

WHAT IS A WOMAN LIKE?

I'll tell you what a woman's like - The sunshine and the shade, The north wind on a winter's night, A zephyr from the glade; A dewdrop which the rosy morn Turns to a sparkling gem, A rosebud now, and then a thorn In nature's diadem.

Like the cypress and the jasmine, Nightshade and the mignonette; Like the willow and the primrose, Ice-plant and violet; Like the larkspur and the lily, The cedar and the vine - Like everything that's opposite, This pretty lady mine!

The shadow hovers o'er her brow, Yet on her lip a smile; Joy drinks the tear-drop from her eye, That sparkled there awhile; The April sunshine and its showers, The moonlight on the sea, The purple clouds or rainbow tints, Can no more change-ful be.

Yet, sooth to say, I cannot tell Which I do prize the most, This lady, when a very witch, Or solemn as a ghost; Her downcast or her sunlit face The fleeting hours beguile; I know not which I love the best, The shadow or the smile. J. K. H.

TRIP ALONG LIGHTLY.

Trip along lightly down by the dingle, Autumn returneth all hazy and chill: Here, where the hedgerow and forest commingle, Soft be your footfall and silent your will. Nature is moaning the leaves too are falling, Just as the tears of the sorrowful fall; Rocking and bending as if they were calling Unto the fallen to answer their call.

Trip along lightly, the damp air is moving, Heavy and dull as onward it streams; Autumnal aspects have something worth loving, Something to linger with memories dreams. What though there's nothing around thee retaining Aught of its hue but the bright evergreen? Trip along lightly, and mark that the waning Still has a glory in yon golden screen.

Trip along lightly over the dying, Clothing the earth with their beautiful hue; Think you the leaflets so plentiful flying Come as a warning in silence to you? Unto thy feet the decay'd ones are clinging, Earthy and damp is the smell which they bring. Trip along lightly, for violets were springing Here when in gladness you welcomed the Spring. J. E. THOMPSON

(From the Express, Oct. 17.)

We learn that EDWARD ARCHIBALD, Esq., late Attorney general of this colony, has lately received the highly important and lucrative appointment of British Consul at New York.

Her Majesty's government could not have made a more suitable appointment than that of Mr. ARCHIBALD to the important and highly responsible office of British Consul at New York. It is that of the right man to the right place. This recognition of the valuable services of Mr. ARCHIBALD will prove highly gratifying to his numerous friends in this Colony, where he resided so many years, and where his talents and urbanity, and the integrity of his character secured him such general respect. It is well known to all who have made themselves acquainted with the history of the negotiations which resulted in the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, that that Treaty was based upon the valuable Fishery Report of Mr. ARCHIBALD to his Excellency Sir GASPARD LE MERCHANT; and it will be readily admitted that it would have been well for the Imperial Government had his judicious suggestions in reference to the French claims to participate in our Labrador fisheries, received the attention to which they were entitled.

The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States having been now for some time in successful operation, resulting in largely increased and profitable commercial intercourse between the British North American Provinces and the States, it is a befitting recognition of the services of the gentleman whose practical sagacity indicated the mutual concessions subsequently agreed upon between Lord ELGIN and the American Secretary of State, that he should receive the appointment of British Consul at the commercial metropolis of the United States, especially when his varied acquirements so eminently qualify him for the office.

We trust this is a permanent and not an acting appointment. We are aware that there is a system of promotion in consular as in diplomatic appointments; but though this may be well

enough as a general rule, the higher role of the public good, in the present day has not unfrequently broken in upon the older system of routine; and if the duties of important public offices are to be efficiently discharged, and talents retained in the service of the country, the days of mere routine must be numbered

[FROM THE COURIER.]

THE MUTINY AT DINAPORE AND THE DISASTER AT ARRAH.

The following narrative is from the Calcutta Englishman:— On the arrival of a detachment of Her Majesty's 37th at Dinapore en route to Ghazapore, the Brigadier-General took that opportunity of removing from the magazine (which was most imprudently built near the native lines) all the percussion caps and nearly all the ball cartridges to the Artillery Barracks. Some Sepoys immediately cried out, "They are removing our ammunition; stop it, and kill the officers." It is said the Assistant Adjutant-General, on hearing this ordered the guns to be brought forward, but the order was almost immediately countermanded! Soon after the General sent a message to the mutineers, at 6 or 7 a. m., that if they did not deliver up peaceably by 4 p. m., the ammunition, he would punish them; thus the mutineers had about nine hours' time to arrange their plans of attack, &c. It seems they spent that time in filling their pouches with cartridges, and in sneaking off in small numbers out of cantonments.—This move was not known till about half-past 2 o'clock, when signals were fired from the outpost stationed in the European Hospital.

The alarm being sounded, the guns, six in number, went out and found the "Jacks" had got a start of a mile, after whom they sent some round shot, which seemed to have had no effect for, probably not more than one of the rebels were injured. Two companies of mutineers took to boats, with the intention of calling in on the station of bankpore and the city of Patna, but their intentions were frustrated by the execution of the rifles of Her Majesty's 37th from the shore and on board the steamer. The steamer's guns likewise opened upon them and not a soul of those afloat lived to see Patna, though their corpses must have passed the city in numbers. The rifle practice was superb, almost every ball knocking a mutineer into the water. Those who kept to the land bolted in a south westerly direction, and it is supposed they will skirt the river Soanne, and cross it at some distant point, and then push on for the Grand Trunk Road, and try their luck at Buxar and Ghazapore.

The Brigadier-General, when the cannonading commenced, it is said, very imprudently left the station for the steamer and the cantonment was under no command; every officer acted independently and to the best of his judgment, and consequently matters were at sixes and sevens. It is fortunate for us that the Sepoys were such arrant cowards, for had they made a stand there was no one to give the necessary orders, and the cantonments and the whole province of Behar would have been at the mercy of the mutineers.

Fears are now entertained for the residents of Mozafferpore and Chupra, as also of Bhaugulpore, where the 5th Irregulars are shaky. We must have more Europeans at Patna; eighty men and two guns are here, but this is not enough.

(FROM THE MORNING POST Oct 20.)

EXTRACTS FROM LATEST DATES.

There is no really later intelligence from India, but interesting details from the last mails continue to be published.

General Havelock has resumed his march on Lucknow.

Small detachments of British troops were being sent overland by the route.

Gen. Reid died before Delhi.

Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta, it was understood, had reference to the transfer of the Indian troops to China.

Another mutiny in one of the native regiments at Bombay had been suppressed.

Great fears were felt for the Indigo district.

The merchants of Calcutta had sent a strong petition to the Queen, to take the control of the Indian empire into the hands of the British government.

Gen. Banks, who commanded in the recent engagement at Lucknow, was killed.

The government evinces increased activity in sending reinforcements to India, and the proffer of the European and American Company's steamers for the overland route had been accepted by the India Company.

Hong Kong dates are to the 26th July, and are unimportant.

From Shanghai the dates are in the 15th Teas were coming forward, and a large supply was anticipated if the route continued open.

The street preaching in Belfast has been stopped. On Sunday there was considerable excitement, but only a slight disturbance.

It is formally denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia. It is believed that

both France and Russia side with Denmark in the question of the Ducies.

The session of the States General of Holland has commenced. In the King's speech it was stated that the question of the abolition of slavery in the West India Colonies would be again brought before the Chambers.

The workmen of Ghent were on a strike, and a rising was feared.

It was believed that the crisis in the Spanish Ministry was over, and that there would be no change in the Cabinet. The cause of the trouble was the Queen's refusal to remove Concha from the Governorship of Cuba.

Monetary affairs in Austria continued very unsatisfactory.

A reconciliation between Austria and Russia was spoken of.

The Evangelical Alliance at Berlin adjourned on the 17th ult.

During a storm four vessels had been sunk in the harbor of Gata, and at the same time forty-two lives lost.

The Norwegians have accepted the proposition to take the nominal Crown Prince of Sweden for a Regent.

The cholera was raging in the Noth of Europe. England refuses to give up the Island of Perrin (or Penang) to Turkey.

The Moldavian elections were largely in favor of a Union.

Deplorable Position of China.—China, as well as India, appears to be in a deplorable position. The following extract, in regard to the former country, appears in a Paris paper:—"The last accounts received in Paris from China by way of Kjachta, presents a deplorable picture of the state of the capital and of the southern provinces of the empire. Trade is almost completely annihilated, and the distress among the population is increasing in an alarming manner. The government has issued iron money to pay the public servants, and for the purchase of corn; but it requires the taxes to be paid in silver."

(FROM THE TIMES.)

THE HERO OF BENARES AND ALLAHABAD.

It is generally known that Colonel Neill, who is mentioned in the accounts from India as having saved Benares and Allahabad—an act of courage which Dr. Duff says in his published letter required the spirit and energy of a Clive—is the eldest son of the late Colonel Smith Neill of Swindrigemuir, to which property he succeeded. During the war in the Crimea he held an important command at Kertch and Yenikale, as general officer in the Turkish Contingent. He returned to India just in time to receive orders to advance with his regiment, the 1st Madras Fusiliers, to the disturbed district. We have been favoured by a friend with the following particulars, illustrative of the vigour and decision shown by this gallant officer. On his arrival at the Calcutta railway station, he desired the station-master to detain the train until his regiment came up. His request was refused, whereupon Colonel Neill placed a guard over the whole of the officials, and a sentry on the engine, with orders to shoot the engineer if he attempted to move, and only release them when the soldiers were seated in the train. On reaching Benares, he found one regiment in actual rebellion, and two regiments, one Sikh Infantry and one of Irregular Cavalry, in a very unsatisfactory state, being, in fact, on the point of mutiny. He instantly marched down 180 men, all of his regiment who had arrived, and weary as they were after their journey, to the native lines, and ordered the native troop to parade, which they did. He then ordered them to lay down their arms, which they refused to do. Without a moment's hesitation, he ordered his 180 men to fire, on which the rebels broke line and fled, although some of them returned fire. Colonel Neill, having seen a sergeant shoot his commanding officer, he had him seized and hanged on the spot. This was on the 4th of June. After that he proceeded to Allahabad, where after some fighting, he was equally successful in restoring serenity and order. By the last accounts he was on the eve of starting to relieve the garrison at Cawnpore.—Scottish Guardian.

The Arctic Expedition.—The prosperous commencement of this gallant undertaking is thus stated in a letter to the Times by Mr. R. Collinson, dated Tuesday:—"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that letters have been received from Capt. McIntock, in the Fox, at Baaf's River, in Greenland, where he put in for the purpose of sending home M. Lewis, one of his crew, who was seized with spitting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him to leave the Arctic regions as soon as possible. In point of time he is fifteen days in advance of Capt. Inglefield in his memorable voyage of 1852. The vessel is found to answer admirably well, and by means of steam forced her way through the pack into Frederickshoal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Baaf's River, off the entrance to which they met the Danish vessel bound to Copenhagen. Capt. McIntock, after touching at Disco, intends passing through the Wargat Straite and calling at Proven and Upernavic for dogs. The Danes report that the winter has been a very stormy one, which will have the effect of breaking the

ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear.

The European and American Steam Company have offered their fleet of eight powerful screw steamers to the East India Company, to keep up a stream of military reinforcements to India by way of Suez; four vessels to ply between England and Alexandria, and four from Suez to Bombay. The ships are all of about the same capacity, and it is calculated that the fleet could convey 2,200 men per month, each shipment of 1,100 men reaching Bombay in forty-five days. Of course the fleet could bring home invalids as rapidly and comfortably. Four of the steamers are now on their way to Calcutta via the Cape and these could be employed on the Suez and Bombay line.

THE FALL OF LUCKNOW NOT CONFIRMED.

A letter has been received in this city from the reliable firm of Foster, Rogers & Co., Calcutta, dated August 10, two days after the regular English mail was made up. The letter makes no mention of any news regarding Lucknow, except that General Havelock had received some reinforcements and was advancing towards that place. The besieged at Arrah had been saved—and it had cost three hundred lives to do it. The Bengal expected in five days, it is thought would bring troops from Malta.

On Monday last, the wreck of a large boat, newly painted, a white streak after a long voyage, drove past Cape Spear. The wind had prevailed from the north-ward for some days before, and the probability is that the boat was coming from one of our northern ports. It is feared that the crew have perished.—Ibid.

Information has recently been received here respecting a case of death which took place last winter at Lizard's Harbor, Swillingate, under very extraordinary circumstances. It appears that a young woman named Randle was, one morning in February, found dead in bed without previous illness; she was the servant of a planter named Small, and how he is regarded in connexion with her death appears from the verdict of a Coroner's Inquest held on the occasion, which substantially charged him with manslaughter. This case, strange to say, was not brought before the Court, at its late sessions at Twillingate, and appears now to have come to light almost accidentally—a circumstance which the authorities of the locality should lose no time and spare no pains in explaining. The government, with a view to that rigid investigation so obviously demanded, have appointed Mr. Ploasant magistrate of Harbor Grace, to proceed to Twillingate forthwith. While the matter is thus pending we shall abstain from further comment.—N.Y.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—A Yankee, on a walking in Virginia, at Wheeling, while to him self a talking, experienced a feeling strange, strange, painful, and alarming; from his knees, he suddenly discovered, he was covered over with bees. They rested on his eyelids, and pricked upon his nose, they colonised his peaked face, and swarmed upon his clothes. In a very short time, he was crawling up his trousers, and filled his ears with tears. Did he yell like an hyena? Did he holler like a loon? Was he scer'd, and did he cut and run? or did the critter—swoon? Ne'er a one. He wasn't scer'd a mite; he never swoons or hollers, but he nived 'em to a nut-seg tight and sold 'em for two dollars.

In giving a man the "cold shoulder," do you "cut" him when you "meet" him?

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, although 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.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

Is Edited and Published every wednesday, morning by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office water-street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELL Esq.

TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance.

22

Vol

Office

The Board of Public Works has contracted for the construction of a new road, to be built by the Secretary of the Roads, and to be worked by the workmen of the city.

NOT

THE notice on the part of the Board of Public Works, was out by one of the clerks, and the notice was not published in the paper.

Board

BBEC the Carbene John's support Grace.

Is now the City of Toronto, should forward time has tion of a Mr. PA

Pric the Harbours

BY His Pres

A Sh

Two ge Ten se land (last d

May 7th