

SELECT POETRY.

OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,  
Loudly, cheerily,  
Blith old bells from the steeple tower.  
— Hopefully, fearfully,  
Joyfully, tearfully,  
Moveth the bride from her maiden bower.

Cloud there is none in the bright summer sky;  
Sunshine flings benison down from on high;  
Children sing loud, as the train moves along  
Happy the bride that the sun shines on."

Knell out drearily,  
Measured out wearily,  
Sad old bells from the steeple gray.  
— Priests chanting lowly,  
Solemnly, slowly,  
Passeth the corpse from the portal to-day.

Drops from the laden clouds heavily fall;  
Drippingly over the plume and the pall;  
Murmur old folk, as the train moves along,  
Happy the dead that the rain raineth on."

Toll at the hour of prime,  
Matin, and vesper chime,  
Loved old bells from the steeple high;  
— Ringing, like holy waves,  
Over the lowly graves,  
Floating up, prayer-fragrant, into the sky.

Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach  
Stern is the preaching your iron tongues preach;  
— Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,  
— Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—  
Peal as ye peal'd of yore,  
Brave old bells, on each Sabbath-day,  
— In sunshine and gladness,  
Through clouds and through sadness  
Bridal and burial have both passed away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still  
— Tell us that death ever leadeth to life;  
Life is our labour, and death is our rest,  
— If happy the living, the dead are the best.  
— Dublin University Magazine.

THE NEW SWARM.

To the Speaker, May 1, 1857.

Now the election's din and riot  
Have died away, and all is quiet;  
Now they've fairly lodged the swarm  
In their own hive, secure and warm;  
— And now, Sir, you are chosen to be  
The head of this community.

But ere the bees go forth to work,  
Pray, give them, Sir, a little talk;  
Teach them as kindly as you please,  
Wherefore they, all of them, are bees;  
— Why they've hived so well, and what  
They each should aim at, and what not.

Say, Sir, "Attend, ye fluttering bees,  
Declared, *par excellence*, M.P.'s  
Let it, I pray, be understood,  
All must advance the general good.  
— No private cells are here allowed;  
The golden honey to be stored,  
(Honour, pure, beyond refining).  
Is ne'er to be for your sole dining;  
— But always that the commonwealth,  
Come sun, come rain, may live in health.

And further (silence, order there),  
Of too much noise you must beware.  
You're not brought here to spend your days  
In humming forth your own dear praise;  
— And when strange wasps and beetles come  
To labour whilst the hive is yours.  
— Nor this alone; your heads have wings  
And, as you know, your bodies sting;  
— But these no one against another  
Must point—let each to each be brother.  
— And when strange wasps and beetles come  
To spoil your garden, storm your hive,  
— Then show yourselves, my bees, alive;  
— And for your young, resolved and true,  
Preserve the sweets Heaven grants to you."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

There seems to be a general conviction that Lord Palmerston will be enabled to admit the Jews into Parliament this year, and that the strength of his majority in the House of Commons will compel the Lords to surrender at discretion. The Premier will certainly put forth all his power to attain this result, and he can hardly fail to be stimulated by the want of success which has hitherto attended the exertions of Lord John Russell in the same direction. It is already clear that the new House of Commons is one of the most independent and business-like which has met during the last twenty years, and the more aristocratic portion of the Legislature will be cautious in soliciting in the first session of

new Parliament a collision with a body so young and vigorous. Lord Palmerston has already endeavoured to propitiate the new House of the offer of another Reform Bill in the next session, and we infer from the feelings which are abroad that the Peers feel that the time has come when they must admit the Jewish race to all the benefits of citizenship.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—It having been decided that the return of the natal day of her Majesty shall this year be celebrated on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, the most active preparations are being made by such of the contractors who have arranged to furnish the several uniforms for the employees in the department of the Post-office, in and attached to the city of London, and throughout the metropolis. By a recent regulation, provision is now made by the heads of departments for the uniform clothing of letter-carriers in Edinburgh, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and seven or eight other provincial towns. The increase in the Post-office expenditure under this head, last year is set down, under the item "miscellaneous" at £1000. The whole of the letter-carriers are furnished with light felt hats, neatly ventilated, and the officers belonging to the mail department with neat peaked caps, ornamented with gold band of superior quality.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

(From the London Gazette.)

At the court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16th day of May 1857:  
Present, the Queen's most Excellent majesty in council.

Her Majesty in council was this day pleased to declare her consent to a contract of matrimony between Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia; which consent Her Majesty has also caused to be signified under the great seal.

WILLIAM L. BATHURST.

The *Staats Anzeiger*, of Sunday, the 17th, published the following official announcement of the betrothal of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England:—"His Majesty the King having been pleased to-day to inform the Royal Family and the Court that, with his own approbation and the consent of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the betrothal of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia with Princess Victoria Adelaide Marie Louise, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland and Duchess of Saxony, has taken place.

A similar announcement has been made on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to her Majesty's Privy Council.

"This joyful event, so gratifying to the Royal House and to the entire monarchy, is hereby made public by command of His Majesty the King.

"The High Chamberlain of His Majesty the King,  
General Field-marshal COUNT DOHNA.  
— Berlin, May 16, 1857."

The *Times* correspondent, quoting the official announcement in the *Staats Anzeiger*, of the betrothal of her Royal Highness, says:—"In the midst of all this stiff official language, there is at least one hearty truth expressed; not only to the royal house of Prussia, but to the entire monarchy, is the approaching union of the two royal families a joyful event; the minority in the country which does not view this union with most satisfaction is an hearty infinitesimally small one. All shades of political parties, not even excluding the *Kreuz Zeitung* party, whom we are inclined to look on as hostile to England simply because they are friendly to Russia, sympathise in the warmest aspirations for the coming alliance, and few princesses have ever married into a court and country where every heart is so widely and so warmly opened to welcome her as the Princess Royal will, when she comes hither and takes possession of the little empire of affection that is preparing for her in the hearts of her future subjects. Though I must not venture on any details at present, I may at least mention that the men in Berlin whose minutes are most precious, and whose intellect and talents are of the highest order in this country, are already and have been for some months past, devoting their time and thought to find means for the best demonstrating the homage that Prussian intellect and hearts are prepared to pay to the fair scion of Great Britain's royal family. From what I know of the men concerned and the plans they entertain, I am ready to believe that the execution of them will be worthy the Princess and themselves; I must not dilate on this further, for though the betrothal of the young couple has been a public secret for a long time, the plan I allude to is for the present a private one."

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CHARACTER.—A great historical personage has just died in Paris—the famous Vidocq, who from one of the most expert thieves in Europe was promoted to the Prefect of Police, Vidocq whose adventures and experience in both capacities, have been communi-

cated to the world in his own memoirs, retired from office many years ago, and was succeeded by Lacour, whose qualifications, though of a like kind, have not obtained equal celebrity. The government then resolved to appoint a person of less questionable antecedents. The office has since been filled by M. Carlier, now a Counsellor of State. Vidocq, who had retired with competence, died recently, aged 78, at his residence, in the Rue St. Pierre, Pojncourt. At his own express desire no friends were present at his funeral, which was attended only by hired mourners, at the church of St. Louis, in the Marais. Vidocq, a few days before his death, had an extraordinary idea—that if his feet already palsied with death, could touch the earth, he would recover. In compliance with his wish, a layer of fine mould was placed by his bedside. He rose with difficulty, supported by his attendants, and placed his feet on it; as he did so, a flash of life, so to speak, passed over his features, and he drew himself up to his full height; but his strength gave way beneath the effort, and he fell back inert and cold. From that moment he saw that all was over with him, and abandoning hope, he occupied himself exclusively with his religious duties.

PANAMA.

Despatches have been received from the French Consul at Panama, giving full details of the situation of the country. It would appear from these accounts that New Granada is not capable of resisting the invasion prepared by the Americans, who are likely to establish themselves without difficulty at Panama and Chagres.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST.—"A violent shock of earthquake," says a letter from Ezeroum of the 23rd ult., in the *Presse d'Orient*, "was felt two days ago in the neighbourhood of Mouch. The oscillations continued at intervals for 36 hours. Several villages in the Plain of Bolanek were destroyed, and nearly 180 persons lost their lives."

MECHANICAL GENIUS.—The "*Patrie*" contains the following:—"A youth, aged 18, belonging to a respectable family of Paris, had about a year ago been condemned for theft to five years' imprisonment. His conduct in prison being quite exemplary he gained the good opinion of the director, who soon remarked in him a peculiar aptness for mechanical contrivances. A few days ago he begged the director to tell him what o'clock it was, that he might set his watch. 'You have a watch, then?' asked the director. 'Only since yesterday, sir,' said the prisoner, and to the astonishment of the director, produced one made of straw! This little masterpiece is 2 and a half inches in diameter, about half an inch thick, and will go for three hours without winding up. The dial plate is of paper, and a pretty straw chain is attached to the whole. The instruments and materials the prisoner had at his command were two needles, a pin, a little straw, and thread. Several persons of distinction moved by this surprising genius for mechanics, are now endeavouring to obtain his liberation."

A LADY MISSING.—A Brussels letter says:—"A mysterious event or catastrophe has plunged the family of the celebrated artist M. Gallat, into deep affliction by the disappearance from home of Madam Gallat, a lady of considerable personal attractions and of a distinguished Antwerp family. Some suspicions having been awakened that she had proceeded to Ostend for the purpose of committing suicide, inquiries and search were made, which ended in discovering on the beach a lady's lace boot, supposed to have formed part of her dress. This gave rise to further search along the coast, at length some portions of dress, such as bonnet and mantilla, certified as having been worn by her, were found among the bushes close to the shore between Ostend and Blackenburgh, but hitherto nothing further has been traced, so as to set at rest the question whether she has committed suicide or has disappeared from other causes. The case is the more extraordinary as no motives whatever existed for self-destruction, whilst on the other hand her domestic conduct was beyond reproach."

THE NOBILITY AND MR. SPURGEON.—The crowd at the Surrey Gardens on Sunday, the 17th, to hear this remarkable, and we may add, still rising young preacher, was, perhaps, greater than any that had ever before congregated within the walls of the commodious hall, while thousands on thousands of persons failed to obtain admission. Mr. Spurgeon preached a very impressive and eloquent sermon from the well-known words in the Corinthians—"Christ, the power of God and the wisdom of God." There was a very large number of the aristocracy present, among whom may be mentioned the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Argyll, and the Earl of Carlisle, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. This is the third or fourth time the Duchess of Sutherland has been to hear Mr. Spurgeon within the last six weeks.

A MODEL PEER.—The Earl of Orford, in reply to an application made to him by the secretary of the Norwich Bible Society, to take the chair at their meeting, writes as follows:—"Sir, I am surprised and annoyed at the contents of your letter—surprised because my well-known character should have exempted me from such

an application, and annoyed because it obliges me to have this communication with you. I have long been addicted to the gaming table—I have lately taken to the turf—I fear I frequently blasphe—have never distributed religious tracts. All this was well known to you and your society, notwithstanding which you think me a fit person for your president. God forgive your hypocrisy. I would rather live in the land of sinners than with such suits.—I am, sir, &c., (signed) ORFORD."

GUNPOWDER ACCIDENT AT CORK.—A number of boys were engaged on Sunday evening in amusing themselves on the Blackstock-road, near Cork, when a young lad, named Michael Denby, joined them, having in his possession a canister containing about a quarter of a pound of coarse blasting powder, which he said had been given him by a companion. They immediately procured some fire and began to ignite the powder, around which they were closely collected. Having applied a light to it, and finding that an explosion did not occur instantly, Denby commenced to blow a coal which had been placed close to the powder when the entire quantity exploded before the children could escape to any distance. Upwards of half a dozen of them are seriously injured, their faces being severely scorched.

THE SEA SERPENT IN TABLE BAY.—This marine monster, about which there have been so many descriptions by "eye witnesses" during the last few years, made its first appearance in these waters on Monday afternoon. Whence it came or whether it went, we cannot say, but as it was visible to many parties, of Green Point, we must take their ocular demonstration to be "confirmation strong as holy writ." It would appear that, between four and five o'clock, on the afternoon in question, this extraordinary and almost fabulous monster of the deep became visible off Green Point Lighthouse. It remained in sight about three-quarters of an hour. It is described by eye-witnesses as having an undulating motion, and when its head was uplifted from the water, the under part of the throat was evidently white, the remainder of the body being black.—*Cape Monitor*.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION.—The country of Louth, but a few years since the hotbed and head quarters of the Riband conspiracy and the scene of many sickening murders, will hardly be recognised in the following paper:—"Two of the great receiving houses of human misery and crime in our county are now comparatively speaking, but very thinly populated. Our report under the head of the Dundalk Union indicates a wonderful decrease of pauperism, while our large country gaol has few tenants. There are only 37 prisoners in custody, of whom there is not one for trial at the assizes, and only two for trial at quarter sessions. Out of this small number we must deduct three debtors and one half-dozen consigned to 'duration vile' for a few weeks from our petty sessions and police courts. Petty larcenies and petty debts constitute the sum total of the crime of the county." In connection with the social revolution the Irish journals continue to speak in terms of despondency of the rapid progress of the population drain.

THE TENANT-RIGHT BILL.—The *Dublin Evening Post* calls attention to the fact that Mr. George Henry Moore has again most strangely mismanaged the Tenant Bill, of which he has undertaken the conduct:—"The honorable gentleman has deliberately given notice of the bill for the 25th of May, being the day on which the Queen's Birthday is celebrated, and consequently there will be then no House. This is mere mockery. In the year 1856 he fixed the second reading for the 22nd of April, the day of the great naval review, when, as he knew, there would be no House, and the measure was indefinitely postponed. As the case now stands, the motion for leave to introduce the bill cannot be brought forward until after the Whitsuntide holidays, which will render the case quite hopeless this year."

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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Vol. 1.

NOTICE  
Office of the  
Work

The following resolution of the Board of the 4th inst:  
Resolved.—That the be accountable for any Public Buildings, or any has control, except such ordered by the Board, ed by the written order of retary for such expendi  
Resolved.—That no Roads, or servant of th have authority to give a work of any description, the written order of the ary

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