

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY

A VOICE FROM THE DEAF.

'Tis hard indeed for me to bear
This wild and wretched fate—
To wander through this world of joy
Alone, and desolate!
Nor hear the music of the woods,
The warblings 'mid the trees,
Nor all the pleasant sounds that float
Upon the summer breeze.

To see the laughing infant leap
At the maternal voice;
To view the blushing maiden smile
At tones which her rejoice;
To mark the bright and flashing eyes
Which glow at music's strain,
E'er bids my heart with anguish weep,
Yet weep, alas! in vain.

'Tis true I see the golden charms
Which crown the brow of day;
The shady woods—the sunny fields—
With flowers bright and gay;
Or else peruse the written thoughts
Of minds that never die;
Yet still I ever yearn to hear
The voice of sympathy.

For what is earth without the joys
Friendship alone may give!
A dreary, dark, and trackless waste,
In which no heart may live.
The bravest soul—uncheer'd by hope—
Will faint and weary prove,
If friendless, lonely, unsustain'd,
It hears no voice of love.

J. P.

THE DESERTED NEST.

'Twas but a wither'd, worthless heap
Of dirt, and moss, and hair;
Why then should Thought and Fancy keep
A busy vigil there!

Yet for some moments as I stood,
And on it looked alone,
I could but think, in musing mood,
Where are its inmates gone!

Perhaps beneath some sunnier sky
They joyous sing and soar;
Perhaps in sad captivity
Eternally deplore.

And then, imagination stirr'd
Down to its hidden spring,
Far, far beyond both nest and bird,
Thought spread its airy wing.

When from our tenements of clay,
Where briefly they are shrined,
Thought, Fancy, Feeling pass away—
Where flies the deathless Mind!

Either, from sin redeem'd, it soars
On angel wing above,
And there its gratitude outpours
In praise, and joy, and love;

Or, exiled from the eternal source
Whence such alope can flow,
It breathes, in accents of remorse,
Unutterable woe.

—Barton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Las Cases thus wrote of Napoleon:—"In viewing the complicated circumstances of his fall, he looks upon things so much in a mass, and from so high a point, that individuals escape his notice. He never evinces the least symptoms of virulence toward those of whom it might be supposed he has the greatest reason to complain. His strongest mark of reprobation—and I have had frequent occasions to notice it—is to preserve silence with respect to them whenever they are mentioned in his presence."

Conversing one day with Mr. Balcombe, the Emperor remarked:

"I have no faith in medicines. My remedies are fasting and the warm bath. At the same time, I have a higher opinion of the medical, or rather the surgical, profession than of any other. The practice of the law is too severe an ordeal for poor human nature. The man who habituates himself to the distortion of truth, and to exultation at the success of injustice, will at last harden; know right from wrong. So with politics, a man must have a conventional conscience. The ecclesiastics become hypocrites, since too much is expected of them. As to soldiers, they are cut-throats and robbers. But the mission of surgeons is to benefit mankind, not to destroy them or to inflame them against each other."

I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a polite and accomplished gentleman upon a certain occasion, "but I would merely remark, in the language of a poet, that to him truth is stranger than fiction."

SUMMER FASHIONS

The fashions of the summer season may now be seen in all their novelty and freshness. Steel-colour and white and black checks, of all dimensions, are very much worn for negliges dresses, which are made with high bodies, either with or without basques. In the former case, the basques are made very long, half covering the skirt. The lanciere basque is generally preferred, as being the most graceful. Plain skirts are worn in negliges, but those ornamented with velvet arranged en quiltes, or with moire ribbon in losanges, or in simple stripes, are more usually adopted. Double skirts, although they have not yet succeeded in annihilating founces, are greatly in favour. They are very much ornamented in various styles. On the upper skirt sometimes a deep fringe, the same colour as the dress, is placed on the edge, or rushes of a contrasting coloured ribbon arranged in stripes from the waist down the dress; in fact it is almost impossible to describe all the varieties of trappings now adopted.

For mantles, the shawl shape is at present the favourite, that is to say, they are rather pointed behind, or else made to appear so by the arrangement of the ornaments. Black taffetas is the most usual material; and as to the trimmings an almost endless variety is seen. Sometimes they are made to match the dress, but these are not generally adopted. Black silk richly embroidered has a very good effect. White embroidered muslin mantles, and large double shawls of plain muslin, trimmed with broad lace, are also in great favour. Perhaps nothing is more elegant than the rich black lace and Chantilly mantles for young ladies. The mantle-echarpe is made with several rills, almost plain, and cut in large round scallops, edged with very narrow fringe. Basquines a jupes are still worn for young ladies. They are made of black taffetas, with a wide hem only, or with some rows of hanging buttons. For others not so young, they are generally trimmed with broad lace or rich passementerie. Some burnous are still seen made of taffetas, covered entirely with embroidery or only ornamented with bands of velvet arranged in stripes.

Bonnets still continue to be worn very small, but advance more over the forehead. The curtains are not worn so extravagantly deep, and small round crowns are as much worn as the falling ones. Fringe is much used in trimming. In the inside of the bonnet is placed a bandeau composed of flowers or a plait of ribbon or velvet; this accessory, although it may appear of small importance, is most becoming. On the crown is placed, according to the taste of the wearer, wreaths or bunches of flowers or feathers, and, in some cases, small wreaths are carried round the front, meeting the flowers that fall over the curtain. All kinds of material, as well as every variety of colour, may be employed.

Le Follet.
A CONJUGAL TRIAL.—At Zurich, in former times, it was the custom, when a married couple applied for a divorce on account of incompatibility of temper, for the magistrate to shut up the pair for a fortnight in an isolated tower on the lake. Not only were they condemned to a common room, but they were supplied with only one bed, one chair, one table, and one fork, so that their comfort depended entirely on mutual complaisance. If, after the expiration of the fortnight, they persisted in their resolution, the tribunal ordered a serious examination of the case, and if possible, the divorce. But in general the quarrelsome pair did not wait for the end of the trial to which they were subjected to become reconciled, and to request to be released.

Lord Howe, when a captain, was once hastily awakened in the middle of the night by the lieutenant of the watch, who informed him, with great agitation, that the ship was on fire near the magazine.—"If that be the case," said he leisurely putting on his clothes, "we shall soon know it."—The lieutenant flew back to the scene of danger and again returned, exclaiming—"You need not be afraid; the fire is extinguished."—"Afraid," replied Howe, "what do you mean by that, sir! I never was afraid in my life," and looking at the lieutenant full in the face, he added, "Pray, how does a man feel when he is afraid! I need not ask how he looks."

When a tailor makes up his mind, what does he do with the remnants?
The lady who made a dash, has since brought her husband to a full stop.

A gentleman having occasion to complain of a cabman the other day, refused to take his number because it was forty-six.—*Diogenes.*

A French author says—"When I lost my wife, every family in the town offered to make me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good."

It is reasonable to suppose that when a young lady offers to hem cambric handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she means to sew in order that she may reap!—*Punchinello.*

If you are back-bitten and annoyed, take example by your boots; which, although blackened almost every day, shine the more brightly—and which endure every rub without a murmur.

A determined bachelor objects to the true lover's knot, because, he says, by some conjuring process best known to ladies, it becomes suddenly transformed to a matrimonial noose.

From *Wiener & Smith*, June 6, 1857.

ENGLISH POLICY IN REFERENCE TO BRAZIL.

—Mr. Roebuck himself could not have been surprised to find himself with only 17 followers against 312. Yet, as we have observed in the speeches, and not less in the great number of those who, after hearing both sides, declined to vote with either, we may see plainly what the House of Commons regards with dislike, and will not long continue to sanction with even a reluctant and hesitating vote. It will not always persist in a policy which is evidently vexatious to a friendly government and people. It does not contemplate arrogating for England to the end of time the onerous and most thankless duty of the police of the ocean. Whatever the success of an exceptional policy with one nation as compared with another, or whatever treaties or other historical reasons may be alleged, it does not like such a plain difference of dealing as may provoke the charge of national truculence and baseness made by Mr. Roebuck. There is a policy which, wise or unwise, can neither be suspected nor even charged with making distinctions between the strong and the weak. The House of Commons would rather not have to stand on its defence against charges of this sort; and, though England has certainly proved her courage more than once within Mr. Roebuck's own memory, and need not be so jealous of her honour as he wishes her to be in her dealings with her own flesh and blood across the Atlantic, yet there is at least colour for the reproach that we are taking stronger measures with Brazil than with the United States. The House of Commons, then, would rather it were not so. Such a policy as ours with Brazil may be just or not honourable or not, necessary or not; but one thing is certain, it is a policy which must come to an end, and the longer it is persisted in the more dangerous it is.

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA.

By the last mail from China copies were received of an interesting correspondence between the principle American firms at Canton and Commodore Armstrong, the commander of the United States' squadron. The American merchants applied to the commodore to take measures for protecting the American traffic between Macao and Hong Kong. The commodore pleaded that he had not sufficient force, and that as Great Britain and Portugal occupied the termini of the route they would doubtless guard it from all risks, while at the same time the United States would thus escape the possibility of their neutrality being endangered. The merchants evidently thought it neither fair nor dignified that the responsibility of protecting them should be thrown upon other powers, and rejoined that they were not aware of any written international law or treaties that place the Chinese waters between Hong Kong and Macao—an extent of upwards of 30 miles—under the British or Portuguese Governments. Upon this the commodore hastened to disavow the inference that he had intended to imply the existence of any jurisdiction of the British and Portuguese over any Chinese waters, but abstained from entering into the general points of the question. The correspondence therefore terminated, and the American merchants transmitted a copy of it to Dr. Parker, the United States minister at Macao, requesting that it might be viewed as a protest against the course adopted by the commodore in leaving American interests to the care of the British. They likewise complained of the total inattention shown to all their representations for a period of thirteen years, and pointed out that, although America has a commerce with China nearly equal to that of England, and far beyond any other nation, her citizens have "almost invariably been indebted to the forces of Great Britain for the protection of themselves and property," and that it is to these forces also that they have chiefly to attribute the suppression of piracy on the coasts. Finally they add—"It is worthy of note, that while the British have during the past twelve years published surveys of the whole coast of China, we are not aware of a single contribution of the same character from the American navy, although Commodore Perry surveyed the new ports of Japan and Formosa." The document was signed by Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co., Messrs. King and Co., and Messrs. Russel and Co., and the minister promised that it should have his attention, and that it should be transmitted to Washington.

A FEMALE PREACHER.—On Saturday, the 24th ult., in the evening, a young female, whose name was understood to be Elizabeth M. Kinny, from the neighbourhood of Fintona, county Tyrone, ascended a rustic platform erected in a field for the purpose, and after the usual preliminaries of singing and prayer, she quoted her text from the 2nd chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, and 8th verse—"For by grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God"—and then preached to a discerning assembly of at least 3000 persons an eloquent and most impressive discourse for the space of an hour-and-a-quarter. She was very plainly attired. She has had very many invitations to preach from different parts of the Scotland. She accepts no earthly fee or reward for her trouble.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—The Prince of Prussia is a fine-looking man, in height about 5 feet 9 inches. His deportment is exceedingly dignified and graceful. His complexion is naturally fair, although his face is slightly browned by out-door sports and exercise. He has light brown hair, cut very close, a still lighter moustache, which runs into a thin whisker, and does not conceal a pair of large red lips. His nose is long, and *bien prononce*, his eyes are blue, and his face is of the somewhat broad German type. An air of command seems habitual to him; and it is clear he has been educated in view of his high destiny as the probable future monarch of a great European kingdom. Speaking of his appearance at the Derby, last year, a gossiping country contemporary thus described him:—"He was dressed like a young Englishman, in compliment to the people among whom he came to seek a bride. There is something about an English hat, with its small flat brim, which pronounces its nationality far and wide, and an unmistakable specimen was selected by the young prince for his *debut*. He also wore one of those blue check cravats which English country gentlemen frequently affect. The Prince seemed pleased with the slightest mark of courtesy, and was quick to acknowledge it."—*Illustrated Times.*

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM SHIP AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Captain Harrison, commander of the Great Eastern, with Mr. Yates, secretary to the company, and Sir Casack Roney, on behalf of the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, visited Holyhead on Saturday last, with the view of judging, on the spot, as to the eligibility of the new harbour for the departure of this leviathan ship on her first voyage across the Atlantic. Captain Harrison was aided in his minute examination of the harbour and its approaches (for which latter purpose he proceeded some distance to sea in the small steam yacht *Marie*) by Captain Skinner, R.N., the Admiralty agent at Holyhead; by Captain Hirste, naval superintendent of the Chester and Holyhead Railway; and by Messrs. Rigby, the contractors for the harbour and other stupendous works now in progress at Holyhead. It is understood that Captain Harrison expressed unqualified satisfaction at the facilities which Holyhead affords for the reception of the Great Eastern on her first voyage to Portland in connexion with the through booking system of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, provided some suggestions he offered relative to the new packet pier now constructing for the steamers which, under the improved postal and passenger communication are to run between Holyhead and Kingstown, can be adopted. The officers above mentioned and Messrs. Rigby are of opinion that the suggestions of Captain Harrison, which they can be readily adopted, and with scarcely any increase of cost beyond what it is now intended to incur, will add greatly to the facilities and convenience of the pier as a packet pier, and will render it equally serviceable for line-of-battle ships of the draught and tonnage of the Duke of Wellington to lay alongside with perfect safety and comfort at dead low water, during the equinoctial and spring tides.

IRELAND.

The exodus continues from all parts of this country, notwithstanding the great improvement in agriculture. A vessel, the *Intrinsic*, sailed from near Tralee a few days ago, with 230 emigrants, for New York.

The supposed skeleton of an abbot has been exhumed at St. Mary's Church, Clonmel. After nearly a month's absence the Earl of Carlisle returned to Dublin at 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

DENMARK.

The Government is about to dispatch a war corvette to the China seas, to be stationed at Macao during the impending hostilities.

HOLLOWAY'S 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 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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