

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

Albert of Hapsburg, Emperor of Germany, who was assassinated by his nephew, was left to die by the way-side, and was supported in his last moments by a peasant-girl, who happened to be passing.

A MONARCH'S DEATH-BED.

BY MRS HEMANS.

A Monarch on his death-bed lay,
Did censors wait perfume,
And soft lamps, from their silvery ray,
Through his proud chambers gloom?
He lay upon a greensward bed,
Beneath a darkening sky,—
A lone tree waving o'er his head,
A swift stream rolling by.

Had he then fallen as warriors fall,
Where spear strikes fire from spear?
Was there a banner for his pall,
A buckler for his bier?
Not so,—nor cloven shields nor helms
Had strewn the bloody sod,
Where he, the helpless lord of realms,
Yielded his soul to God.

Were there not friends, with words of cheer
And friendly vassals, nigh?
And priests, the crucifix to rear
Before the fading eye?
A peasant-girl that royal head
Upon her bosom laid;
And, shrinking not for woman's dread,
The face of death surveyed.

Alone she sat,—from hill and wood
Red sank the mournful sun;
Fast gushed the fount of noble blood,
Treason its worst had done!
With her long hair she vainly pressed
The wounds, to stanch their tide,—
Unknown, on that meek, lumb'le breast,
Imperial Albert died.

HOME-SICKNESS.

BY JOHN BANIM.

Oh! here are not the smiling eyes,
The earnest word and hand,
That sooth the stranger's home-sick sighs
In our own native land—my dear,
In our own native land!

Friends we have found, and they have done
Kind service in our need;
But oh, not with the word and tone
That grace a gracious deed—my dear,
That grace a gracious deed!

Oh, no! not in the blessed way
That saves the stranger's blush,
And smiles, and wiles the tears to stay
That in his heart will gush—my dear,
That in his heart will gush!

And at their gay and gorgeous boards,
And at their winter hearth,
We have sat down, and heard their words
Of welcome and of mirth—my dear,
Of welcome and of mirth:

Lut, oh! they echoed not the sound
Of those same words of old,
Or in our hearts no echo found,
Or they were cold, cold, cold—my dear,
Or they were cold, cold, cold;

LIFE PEERAGES.

We clip from a speech made by Lord Bury the other day in Toronto, the following remarks:—

"We have heard the theory advanced that the provinces should be represented in the Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) The other day I was reading a pamphlet by Mr. Hincks, in which he says that before the American colonies separated from the Mother Country, the cry was, that taxation without representation was tyranny. Now, perhaps, I am bold in speaking out so plainly what I think, but I confess I do not at the moment see the way in which the colonies can be represented in that form in the British Parliament. But there is another way; and that is—it has been stated in England that in any Reform bill brought forward, the question of life peerages takes a prominent place. (Applause.) The English House of Lords, enjoying as it does a large share of the confidence and reverence of the country,—is a time-honoured institution; and would be, perhaps, the best place in which our colonial senators should be placed.—(Loud cheers.) It would be a very good plan, it seems to me, if gentlemen from the colonies who had rendered themselves conspicuous amongst their fellow-subjects, either in politics or otherwise, should have conferred on them life-peerages, by rendering them members of the British

Parliament though not in that branch of the legislature having control of the taxes. (Cheers.) One of the advantages of this scheme would be, that the people of Canada and the other colonies would have resident in London, gentlemen, who, like ambassadors from foreign states, would be able to fix and certify to the position and standing of gentlemen visiting England from those colonies.—(Cheers.) Where that the case, the colonists coming to England would be placed in a far superior position to that which has always been the cause of so much complaint, and would have the 'entree' of English society to which his birth and position entitled him.—(Loud cheers.)"

We are glad that this subject has commanded the attention of, so distinguished a person as Lord Bury.—We know that it has long engaged the attention of eminent Colonists, and it is probable that on no one topic would there be more unanimity in all the Provinces, than upon the desirableness of having in London such a Representative that public men and Colonists might at least be put upon the same footing as distinguished Foreigners are, through means of Ambassadors and Consular Dignities.

But we are unable to endorse Lord Bury's views.—We cannot comprehend how a system of life Peerages, giving Representation in the House of Lords could secure a Representation in Parliament, that could be expected to be beneficial or acceptable to the Colonies. As in the Colonies themselves, but in a far greater ratio, the Commons House is the arena where the great business of the country is disposed of. There, Governments are made and unmade. There, in the people's House, the people look for the initiation and grand discussion of all great measures that effect the people's interests. If the Colonies are to have Parliamentary Representation, there and there ONLY can they have it in fact.

Representation in the House of Lords, by life Peerages would be a "fogymism" of the most marked type—a myth, and nothing more.

If the recipient of such a dignity, were to be personally at the expense of maintaining his position among the old hereditary nobility of England, none but a "millionaire" could hope to attain the position, or afford to become the titled Representative of a Crown Appendant.

If, on the other hand, the Revenues of the Colonies were to be put under contribution to sustain the rank of its representative, then the people must select their own delegate or minister. He must not be placed beyond their control—at least he must be amenable to them directly or indirectly.

A life Peerage once conferred, would place the party so entirely out of the reach of popular influence, that the very object for which it was instituted would almost surely be defeated at the threshold. The sympathy between the Representative abroad, and the great mass of the people at home, ought to be reciprocal and continuous. Their interests must be identical. To make a party three thousand miles away perfectly independent of the people he is to represent, would certainly be to fix a great gulf between them that neither could ever pass.

No, no. We want that every Colony should have a Representative in the Capital of the Empire—a kind of Consular Diplomatic agent, ever ready to forward Colonial interests, to notice his countrymen abroad and promote their interest—and pay them suitable attention—but he must nevertheless be subject to popular influence and control.

Whether it would be wise to accept Representation in the House of Commons if it were conceded to-morrow, is a question upon which there is, and there is room for, a great variety of opinion. It would indeed deserve grave consideration, and ought not to be too hastily decided. But as for life Peerages, ninety nine out of every hundred Colonists, would probably reject such a proposition, at almost a moments consideration.—"Nova Scotian."

DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.—"How does it happen, neighbour B., that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning and knowledge of the world, than mine? They all attend the same school and, for aught I know, joy equal advantages."

"Do you take the newspapers, neighbour A.?"

"No, sir, I do not take them; but I now and then 'borrow' one, just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?"

"Why, sir, they have a great deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them from school, as to withhold from them the newspaper; it is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus, while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised, that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family."

"In truth, neighbour B., I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot well afford the expense."

"Can't afford the expense! What, let me ask, is the value of five or six dollars a year, in comparison with the pleasure and advantages to be derived from a well-conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading, and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society. Oh, don't mention the expense!—Pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.—"Printer's Letter."

DIFFICULTIES OF A FRENCH INVASION.

It has been broadly announced in letter and pamphlet, vehemently declaimed on hustings and at banquet, that an army of 100,000 men could be transported in twelve hours from Paris to Cherbourg. Those who know the facilities of French railways might have some doubts as to the conveyance of such a body in such time with the means at their disposal. But supposing these 100,000 men, with all the material of war, guns, horses, &c., fairly deposited in the Camp de Gare, or at the gates of the dock-yard, the question arises—how are they to reach the shores of England? The Zouavers and Chasseurs de Vincennes are depicted by French writers as leaping and charging on board ships, and carrying them by a grand charge of the bayonets; but we are not called upon to believe that, like the saints of old, they can make a marvellous passage of the channel on their greatcoats. They must be transported, and how? A 100,000 men would require 100 ships of first-class power for themselves alone, besides those for the guns and horses. Calculating the difference of burden and the impossibility of collecting so many large vessels it may be assumed that 200 of one class and the other would be required; and this we believe to be a supply which the naval and maritime resources of France would not be equal to at one effort. Even if they could be furnished, where could they be disposed of at Cherbourg. The Rade and the basins would compel the embarkation of such a body to be a piecemeal affair, even supposing the necessary means to be available.—"Blackwood."

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	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
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30	0	12	0	24	0	30
35	0	12	0	24	0	30
40	0	12	0	24	0	30
45	0	12	0	24	0	30
50	0	12	0	24	0	30
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