

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

To the Editor of the Conception-Bay Man.
Bay Roberts August. 1857

Dear Sir,—I several times intended to send you the enclosed "American Temperance Poetry," but neglected to do so, till now hearing that the arch enemy is mastering some of my late Brother Sons of Temperance, actually making them proclaim themselves either fools or deceivers; I send them to you, and hope they may do some good.

Where now are our true Temperance men—now is the time to show their mettle—let them nail the Temperance flag to the mast-head of Public opinion and fight by it till the last, and the God of battles will give a bloodless victory—but let them use no weapon but the word of truth and soberness—they will be successful; for sure I am that there are many who think as I do on the subject, and who would well serve the good cause if they could only be induced to come forward.

Please publish those verses, and use the means now at your command, as you have those of yore in the same good cause, and though the way now may look cheerless we will yet see it bright and clear.

Pray excuse my thus addressing you, but I am sorry to see that noble cause in the service of which I enlisted twenty-five years ago now brought to shame by its own fallen children.

May not the cry be raised now—as of old to the men of God of our day "Oh thou man of God there is death in the pot."

H. R. W. G.

LINES WRITTEN ON A PUNCEON OF SPIRITS.

Within those wooden walls confined,
The ruin lurks of human kind;
More mischiefs here united dwell,
And more diseases haunt this cell,
Than ever plagued th' Egyptian flocks,
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose
The seeds of many a bloody nose.
The envenomed tongue the horrid oath;
The fist for fighting nothing loth;
The passion quick, no words can tame,
That bursts like sulphur into flame;
The nose with diamonds glowing red,
The bloated eye, the broken head!

For ever fastened be this door!
Confined within, a thousand more
Destructive fiends of hateful shape
E'en now are plotting their escape;
In all their dirt of death reside
Revenge that ne'er was satisfied;
The tree that bears the deadly fruit
Of murder, maiming, and dispute;
Assaults, that innocence assails,
The images of gloomy jails,
The giddy thought on mischief bent,
The midnight hour in folly spent;
All these within this cask appear,
And Jack the hangman in the rear.

Thrice happy he, who early taught
By nature, ne'er this poison sought:
Who, friendly to his own repose,
Treads under foot this worst of foes:
He, with the purring stream content,
The beverage quaff that nature meant,
A spring that's never known to fail,
Such virtue lies in ADAM'S ALE.

THE TOAST.

Fill up the cup, the bowl, the glass,
With wine and spirits high,
And we will drink, while round they pass,
To—Vice and Misery.

Push quickly round the draught again,
And drain the goblet low,
And drink in revelry's swelling strain,
To—Reason's overthrow!

Fill, fill again—fill higher still!
The glass more warmly press—
Fill up and drink, and drink and fill
To—Human Beastliness!

Push round, push round in quick time—
The lowest drop be spent
In one loud round—Guilt and Crime!
And—Crime's just punishment!

Fill, fill again—fill to the brim,
To—Loss of honest fame!
Quaff—deeper quaff—while now we drink,
Our wives, our children's shame!

Push round! push round, with loudest
Of mirth and revelry— [cheers,
We drink to Woman's sighs and tears,
And children's poverty.

Fill up the glass—fill yet more high!
Thus soon ne'er let us part—
Stop not at woman's tear and sigh,
Give—Beauty's broken heart!

Once more! while power shall yet remain,
E'en with its latest breath,
Drink! to yourselves—DISEASE AND PAIN,
AND INFAMY AND DEATH!

FROM THE "REPORTER."

THE TRUE POLICY.

When a party succeeds to the possession of power, there is one thing they should especially guard against, namely, the perversion of that power to purposes of individual aggrandisement and thereby to a betrayal of the interests they represent. No governing party can ever hope for any lengthened retention of a power which they thus abuse; for it becomes the plain duty, as it is the interest of a people whose confidence is once betrayed, to employ every available means to check the growing evil, and lop the treason in the bud. The greater the confidence reposed by a party in the persons whom they invest with power, the greater and more decided is the reaction upon the discovery of its betrayal. It is quite true that people do not generally incline to suspect those whom they have learned to regard with confidence; but when once they do suspect them; when once the truth flashes upon their minds that the professions which they had been accustomed to regard as real, are but a cloak to conceal dark and treacherous designs; then, indeed, comes a reaction which knows no quarter, and admits no qualification, but swells and surges onward until the fabric of deception lies level with the ground. This after all, is but natural. The disposition of man justifies it; his interests impel him to it. How could you deem it otherwise? Some men there are, no doubt, who like caged birds drop with a subdued nature in the confined atmosphere of a state of slavery. Such men, feel, if they do not say, "I am satisfied" to be ridden over, but I would rather not, if I could help it; but I cannot help it. Do not, sir, if you please." But this is not the nature of man, this wining, helpless, soulless submission to wrong and oppression, to deception, treachery, and thrall belongs no more to man than the chirp of the imprisoned linnnet to the royal eagle who swoops his way amid the lightnings of heaven, his majesty expanding the higher he soars. No, mankind never court their own humiliation, they never drop themselves into the degrading mire of self-imposed slavery; on the contrary, their aim is ever onward, their aspirations freedomward; and the power which places the yoke upon their necks must be other than that which they themselves create. A people may be subdued to be sure; they may be enslaved; they may be reduced to a state of the most abject and pitiful degradation, but not by themselves. When the ruling power springs from the people, there the people are paramount; there they act for themselves and through themselves. So it is in England; so it is in the Republic of America; and it is in every country possessing a free constitution of government. This, too, is the governing condition in these Colonies here by the Atlantic. Newfoundland has her free constitution now, but it is new to her, and like a sword in the hand of the unskilled, it is not impossible that she might work herself injury with it. It is, however, a fine defensive weapon and well deserving close attention and the devotion of a little time to acquire a knowledge of its true nature and a mastery in the use of it. A ministry raised into the seat of power, men into whose hands the sword of the popular will has been entrusted, should take good heed not to wield it against the people from whom they have received it—against the party who have thrust it into their hands. If they attempt to do this; if in the confidence of an overweening selfishness of power and pay such men dare to strike the hand that raised them; if they venture upon cutting up in detail the party to whom they belonged, and to whom they owe their elevation; if they plan, adopt, and carry into practice such a course of action as this, they must surely fall, and fall as persons deserve to fall.

"Unwept, unhonoured, and unused."

The people know their power, will use it, and will use it for their own preservation, their own advantage, their own interests. A few men in power are nothing to the people; but justice, straight-forwardness, honesty, these are all in all to them. You may talk of the public good, the general benefit of the people, the development of internal resources, and this sort of thing; but these are vague, and, in a great measure, unmeaning expressions when unaccompanied by action. In vain will a ministry attempt to persuade a people to believe in them when talking such generalities, if this same people see, at the same time that injustice, oppression, foul play, dishonesty, are practised by them in detail, and when dealing with individuals. The spirit of injustice never stops short of its aim; nor is it limited in its scope. My fate to-day will be yours to-morrow, and yours, the next day and the day after. Rely upon it, the first stroke the tyrant aims is, like the first taste of blood to the beast of prey, the prelude to a havoc deep and widespread. No ministry, therefore, can hope to float along in security upon a policy that would strike at the root of the power which created them, that would annihilate the rightful claims of the party from which they sprung. The claims of party cannot be expunged at the arbitrary will of any ministry;—they are as undying as the principles upon which they rest,—as the principles of truth, justice, right, honesty. Any men, therefore, placed in

power by a party, under a popular system of government; any ministry invested by a party with the governing authority, should hold it as the first, best, and unalterable principle of their policy, to deal justly with their own party in the distribution of patronage,—placing those first who are first in merit. No consideration can justify a divergence from this principle. And this is the chief duty of every ministry;—very little more can any ministry do; very little more falls within the province of any ministry. Here lies their practical work; here is concentrated all their action; all beside is vague speculation. Let them do wrong in this; let them betray their party in this; let them fail here and their political existence as the representatives of a party must cease,—at least as the representatives of the party they would have thus betrayed. Let a ministry adhere to the principles of its party; let it neither sell those principles on the one hand, nor purchase a spurious support for them on the other, and it will thus act honestly, consistently, justly. That is the true policy.

(From The Patriot, August 31.)

The news conveyed to us by Telegraph from Halifax, as copied below, of the breaking of the Oceanic Cable when only one-sixth of the distance across the Atlantic, and that sixth the least difficult of the whole, did not in the least surprise us, though, from the sanguine temperament of some of our contemporaries, people were almost led to believe that there was little more to do in submerging this immense coil of wire and gum under the boisterous waters of the vast Atlantic, than paying out a hempen warp in the port of St. John. We regarded it from the first in a much calmer mood. We could not conceal from ourself the thousand chances of failure of the first attempt to accomplish a work of such magnitude, surrounded by so much peril; and though we heartily share the regret felt by tens of thousands of people at the misfortune, there is, after all, something amusing in the uncalculating anxiety manifested by our folk to get up a "demonstration" to welcome the "strangers," when they should arrive! Hence, the amplest preparations were being made to cook up a dinner, to get up a Ball to furnish an aquatic race—and to make the latter more amusing, the Colonial Secretary was authorized to pledge the Government to a grant of £250 for the purpose! The fresh provision market has been forestalled for the past week—ducks and geese and capons and turkeys have been bought up and cooped to such an extent that a chicken could not be had at any price! And cart loads of green vegetables and fruits have been provided in quantities sufficient to inflict an English Cholera upon a whole Crimean army! And it is most lamentable that all these good things must be thrown upon the market again, to the great loss of somebody, and, maybe, to the great gain of somebody else. Shall this be? Can we not have a Dinner? Guests need not be wanting to eat up the good things which were intended to be gulped by those who never lacked the fat of the land. Let us counsel that the feast be not baked; but that it be cooked in Mr. Lash's best style, and that the Committee go out into "the streets and lanes of the city," and invite as guests "the poor, and the maimed, and the blind, and the blind," and bid them to the feast, and thus would they cause the result of the cable-failure, to be a god-send to many to whom the luxury of a good dinner is beyond their recollection. This would be a "demonstration" worthy of record in the future annals of Newfoundland! We are to have the Ball and will not have the Dinner!

F. N. GISBORNE AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Whilst sincerely regretting the failure in laying the Atlantic cable, we would record a fact or two for future reference.

Mr. GISBORNE confidently predicted the unfortunate result, and actually quitted Trinity Bay at the very time expectation was on tip-toe to hear of the safe arrival of the cable fleet here.

We might not have mentioned the above but for the following fact: So soon as the failure of the enterprise was announced, Mr. GISBORNE forwarded a telegraph despatch to PETER COOPER, Esq., President of the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, to the effect "That if appointed Chief Engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, with full powers, he would submit a plan for laying the cable, safely, at the rate of not less than EIGHT nautical miles per hour, or in case of failure would forfeit reputation, time, and one thousand pounds sterling!!!"

The above is no mere empty vaunt, the manner of effecting it having been quite satisfactorily explained to His Excellency the Governor of this Colony.

It appears to us that our own (par excellence) Colonial telegraph Engineer, F. N. GISBORNE, Esq., will maintain his position in this mighty projection which has sprung to life by the sweat of his brow, on our own soil, despite the few who have on more than one occasion, to their sorrow, shame and discomfiture, tried to injure his merits.

We venture to predict that should all others fail, our old friend Mr. GISBORNE will stand forth, at all events to try.—Ledger.

The compliment to the "Outport contingents" induces us to copy the following unique and glowing description of the Public Ball in the Capital. We need hardly observe that it is from the pen of the Gifted, Gallant, and Honorable Editor of the "Newfoundlander."—C.B.M.

"The Public Ball, announced in last number, came off in truly brilliant style at the Colonial Building on Tuesday evening. About nine o'clock the votaries of pleasure began to pour into the Council Chamber, which was used as the Ball Room, and which is powerful gossamers filled with a flood of light. The Garrison Band discoursed its choicest airs, and the responses of "winking feet" were sustained with unflagging spirit! Indeed the whole scene was one which at a glance put thoughts of rest or weariness to flight. The company, numbering about two hundred and fifty, comprised, not only the beauty and fashion of the capital, but several contingents from the outports, whose attractions were at least equally conspicuous: an assemblage of really prettier faces and figures, more tastefully set off by all the charms of attire, it has not been our happiness to have gazed upon, and in saying so, we merely echo the expressions of admiration which constantly met the ear though the night.

Supper was announced at twelve in the Assembly room, and this part of the entertainment and all its arrangements, were such as reflect new and high credit upon Messrs. Lash who had the management of them.

For a length of time we have not seen a Ball which we should pronounce a more directed success."

From the New York "Herald"

Consternation reigned at Calcutta, and many of the citizens had taken refuge on board vessels in the harbor. All the native troops at the place had been disbanded; but as the effect of this measure would only be to throw on the city a swarm of idle and hungry men, the prospect of a general razzia and robbery seemed strong. Marines and sailors from the ships had been mustered to defend the principal buildings, especially the treasury, in which there are several millions in specie. It seemed quite likely, when the seaman left, that the Mahometans at Calcutta might strike a blow before the reinforcements arrived from England.

Thirty thousand men, we hear, have sailed already to reinforce the Queen's troops in Bengal. Even supposing this aid arrived, it would be but a handful of men to oppose to the swarms of Indians who will now take the field against the English. For the present, in a word, Bengal is lost to England. It may be recovered; but just now, it is lost, and the great Indian empire is curtailed by so much.

This event suggests further reflection upon the effect of the total loss of British India upon the interests of the United States. Without doubt the ruin of England's Indian empire would be a very serious loss to us, as we shall soon perceive by the fluctuations in cotton if the war lasts any length of time. England now sells to India some \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of British goods, for the raw material constituting the bulk of which she is indebted to us. She loses her market for the goods, we shall lose hers for the material, and shall be fully as great sufferers as the English. Nor is it possible to exaggerate the mischief that would flow to us from the long train of consequences attendant upon the final expulsion of the English from India, and among which the least would be that a splendid country, one of the most fertile on the face of the earth, would probably become an utter desert, a second Nicaragua.

We trust that England's representatives are duly considering the matter; and, as the contest must sooner or later involve considerations of numerical force, that they are availing themselves of the fortunate language of the Neutrality laws to prepare to enlist soldiers here. A hundred thousand men may be had for the asking—greatly to our relief—if the business be undertaken in the right way.—(Courier.)

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.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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NO

Office of

The following Board on the Resolved.—The Public Buildings has control, etc. ordered by the Secretary for such Resolved.—The Roads, or servants have authority to work of any description written order ary

NOTICE

THE BOARD notice that on Green Island Harbor, Trinity was on the 13th by one of a moderate range. LIGHT, burns high water, etc. seen from E. 10 miles. Vessels this Light open until Bonaville Jean, will give berth—or where and bound for a moderate bet Rocks by steam Green Island long. 53.03 W

Board of Work St. John's,

F.

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