

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.

BY JAMES ALDRICH.

In beauty lingers on the hills
The death-smile of the dying day;
And twilight in my heart instils
The softness of its rosy ray.
I watch'd the river's peaceful flow,
Here, standing by my mother's grave,
And feel my dreams of glory go.
Like weeds upon its sluggish wave.

God gives us ministers of love,
Which we regard not, being near;
Death takes them from us—then we feel
That angels have been with us here!
As mother, sister, friend or wife,
They guard us, cheer us, sooth our pain;
And when the grave has closed between
Our hearts and theirs, we love—in vain!

Would, mother! thou couldst hear me tell
How oft, amid my brief career,
For sins and follies loved too well,
Hath fallen the tree, repentant tear.
And in the waywardness of youth,
How better thoughts have given me
Contempt for error, love for truth,
Mid sweet remembrances of thee.

The harvest of my youth is done.
And manhood, come with all its cares,
Finds, garner'd up within my heart,
For every flower a thousand tares.
Dear mother! couldst thou know my
thoughts,
Whilst bending o'er this holy shrine,
The depth of feeling in my breast,
Thou wouldst not blush to call me thine!

A YOUNG WIFE'S MUSINGS.

When the pale moonbeams streaming,
Fall on the silent sea,
When the bright stars are gleaming,
Dearest! I think of thee.

Even the west wind playing
Mid the green aspen boughs,
Seems to be softly saying,
"Think on thy plighted vows!"

For its sweet whispers bring me
Fragrance in every gale,
And gentle voices sing me
The words of a treasure'd tale.

But 'tis not a love-song only
I hear in the passing wind;
In the field or the hill-side lonely,
I many a lesson find.

Thus like the perfume wafted
From the night-blowing flower,
Love, in a true heart grated,
Grows strongest in sorrow's hour.

And as the moonlight glances
On the soft falling dews,
Till the beholder fancies
Them tinged with rainbow hues.

So would affection brighten
Even the loved one's tears,
And its caresses lighten
The weight of anxious fears.

Oh! not thy pleasures only
Would I aspire to share;
But the hours when sad and lonely
Thy cheek grows pale with care.

This is woman's mission—
Not on a summer's day
To shine a pleasing vision,
That fades with sunset's ray.

But to shed a light around her
When storm-clouds gather nigh;
To think on the love that crown'd her
In hours of greater joy.

Oh, let us thus together
Be workers in life's hive;
And then, though some flowers wither,
The best will still survive.

For love and faith will linger
E'en 'neath a wintry sky,
Pointing with gentle finger
To lands where they never die! E. S.

MISCELLANY.

(From *Willmer & Smith*, Nov. 7th.)
A VOICE FROM AN AUSTRIAN PRISON.—The following narrative has been written by Captain Szarmay, one of the three persons whose escape from the Austrian prison of Josephstadt in Bohemia, we lately reported: "I was thrown into prison chiefly on account of some inconsiderate speeches, with reference to politics, which I had uttered against my denouncers—I may say against my calumniators—both of whom, although by their speeches in reply to me they had compromised themselves in that matter more than I had done, have nevertheless remained secure and at liberty; and after hav-

ing undergone a confinement of fourteen months whilst awaiting the result of the examination, I was sentenced to twenty years further imprisonment, in irons, which was imposed upon me notwithstanding the fact, well known to those who passed the sentence, of my suffering from gout. In spite of the general amnesty which was proclaimed, I remained with four other prisoners in the dungeon; and since neither I myself, nor Dr. Schutte (and lieutenant) Herr Wimpeller, who were of our number could endure the additional pain of this disappointment, we conceived the design of bestowing an amnesty upon ourselves, to which resolution I was the more impelled by a motive of self-preservation, mainly suggested to me by the excruciating pains of my gout, aggravated as they were by the pressure of the irons which I wore. This project, by the manifest favour of kind Heaven, we were enabled to execute. The two prisoners left behind are, first, Herr Koffer (late Lieutenant Koffer), who at the outbreak of the revolution, being then in his early youth, was taken prisoner in the first conflict, at which he was present, and now remains a prisoner still; second, Herr Fogarasy, from Siebenburgen, whose father and mother had been murdered by the Wallachians, stirred up against them, and his brother, who yet survives, had both his feet cut off by them, before he took up arms. In one of the fights at which he was present, the village where he lived, together with all his own property, was destroyed by the flames. Notwithstanding this, he was accused of being the author of the conflagration, and for that reason imprisoned. This arrest took place exactly at the moment of his young wife's delivery. He begged to be allowed to stay with her at least until this event should be passed, since the grief she must feel would cost her else her life. The petitions were sent to the auditor by Fogarasy's friends, entreating that the husband and wife might be permitted to see each other once again; but still the prayer was denied, even though a person of distinction went so far as to fall at the auditor's feet and beg him to grant the unfortunate pair one last interview; his reply was that 'he had to deal with men, and not with woman.' That child, which has scarcely ever been looked upon by its father, is still alive. How long must he continue yet to pine, before he looks upon his child again!"

MR. LINDSAY, M. P., AT TYNMOUTH.—Mr. Lindsay, M. P., addressed his constituents at Tynmouth on the 2nd inst. He referred to the outset to the depression in the shipping trade. He believed a better time was coming soon. He also alluded to the American financial difficulties. He regretted those difficulties, and he also regretted the system of over advances and too great facility for credit out of which they had arisen. He was sorry also that the system was not confined to America. In Liverpool and Glasgow, as well as at New York, over advances were a great evil, because the man of industry, who had made his capital by the sweat of his brow, also suffered and fell in the long run with his less prudent competitor. Referring to the building of the *Liviathan* steamship, he said his experience—and he believed it would coincide with theirs—his experience was that they had found they had, in fact, been building their ships too large. (Hear, hear.) The Americans, who are a far-sighted people, had discovered this fact. They said a 3000 tons ship was too large for the ordinary purposes of commerce, and it had been found that a ship from 800 to 1200 tons for the East India trade was the most profitable description of ship, while from 1500 to 1800 tons was about the limit. The course of commerce was, if a Manchester merchant had 1000 bales of cotton to send to Calcutta he did not send the whole in one bottom, because that might overstock the market. The merchant did what was called "feed the market." The same thing would hold good as to passengers. They did not go altogether, or in masses, but at intervals, to suit convenience. (Hear, hear.) So, for the purposes of war, politicians found it the wisest policy to send out their troops—not 1000 in one bottom, much less 10,000—(hear, hear)—but sent them out in numbers of 400 or 600 at the very most. That was policy. Imagine, then, a whole army sent out in this Great Eastern. He did not say anything of wreck; he did not contemplate any such fearful tragedy; but suppose her engines went wrong? He said it was not policy to send so many troops; so that, looking at the matter both politically and according to the ordinary course of commerce, he was of opinion that the ships we had nothing to fear from the competition of such vast Leviathans as the *Great Eastern*. (applause.) In his subsequent reference to the affairs of India, Mr. Lindsay said he thought we had much to answer for in our rule over that people. He found that one large city—namely, Manchester—had spent more in one year in institutions for the elevation of the people than the Court of Directors of the East India House had done for the whole of India in the same period. We had not governed India wisely, and we had not done it well.

GREAT STORM AT NICE.—The *Avenir* of Nice states that a tremendous hurricane of wind, accompanied by torrents of rain, burst over the town and neighbourhood a few days ago. Long rows of olive trees, some of them nearly 100

years old, were torn up by the roots, ricks of corn were thrown down and scattered in all directions, the roofs of a number of houses torn off and, the windows blown in. The gardens were completely devastated, and in fact everything which lay in the line taken by the hurricane was more or less injured. The damage caused by this inundation is very considerable.

MUSSULMAN FANATICISM IN WESTERN ASIA.—The accounts which have been received from Asiatic Turkey speak of the outrages committed by the Kurds on the Christians. The massacre of the two Armenian priests, which has been mentioned, was caused by an almost unparalleled act of fanaticism. The Kurds were about to erect a mosque at Godjack, when one of the chiefs persuaded the people that they could not place the building under better auspices than by burying the heads of two Christian priests under the foundations. On this a body of the Kurds attacked a Christian village, and seizing on two priests, cut off their heads for that purpose. The Porte has already ordered the most severe measures of repression to be adopted against those savage fanatics.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT ANTWERP.—A fearful accident has occurred at Antwerp. One of the compartments of the great entrepot, facing the north, gave way a short time before closing hour, and buried eight or nine employees and porters beneath the ruins and bags of rice, coffee, and boxes of sugar, which fell from the upper storeys, to the overloading of which the misfortune is principally ascribed. The authorities and numerous workmen hastened to the spot by torchlight, for the purpose of extricating the sufferers. Two, more or less injured, were saved, but the danger of approaching the contiguous standing portions, which threatened every moment to fall, retarded operations, and left doubts of being able to afford timely succour to the remainder.

THE FRENCH MARRIAGE LAW.—Another case of adultery was a few days ago submitted to the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police. The defendants a young married woman named Eugenie G., and a young professor named Robinet, made no attempt to deny their guilt, which indeed, was fully proved. In extenuation of their offence it was stated that some years ago they had conceived a violent passion for each other, and were engaged to be married, but that family misfortunes prevented their union, and that the woman married another; than after a while they again met, and their passion reviving, the woman, who was not happy with her husband, left him to join her lover, and had ever since lived with him, having a child by him. The tribunal condemned the woman to six months' imprisonment, and the man to three, the latter also to 100*fr.*—*Galignani.*

THE CLERGY AND THE DIVORCE BILL.—A number of Church of England clergymen have prepared an address to the Queen, setting forth that the recent divorce act is repugnant to the 13th and 14th Car II., commonly styled the act of uniformity. The petitioners also complain that the compulsion to marry divorced persons presses hard upon the clerical conscience; and they go on to say that as the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act cannot come into operation except upon or after the 1st of January, 1858, by her Majesty's order in council, they humbly pray that she will be graciously pleased to withhold that order in council, until time shall have been given for parliament to amend the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, that the confusion, inconvenience, and scandal, which must arise from a state of the law contradictory to itself, may be avoided.

In England and Wales, in May last, 5353 children were provided with education by aid afforded by the guardians to their parents; and 1184 children, being orphans or deserted by their parents, were receiving education from the same source. The expense is stated at £1828.

LOSS OF THE SEA BELLE.—The last India mail brings news of the arrival at Ceylon of the remainder of the shipwrecked crew of the *Sea Belle*. They were picked up, after being three days in the open boat, by the Dutch barque *Henry von Kempdt*, and landed at Ceylon, whence they would proceed by the first opportunity to join the remainder of the crew and passengers at Bombay.

THE GIANT DOG.—A somewhat singular presentation was made to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, a few days ago. Mr. E. Butler, of New York, had the honour of introducing his remarkably fine American dog "Prince" to her Majesty and the court, in the quadrangle. This dog was born in Pennsylvania, and resembles in colour somewhat the coach-dog of other days. He is remarkably docile, yet possesses unusual courage and strength.

MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.

The text of the declaration of the *divan* ad hoc of Moldavia has been published. After stating the grounds which caused it to come to the declaration, it says:—"The real and true wishes of the country are:—

"1. Respect of the rights of the Principalities, and especially of their autonomy, according to the tenor of their ancient stipulation, concluded with the Sublime Porte in 1393, 1460, 1511, and 16134.

"2. The union of the Principalities in one sole state under the name of Roumania.

"3. An hereditary foreign prince, selected from one of the reigning dynasties of Europe and whose heirs shall be brought up in the religion of the country.

"4. Neutrality of the territory of the Principalities.

"5. The legislative power to be entrusted to a general assembly, in which all the interest of the nation shall be represented.

"All the rights to be under the collective guarantee of the powers that signed the treaty of Paris."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices from Sydney, New South Wales, to the 21st August, supply us with the speech of the Governor of the colony, at the opening of his second session of the present Parliament. The speech is rather long, but interesting. He estimates that several bills will be introduced into the House shortly—among them, one to increase the number of the members of the Assembly, to remove certain disabilities of voters, to introduce the ballot, also to regulate the proceedings at elections, diminishing the expenses of candidates, and provide against bribery and corruption. Bills for the regulation of the sale of land, to facilitate the administration of justice measures for the extension of education, to facilitate the introduction of emigrants from the United Kingdom, and to increase the efficiency of railways. Several other important subjects are alluded to, including the electric telegraph.

BELGIUM.

The Ministerial crisis continues. M. Charles Rogier was expected at Brussels on the 3rd inst. from Paris. The *Emancipation* says that the King has accepted the resignation of the Ministers.

The Brussels *Independence* of the 3rd states that M. Brouckere, after consulting with several members of Parliamentary Left, has informed the King that he is unable to form a Cabinet. It was generally expected that his Majesty would send for another member of the Left. The object appears to be to form a purely administrative Cabinet until the general election next June.

The *Independence Belge* publishes the following:—"On the afternoon of the 31st the Ministers in a body placed their resignation in the hands of the King. His Majesty said he should consider about it. On Sunday M. de Brouckere was sent for, and received by his Majesty at the Palace de Laeken.

GERMANY.

On the 29th ult. M. Goldschmidt, a Frankfurt barrister, laid before the diet the complaint of the Lauenberg "estates" against the Danish government. The charges brought by the estates are, that the constitution, rights, and privileges of the duchy of Lauenburg have been infringed by the duke, and that the timber on his domains has been felled and sold for the sole benefit of the kingdom of Denmark, which proceeding is contrary to law and equity.

Why does an aching tooth impose silence on the sufferer?—Because it makes him hold his jaw.

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, all through 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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