

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SELECT POETRY.

SPEAK KINDLY TO THE POOR

Speak kindly to the poor, my friend,
For O thou knowest not
What balm there is *in kind words*
To soothe their lonely lot!
Their wasted forms too plainly show
What sorrows they endure!
Then add not to their cup of woe—
Speak kindly to the poor!

And if, perchance, thou canst afford
With something *more* to part
Than words to help them on their way,
Give with a cheerful heart!
And if thou hast not gold to give,
A blessing thou'lt insure,
If thou dost lend thy sympathy—
Speak kindly to the poor!

Remember, too, if thou thy bread
Dost on the waters cast,
It will return to thee again
Ere many days be past!
Thou art but lending to the Lord—
Thy payment shall be sure.
And God will bless thee—therefore speak
With kindness to the poor!

W. BYRNE.

ONCE UPON A TIME.

BY MRS. SOUTHEY.

I mind me of a pleasant time
A season long ago;
The pleasantest I've ever known,
Or ever now shall know.
Bees, birds, and little twink'ng rills,
So merrily did chime;
The year was in its sweet spring-tide,
And I was in my prime.

I've never heard such music since,
From every bending spray;
I've never pluck'd such primroses,
Set thick on bank and brae.
I've never smelt such violets
As all that pleasant time
I found by every hawthorn-root—
When I was in my prime.

Yor merry down, so black and bare,
Was gorgeous then and gay
With golden gorse—bright blossoming
As none blooms now-a-day.
The blackbird sings but seldom now
Up there in the old line,
Where hours and hours he used to sing—
When I was in my prime.

Such cutting winds came never then
To pierce one through and through;
More softly fell the silent shower,
More balmily the dew.
The morning mist and evening haze
(Unlike this cold grey rime),
Seem'd woven warm of golden air—
When I was in my prime.

And blackberries—so mawkish now—
Were finely flavoured then;
And nuts—such reddening clusters ripe
I ne'er shall pull again.
Nor blackberries, blushing bright—as rich
As fruits of sunniest clime;
How all is alter'd for the worse—
Since I was in my prime!

THE TWO PREACHERS.

There are two preachers ever preaching,
Filled with eloquence and power;
One is old, with locks of white,
Skinny as an anchorite:
And he preaches every hour,
With a shrill fanatic voice
And a bigot's fiery scorn,
"BACKWARD! ye presumptuous nations;
Man to misery is born,
Born to drudge, and sweat and suffer—
Born to labour and to pray;
"BACKWARD! ye presumptuous nations,
Back!—be humble and obey!"

"ONWARD!—there are ills to conquer;
Daily wickedness is wrought,
Tyranny is swollen with pride,
Bigotry is defiled;
Ever intertwined with Thought,
Vice and Misery rant and crawl,
Root them out, their day is passed:
Goodness is alone immortal;
Evil was not made to last;
ONWARD! all the Earth shall aid us
Ere our peaceful flag be furled,
And the preaching of this preacher
Stirs the pulses of the world."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

From *Wilmer & Smith*, July 4
The authorities of the province of Lower Austria have refused permission to establish matrimonial agencies at Vienna.

Letters from the Faroe Islands assert that an epidemic fever rages there to such extent that no one appeared on the preceding Sunday at the church of Thorshaven.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, states from Milan that the silk-crop in Lombardy has turned out a complete failure this year. The price of cocoons is extremely high at Milan.

According to a letter from Hague the Queen-Mother is shortly to proceed to London, a marriage, it is said, being projected between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice.

Another Circassian victory is reported, and 1000 Russians are said to have been killed. The Circassians, who assassinated General Tokonoff, had succeeded in making their escape.

The veteran Prince Metternich is at this moment enjoying the sight of the Rhine and the more agreeable view of his rich vineyards at Johannisberg, where he arrived in good health on the 22nd ult.

The blasting operations executed near the iron gates of Orsova, with the view of clearing the bed of the Danube, not having proved successful, a project has been formed for constructing a lateral canal at that spot on the Servian bank of the river.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, whose arrival at Hamburg has been already announced, proceeded to Hanover, which they reached on Saturday afternoon. Thence they go on to Kissingen, where they join the Dowager Empress, who is drinking the waters of that fashionable bathing place.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria, on arriving at Antwerp from England, preserved a strict incognito. He landed from the steamer attended by only a few persons, and dressed in plain clothes. He proceeded immediately to the railway station, by a special train to Brussels, and thence to Lacken.

The future wife of the King of Portugal is the Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, Duchess of Bavaria, born the 21st December, 1857. She is the daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph. The King of Portugal will thus become the brother-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, who married the eldest daughter of the duke.

The Count de Pourtales-Steiger, the chief of the movements at Neuchatel in September last, returned to his estate of Metten, near Berne. He was at Trieste when he heard of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Paris, and his prompt return would appear to indicate that he is anxious to preserve his nationality in Switzerland.

The section of the railway between Laybach and Trieste having been completed, a trial trip was made on it a few days ago. When opened for traffic, complete railway communication between Vienna and Trieste will be established. An immense aqueduct has been constructed on the heights of the Karst to supply the neighbouring stations with water.

ITALY.

The Pope has granted numerous pardons. The political prisoners of Fort Palliatee are to be set at liberty. It is apparent that his Holiness prefers the liberation of individuals to a general amnesty.

The Pope has received at Bologna the visit of two crowned heads of Central Italy, Francis V., Duke of Modena, and the young Prince Robert, Duke of Parma. It is officially stated that his holiness has accepted the invitation of Duke Francis V., and will go to Modena. The Grand Duke of Tuscany also meant to have gone to Bologna, but he was prevented doing so by the unexpected loss of his sister, the Archduchess Maria Louisa.

A conspiracy, tending to provoke disorder at Genoa, has been discovered; forty persons have been arrested. The squadron of Admiral Lord Lyons, expected on the 4th at Spezzia, and the 8th at Genoa, is at present at Leghorn.

ROME, June 28th.—Cardinal Antonelli has received Montes, the Mexican minister, but not in his diplomatic capacity. His title as Mexican Envoy is not to be recognised until his Government shall have annulled the measures it has adopted against the Church.

NAPLES.

The King of the Two Sicilies has resolved to reduce the native Neapolitan army to the extent of 15,000 men, including 3000 non-commissioned officers. This step is the result of reports made by the spies of the military, who declare that Muratism has spread very rapidly of late. The police declare that a correspondence is going on between the friends of Murat in Naples and certain parties in Paris; they watch narrowly all correspondence with France, and have entered the houses of some persons and seized letters, in the hope of discovering some Franco-Italian plot. Meanwhile the Swiss recruits are arriving daily by the steamers, and this foreign force is to be increased to 25,000 men.

BELGIUM.

It is currently reported that in consequence of the excellent prospects of the harvest the Belgian Government has resolved to take off the export duty now levied at the French frontier upon cereals coming from Belgium. This important measure will, it is said, come into operation on July 5th.

SWITZERLAND.

The federal council of Switzerland has just addressed a circular to the cantonal governments announcing the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty relative to Neuchatel. "Thus," says the council, "has an affair which threatened the confederation with serious complications and dangers received (with the aid of Providence) a solution as advantageous as it is honourable." The council declares that the solution "is principally due to the high wisdom and moderation of the mediating powers, and to the spirit of equity which prevailed in the appreciation of difficulties." It says that, in virtue of the treaty, the canton of Neuchatel will occupy in the eyes of the European powers the same position in the confederation as all other cantons; and though this fact was never doubtful to Switzerland, it thinks the admission of it by those powers a matter of great importance.

THE SWEDISH SUCCESSION.—The "Morning Post," Paris correspondent writes: "It is well known that if the King of Sweden (still very ill) were to die, the heir to the throne would favour the union of the Scandinavians, a policy which might be supported by England and France. According to late despatches from St. Petersburg, the Russian government is very anxious about the indisposition of the king, and is intriguing already in Denmark, in order to counteract the views of Sweden."

PERSIAN TREACHERY.—From Persia I have a piece of intelligence of reasonable interest, coming as it does, with such present significance at the very heels of the recently signed treaty of peace. According to the terms of that document, it may be remembered, the Shah bound himself to liberate all the Afghan prisoners taken at Herat. The most important of these had surrendered to the Persian Commander under express guarantee of their lives and property; but in the teeth of this engagement, two of them whilst Ferukh Khan was busy diplomatising at Paris, were murdered by official agents on their way to the Persian capital. Shalzedah Yousuf, however the legitimate chief of Herat, was permitted to escape that fate, and reached Teheran in safety. But his immunity was intended to be nothing more than a reprieve; for, on the very day on which the news of Ferukh Khan's having signed the treaty of peace in Paris reached Teheran, he was taken out into the public square of the city, and by express order of the Shah, was there beheaded, after having been all but hacked to death by more than twenty dagger wounds. So much for Persian *bona fides*, and Nourredin Shah's regard for the spirit and letter of treaties. Such facts speak their own comment, and should be kept in memory by many of your untravelled humanitarians at home.

DIVORCE IN PRUSSIA.—The last session of the Prussian Diet having failed to bring the difficult question of a return of the Divorce Law to a settlement, and the disquiet in the church continuing to be great on the point of whether divorced persons shall be admissible or not to remarriage, the Ober-Kirchenrath or Supreme Consistory, has, on the authority of a Cabinet order, issued an intimation to the clergy of the Evangelical Church of Prussia that all such applications coming for the future before them, in which persons who have been already divorced desire again to enter into the holy bonds, are to be brought at once before the Provincial Consistory for decision, and, in case of appeal, before the Ober-Kirchenrath itself; either of these two bodies will then decide upon the special case, after taking due cognisance of its merits, and thus the individual clergy will be relieved from all further pressure either from their conscience within or the importunities of the candidates for matrimony without.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS IN SPAIN.—The Spanish journals relate a horrible and almost incredible story: Ten nights ago a man, armed with a hatchet, entered the house of a young widow of Almaguer, a village in the province of Toledo and, without saying a word, split open the skull of the servant girl; after which he dragged her dead body to the stable and covered it with straw. Then he went to the chamber of the widow, and awakening her from her sleep, commanded her to give him 16,000 reals, which, he said, he knew she had received; she being terrified, gave the money. He then ordered her to take him into the cellar, where, he said, he knew she had money buried, and when she had arrived there he tied her hands behind her back, and hanged her by the neck to a beam! When she was dead he chopped off her arms, legs and head with his hatchet! Fearing that the widows child, a girl five years of age, might make revelations, he with a hatchet murdered her also and split the body into two portions! The gendarme, on learning these atrocities went in pursuit of the assassin, and captured him; he immediately with great coolness detailed the preceding particulars.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE.—The country looks beautiful, and the appearance of the crops is very fine. The accounts from the departments are

cheering, and from all we hear and see up to the present there is reason to hope that this year's crop of corn and wine will be far above a fair average, and that prices will rapidly fall when the new grain appears in the markets. The wine growers appear to have successfully encountered the oidium with sulphur in the few places where the disease has appeared, and great hopes are entertained of the forthcoming vintage.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT WARSAW.—The last Warsaw journals contain accounts of the Exhibition of Manufactures now open in that city. It occupies seven saloons in the government palace, and proves that manufactures in Poland are in an advanced state, and esteemed in Russia. It also contains beautiful objects in gold, silver, and other metals from Moscow. Music being greatly cultivated both at Warsaw and St. Petersburg, it causes no surprise to see excellent pianos exhibited. Warsaw has also contributed specimens of her leather, shroccos, and shoes, for all of which articles she is renowned. The exhibition likewise comprises numerous specimens of silk and mineralogical productions from Kiev.

TREATIES WITH JAVA.—The Governor of Java has received a copy of a very curious document being a proclamation published by the Emperor of Japan, and addressed to all the Maritime Powers, making known to them that he is ready to enter into treaties of commerce with them similar to those which he executed with Great Britain, France, the United States, and Holland. This authentic document has been translated from the Japanese language into Dutch and French, and communicated to the European agents residing in the ports of China.

A special meeting of the South Australian Banking Company is called for the 10th instant to confirm the proposals for increasing the company's capital from £300,000 to £400,000.

CANADA.

The Governor General sailed from Quebec on Saturday by the Steamship North American for England. At the different places where the train stopped on its way from Toronto to Quebec demonstrations were made to his honor, and at several of the principal places addresses were presented.

A quorum of the Executive Council were in attendance upon His Excellency at Quebec where Lieutenant-General Eyre was sworn in Administrator of the Government during the absence of the Governor General.

Sir Edmund Head has great reason for satisfaction, at his departure, in the decay of faction and the substantial progress the Province has made since he assumed the reins of Government.

The several religious bodies in the Province have recently held their annual meetings.—Among the most noteworthy of these (on account of the new relation in which it stands to the Mother Church) is the Diocesan Synod of the English Church, now setting at Toronto, organized under permission of an Act of Parliament framed for the purpose, and which recently received the direct sanction of Her Majesty, after being reserved by the Governor General.

The country is now beautiful with the rich foliage of its trees, and verdure of its fields.—Crops are every where most promising and luxuriant. Recent heavy and needed rains are followed with bright, warm weather, most propitious to the hopes of the husbandman.

The high water in the rivers has enabled the lumbermen to get all their lumber into the St. Lawrence, and there is every prospect that the supplies of produce of the present year will furnish an export and the means of paying for our purchases from abroad heretofore unprecedented.—*Courier*.

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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