclusively represented in Parliament by Conservatives of the old school—men opposed to all change, but now almost every solitary contest shows that a new state of feeling has arisen, while the last general election sadly disturbed old calculations and prejudices. This week in East Norfolk, the Liberal candidate Major Cook, has defeated Lord Derby's supporter, Sir H. Stacey, the majority, it is true, being small, under 300, but sufficient to demonstrate that the public mind has awakened from the dream of pretention, and now begins to see things in their true light. Since the inauguration of Free-trade, ten or twelve years back, the farmers have enjoyed a degree of prosperity to which they were strangers under the old system of Protection, and having lost faith in the blind guides who formerly led them in political matters, the change is now manifesting itself at the hustings, when the opportunity presents itself.

A committee of the House of Commons is now sitting and taking evidence respecting the state of Thames, and the witnesses for the most part are engineers and chemists of eminence, but their views are very conflicting. It seems to be the belief of most of the persons who have appeared before the committee that the offensive effluvia arises from the mud exposed to view at low water at the sides of the river—mud impregnated with the noxious gases of the sewage, and given out under a broiling sun, with deleterious effect. To obviate this evil as far as possible, lime in large quantities is poured on the putrid mud, with much advantage. The smell is rendered less offensive, but the expense is considerable, amounting to £1500 per week; but this is the least of the evil, for according to some of the authorities a continuance in this system will seriously injure the navigation of the river. A witness informed the committee that for every ton of lime so used, there would be four tons of permanent deposit on the bed of the river, the injurious effects of which were incalculable.

UNITED STATES.

The despatches from England respecting the complaints of this government in regard to the aggressions of British cruisers on our vessels in the gulf of Mexico, are, most unexpectedly, satisfactory in every particular. The Executive, no doubt, anticipated this frank and prompt disavowal, but belligerent Congressmen did not. The material for war speeches is entirely cut off—and what is worse—at a time when it was most in demand for consumption on the 4th of July. I perceive however, that the special despatches from Washington keep up the farce, and make out that the two old gentlemen who conduct our foreign affairs are brim full of fight. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that the President and Secretary of state are delighted at the result of their remonstrances against the aggressions of the British cruisers. It is noticeable, however, that the representations referred to were written two days before the despatches from Lord Malmesbury were communicated to this government. That does

not of itself account at all for the erroneous understanding of the despatch in question, and we are compelled to another, and that is a want of proper comprehension of the subject involved in the despatch.

The despatch from the Earl of Malmesbury, which that Minister, in the late Parliamentary discussion, said he had directed Lord Napier to communicate to this government, and which he hoped would prove satisfactory, was communicated on Monday, and was received, to my certain knowledge, with great satisfaction.

It remains for this government to reply to the proposition of the British Foreign Secretary for the adoption of some mutual arrangement whereby African slavers may be overhauled, no matter under what false colours they may sail. Some agreement might be entered into, as the British Secretary believes, that will prevent the recurrence of such acts as have given so just cause of complaint to the United States, and yet be effectual for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade.

General Cass is now closely engaged in preparing a reply to this offer or suggestion. With his well known views on the subject, it is not probable that he will agree to the concession of any right to England for questioning a vessel under our own flag. But as to that we shall see.

It is enough for the present that the British government have disavowed the acts of their naval officers, and offered reparation therefor.

A telegraphic report from Washington to the associated press:—

A private letter from Governor Cumming lays much stress upon the importance of the Mormons being induced to return to their homes and employments. He is opposed to their going to Sonora, and confirms the statement heretofore made that they are divided into peace and war parties, and thinks it the duty and policy of the Government to support the former and break down the latter. He speaks of Brigham Young as a man of great perseverance, intellect and experience, and withal vested with authority to announce the terrors awarded those who sin against the Holy Ghost. There is, says Governor Cumming, a division in the ranks of the Mormons, all fearing young, while many hate him, because of the pacific measures with which he is charged. Governor Cumming plainly says that his chief hope of control over the Mormons is exerted through Young, and that if any thing should happen to thwart his (Cumming's) efforts to avert the perils of a collision between the army and the Mormons, the country may reasonably expect a guerilla war of several years' duration, and at an expense of many millions of dollars, while the war would be visited upon those least deserving of its terrors.

On the subject of the "Search question" the Boston Journal says:—

"It seems almost too bad to deprive our warlike orators of a great theme and stimulus just as the Fourth of July is coming round. But there is no help for it, according to all accounts. The British government has acceded to all the practical demands of our government respecting the late outrages in the Gulf. The operations of the British cruisers are stopped, denounced, and apologized for, and pecuniary recompense will be awarded in every case of damage. Lord Malmesbury is said with his own hands to have endorsed the justice of the demands and views recorded in Gen. Cass' note of the 10th of April. Nothing more, therefore, seems to be required. We do not understand that by this action Great Britain formally renounces the claim of a right of visitation. Nor do we see that this step is necessary to the complete redress of our grievance. What we object to, is not the maintenance of a wrong theory, but the exercise of an unfounded claim against our shipping. If England disavows and makes adequate reparation for this exercise, we can have little concern with her general theories, or her particular application of them to other nations. The only room remaining for negotiation in the present case appears to have relation to future joint efforts towards suppressing the slave trade. We trust that on this topic our Government will not shew itself behind that of Great Britain in magnanimity, enlarged public spirit and energetic devotion to the ends of strict justice."

Although the American contractors who undertook to raise the Russian vessels sunk at Sebastopol have, from the manner in which these vessels are eaten by worms, had to abandon their project, a certain number of men, under a Mr. Gowan, have entered into arrangements with the Russian Government to clear the port of Sebastopol of the hulls of the vessels.

THE KING OF DELHI'S PRISON.—It has been stated that the King of Delhi is to be transported to British Kaffraria. On the 10th of March, the Governor of the Cape, Sir George Grey, in the course of his address to the Parliament said:—"A correspondence will be laid before you, detailing the reasons for which it is intended to detain the King of Delhi in confinement in British Kaffraria. You will find from these papers that this is an isolated case, and that no intention exists of transporting prisoners from India to Her Majesty's South African possessions."

LOCAL.

(From the Royal Gazette, July 12.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Protestant Boards of Education for the several Educational Districts of St. John's and this Bay, under the Act 21 Vic., Cap. 7, viz:—

St. John's:

The Rev. Thomas M. Wood, or the Senior Clergyman of the Church of England.
The Rev. Henry Daniel, or the Senior Wesleyan Minister.

The Rev. Charles Pedley.

The Rev. Moses Harvey.

The Rev. Geo. M. Johnston, and

Nicholas Stabb, Euginius Harvey, F. C. K. Hepburn, and William Rendell, Esquires.

Harbor Grace:

The Rev. Bertram Jones, The Rev. W. E. Shenstone, the Rev. Charles Walsh, and Richard Anderson, John Munn, William H. Ridley, and John Hayward, Esqrs.

Carbonear:

The Rev. Christopher Lockhart, the Rev. William J. Hoyle, and William W. Bemister, John Korke, Edward Pike, James Forward, junr., and Israel McNeill, Esquires.

Bay Roberts:

The Rev. Martin Blackmore, and William S. Green, Esquire, The Rev. James G. Harvey, Rev. Thomas Fox, and Thomas Martin. John Wilcox and James Keeping, Esquires.

Brigus:

The Rev. Thomas Smith, the Rev. William Shannon, and John Leamon, William S. Mills, Christopher Norman, James Wilcox, and Jonathan Percy, Esquires.

Bay de Verds:

The Rev. J. S. Peach, The Rev. Oliver Rouse, the Rev. Elias Brettle, and Richard Rankin, and Henry G. Addy, Esquires.

His Excellency the Governor has also been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Members of the Roman Catholic Boards of Education for the several Educational Districts of this Bay, under Act 21 Vic., Cap. 7, viz:—

Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Bay de Verds, and Trinity South and West:

The Right Rev. Doctor Dalton, and Joseph Ryan, John McCarthy, William Brown, William Donnelly, Patrick Devereaux, and James L. Prendergast, Esqrs.

Brigus:

The Rev. E. O'Keefe, Richard Mandeville Esquire, and Hon James Cormack.

Harbour Maine:

Very Rev. Kyran, Walsh, V. G. and Patrick Strapp, J. P. and William Holden and Richard Woodford Esquires.

MA ILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock, a.m., for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturdays.

W. LA 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

Is Edited and Published every Wednesday morning by GEORGE WEBBER at his office water street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY Esq.

TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance.

VOL. 2

Post Office Notice

On and after the registered in N by a fee of 6d. 6d. sterling on L and for British C the United Kingd 6d on Letters fo Kingdom.

The safe delive guaranteed by the transmission will the means that w their destination.

The postage c paid in advance.

Full informati of Letters may b the General Pos extern districts.

W. Post Office Dep

Office of

The following Board or the 4th Resolved.—Th be accountable for public Buildings, o has control, exc ordered by the B ed by the writte etary for such e Resolved.—Th Roads, or servan work authority of have of any desc tae written orde tary.

NOTICE

THE BOARD notice that or Green Island Harbor, Trinity B was on the 13th i by one of a more sive range. Th LIGHT burns at high water, exhib to sunrise, and i seen from E. N miles. Vessels b this Light open w until Bonavista Jean, will give t berth—or when and bound for Ca A moderate berth Rocks by steering Green Island ong. 53,03 West

Acting Board of Works St. John's July

Warre

St. John's... COMMISSION

Agent, Canada,