

INDIA.

(FROM THE WEEKLY GUARDIAN, March 12.)

The Bombay mail has put us in possession of the details of the intelligence communicated briefly by telegraph last week. The accounts reach to the 9th of February. We quote from the papers the particulars of the relief, by Sir Hugh Rose's movable column, of the long-beleaguered fort of Saugor, which had been in perilous circumstances since the month of June, upwards of a hundred and twenty women and children having been shut up in that place. On its march from Sehore, near Bhopal, taking Phalsa in the way, General Bose's column captured the fort of Ratghur, a place of considerable strength, to the south-west of Saugor, and which the rebels gave out was provisioned for a year's siege. The whole operation occupied four days. Early in the morning of the fifth, the rebel garrison were discovered swinging themselves over the walls by ropes, and scrambling down the precipice upon which the fortress is built, the more resolute having previously attempted in vain to make a rush through the main gate. The two ringleaders were hanged, the women and children of the rebels were treated by our troops with the utmost kindness. Saugor was relieved without opposition, but twenty rebels were executed. The Rajpootana force, under General Roberts, was not less successful in the north-west, in seizing Awah, one of the strongest fortified towns in that territory. Regular preparations were made for besieging the place, and the walls were breached during a terrific hurricane, accompanied by thunder and lightning; but the garrison escaped amidst the darkness and tempest. The Enemy's artillery and 170 prisoners fell into the hands of our troops. The Commander-in-Chief was at Futteyghur, accumulating an overwhelming force for his contemplated descent upon the Oude rebel army, which was being surrounded by a chain of posts, and his movement was expected to take place towards the end of February.

THE WORK TO BE DONE IN OUDE.

The Times' Bombay correspondent writes:—The great central fire of the insurrection is to be compressed within the limits of Oude and Rohilcond, and there to be trodden out to its last smouldering cinder. It would not suffice that every body of armed rebels in the open field should be dissipated, or every vaulted stronghold laid low. Great as these gains would be they still are not all that we require. We seek that within the limits of these two great provinces the revolt should be not merely broken, but annihilated. No fugitive bands must be permitted to straggle back across the Gogra or the Ganges, and spread desolation anew in districts that have so lately, with great toil and bloodshed, been relieved of their hateful presence. In a word, the insurgents now in Oude must not be allowed to get out, and those now hovering on the external frontier must not be allowed to get in. Hence the necessity of drawing a continuous and powerful cordon round the province before striking the great blow at its mutinous occupants. How well this has been done a very few words will suffice, with a reference to the map, to explain. Sir Colin Campbell was on the 28th of January, still encamped with his powerful force of all arms at Futteyghur, a grand central position, from which he was able to observe at once Rohilcond, Oude, and the Doah. Above him was about to move down upon the upper waters of the Ganges a column from Lahore, commanded by Neville Chamberlain as Brigadier. Below him, along the Ganges frontier of Oude by Cawnpore and Futteyghur to Allahabad, are bodies of English and Sikh troops watching every ghat, or place of passage, of the river. Then upwards from Allahabad on the eastern frontier of the rebel province are three columns of European soldiers and the victorious Ghoorka battalions of Jung Bahadoor. Thus when the revolted stations of Rohilcond, Moradabad, Barilly, and Shabjehanpore have successively been recovered when advancing into Oude, the Commander-in-Chief has once again and for the last time, gathered to himself the gallant defenders of the Alumbagh, and has reduced to a heap of ruins the long resisting rebel capital, the survivors of the great slaughter broken and dispersed, will find no line of escape unguarded by their watchful enemy, save where, on their northern frontier, the pestilential jungles of the Terral afford an inhospitable shelter, scarcely less terrible than the bayonets of the English or the knives of the Ghoorkas.

Have you heard that before Sir Colin entered Futteyghur, he sent a *canny* message to the wealthy shroffs, &c., in the city, "that if they did not give up all the wealthy Mussulmans who had been foremost against us, he would order the town to be sacked;" this had the desired effect, for the following morning the Nawab's Prime Minister was sent into camp tied down on a charpoy! Preparatory to this gentleman being hung, the Highlanders made him partake heartily of swine's flesh!—*Englishman*, January 19.

**ROUMOURED DIFFICULTIES WITH FRANCE.**—Already there are rumours of angry conferences, both in Paris and in London, resulting from the change of policy. It is now felt that there was more wisdom, and we will add, more of true dignity and courage, in the calmness of Lord Palmerston's attitude. The man who never faltered in the Russian war till the flag of England came out victorious from the strife; the man who twice within the last eighteen months threw the agis of England over Turkey, and induced both France and Russia to listen to justice, was not likely at the present moment to show what is called the white feather. But it will be found that, whilst not afraid to fight, when stern necessity commands, he was also the enemy to war and the friend to peace. When the debate was going on which ended in his defeat, it was proposed to adjourn till Monday, in the hope of obtaining more votes, but he refused, saying, "I am engaged in a delicate and difficult negotiation, and if the House of Commons believes that I cannot conduct it to an end without danger to the honour of the country, it is time to place the Government in other hands." That catastrophe has happened. The negotiation is now in the hands of Lord Derby and Malmesbury. We wish them well through it, but it would be idle to conceal the fact that difficulties have already risen, and that the Emperor of the French is pushed forward by a power which he finds it no easy task to control. We believe that as yet every attempt to answer Count Walewski's despatch has failed, simply because the consequences of an answer may be big with events which both Louis Napoleon and Lord Derby would willingly avert.—*London Record*.

**LADIES IN LUCKNOW.**—Perhaps you have not heard that three ladies are known to be in Lucknow, where they are confined in one small room, but protected by a Vaikal. Two of them are the widows of officers who have fallen; but it is supposed that they have not heard of the death of their husbands. A letter from one of those has reached its destination; it was affecting to find that the writer had lost all note of the passage of time, asking when it would be Christmas? As soon as Sir James Outram became aware of the facts, he offered the rebels £15,000 for their ransom, which Lord Canning immediately doubled.—*Calcutta correspondent of the Examiner*.

**ARRIVAL FROM INDIA.**—The Pera, which arrived at Southampton on Friday from Alexandria with the heavy portion of the Indian mails, also brought a number of officers wounded at Lucknow and Cawnpore, and some ladies who shared the perils of the famous siege of the former place. Among them were Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson, the wife and daughter of the gallant Brigadier who fell at the head of the 64th regiment in Windham's fatal actions; Captain Grant of the 9th Lancers, Lieutenant Chailton, Harmer, Clerly, of the 34th regiment; Lieutenant Knight, of the 90th Light Infantry; Captain Cornwall, 93rd Highlanders; Lieut. Gilry, 88th Regiment; Captain the Honourable L. B. Mills and Ensign Travers, of the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade; Captain Anderson 46th Regiment, N. I.; and Captain Saunders, of the 70th Regiment.

**LATE QUEEN OF OUDE.**—A handsome mausoleum is to be erected in the Mussulman cemetery at Pere la Chaise over the remains of the Queen of Oude, by command of Mirza Mahomed Hamid.

**A HERO.**—The son of Captain Horatio Ross of Rossie Castle Perthshire, a youth scarcely twenty, on a civil appointment in India, was studying languages in the country when he heard the mutineers were approaching. Accompanied by his native teacher only, he set out in search of the Sepoys, and coming to a narrow but dangerous ford, he concealed himself in the jungle, with the trembling moonshine behind him to await them. The mutineers approached, 3000 strong; and young Ross, an unerring shot, levelled his rifle at the entrance to the ford. No sooner did the first sepoy put his foot on the edge of the stream than he fell dead; another followed, and instantly dropped—a third, a fourth, till at length the panic-stricken army retreated in disorder, leaving young Ross' alone in his glory."

From the Press.

The re-elections of her Majesty's Ministers have been the principal subject of interest in the past week. The various addresses delivered to their constituents by the noblemen and gentlemen who have recently accepted office ought surely to be satisfactory to the nation. They appeal to the two qualities which every Englishman is more or less conscious of possessing—the love of the Anglo-Saxon race for pressing onward; and the reverence of the British people for their traditions and institutions. To ourselves, however, who for nearly five years have given our consistent support to the Conservative party, it is a matter of peculiar gratification to find on their accession to office so many of

the views we have been in the habit of enforcing accepted and corroborated. The great mystification which has been effected through the medium of the term "Liberal," and the fact that neither is Conservatism essentially obstructive nor progress essentially Wiggish, have been exposed and illustrated in the speeches of Lord DERBY and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON. The views we have steadily put forward on the subject of Parliamentary parties have been succinctly and eloquently repeated by the learned Judge-advocate, and the policy we have recommended in relation both to China and to India has been stamped with the approval both of the Premier himself and his able and popular son. On domestic legislation, the reform Bill, and the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, enough has been said to satisfy reasonable expectants. Lord DERBY has frankly declared, as Mr. DISRAELI has often declared before him, that he could have been well satisfied had no new Reform Bill been demanded; and they both ground this opinion, not on the fact that any great principle is at stake in the giving or the withholding such a measure, but simply on this,—that perpetual political change is injurious to the national character and the healthy working of the Constitution. As, however, no principle is at stake, and since, as Lord DERBY admirably laid down, it is highly undesirable that promises should be continually held out in speeches from the Throne which are never realised, he has judged it not inconsistent with his duty as the Leader of the Conservative party to prepare such a measure of Reform against next session as may offer some chance of finally concluding the question. Of the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, Lord STANLEY has pointedly declared that the present Ministry are in no way committed to Lord PALMERSTON'S own measure, and do not intend to be bound by its provisions. Acting on the opinion of Lord CAMPBELL, that the law as it stands is sufficient for all our purposes, they will wait the issue of proceedings now pending, before they introduce any measure to the consideration of the House.

Had they refused to support the first reading of Lord PALMERSTON'S Bill, they would have become liable to the charge of hostility to the Emperor NAPOLEON. But had they also refused to support the amendment of Mr. GIBSON they would have done worse, and have incurred the charge of indifference to the dignity of Great Britain. They supported the first reading of the Bill for the sake of one principle—they supported Mr. GIBSON'S amendment for the sake of another. But the first vote did not pledge them to adopt the measure of Lord PALMERSTON any more than the second did to abstain from any measure of their own. The present Government must be prepared for the fictitious calumnies, and the unfounded imputations, circulated by an angry enemy. But the Conspiracy to Murder Bill will not be the same as Lord PALMERSTON'S, let the *Times* be as rampant as it will. The question, we believe, will be referred to the Judges. But the Conservatives are free to choose their own course, and we doubt not will succeed in settling the present difficulty in a manner consistent with the honour of their country, and the friendship of the French nation.

**A ROYAL PRINTER.**—In compliance with an old custom in the Prussian royal family, every Prince must learn a trade, and that of compositor was the one chosen by His Royal Highness Prince Frederic-William.

We regret to announce the loss of the steamer *Dawnless*, which on her return into this harbor, after towing out a vessel, about 4 o'clock on Thursday last, was run upon Cahill's rock in the Narrows, and sunk in five minutes. There were several persons on board, and their escape, we learn, was a narrow one, so quickly did the steamer fill and go down. She has rendered excellent service as a tug from the day of her arrival last season, having been admirably suited for her work; and she cannot fail to be missed by the shipping interest here. [N.F.L.D.]

We observe that Mr. Hogsett, with no doubt a tender regard for the Speaker, (who we regret to think is not the most robust), has asked leave to bring in a bill to provide for a Deputy Speaker. There may be some reason in this movement, and in the event of the house being unanimous on the subject, we hope that as there appears to be a desire on the part of certain members to economize, the appointment of Deputy will not inflict any additional draw upon the tin, but that office, dignified as it is, may be accepted for the "honour and glory" of the thing.—*Times*.

Captain de La Roncier le Noury, who has been appointed to the command of the French naval station at Newfoundland, is charged to renew the proposition of an exchange of territory which the Legislature of Newfoundland had rejected. The Captain is to sail for his destination in the *Cassendi* at the end of this month. We earnestly hope the Legislature of Newfoundland will not suffer itself to be cajoled.—*New York Alacon*, March 13.—[AND we sincerely hope the people of Newfoundland will teach him that they are not to be trifled with, whatever the Legislature may do.] ED. L.L.D.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7th 1858.

We observe with less surprise than regret that the French Government are not disposed to yield the advantage which was gained over our British and Colonial diplomatists last year, in the matter of our Newfoundland Fishery rights. The more we reflect upon this subject the more we are impressed with the belief that the Colonial Minister had been led to calculate upon the support of our Newfoundland Ministers for the ratification of those extraordinary concessions which the French well know how to prize, however unconscious our patriotic Premier might have then been to their value.

Mr. Labouchere openly expressed his disappointment at the absence of our delegate from London on the occasion, a disappointment which he could not have experienced if previous consultation had not warranted the expectation that our Prime Minister at least would be present on the occasion, and on the part of our Government sanction the proceeding; furthermore it is known that Mr. Labouchere, heard with surprise almost amounting to amazement, that our Ministry had turned round, and become opposed to the convention.

Is it reasonable to suppose that such an experienced minister as Mr. Labouchere, would have gone so far to involve the Imperial Government in such a dilemma, as to engage in positive terms to an arrangement with a powerful ally, which could not be constitutionally fulfilled without the sanction of our Colonial Government—unless the Chief of that Government had been previously consulted? The idea is preposterous.

When to that is added the reluctance, nay the positive refusal of ministers to give their sanction to the Address to the Queen against additional concessions to the French, and the secrecy which was observed by those ministers for months after they had been made aware of the concessions complained of, and bearing in mind despatch No. 66 which they so heartily endorsed—when all this is summed up we submit to the Attorney General himself whether there is not a sufficient case made out to go to the grand inquest of the country.

On Thursday last a goodly portion of this generally sombre community became exuberantly excited by the intelligence, that the Hon. T. H. Ridley, had been married to Miss Darling, niece of our late Governor on the 19 Feb., at Jamaica. Particulars were not received by telegraph, but a simple intimation of the above was sufficient to cause an extraordinary display of bunting throughout the harbor, and the continuous discharge of great and small arms by the numerous members of the Messrs Ridley's establishment; we understand that champagne was liberally dispensed on the occasion, and that the young men, with their friends availed themselves of the opportunity for a regular jollification. Health and Happiness, to the Bride and Bridegroom, say we.

shipping intelligence.

CLEARED.  
April 2—Belle, Brooks, Brazils.  
3—Friends, Jean, West Indies.  
Ridley & Sons.  
April—5 "Punton," Mills, Pernambuco, Fish.  
Punton & Munu.

THE STEAMER ELLEN GISBORNE,

Re-built, re-fitted and enlarged, will commence running in Conception Bay on TUESDAY April 13th.  
Particulars of route will be given in future advertisements.  
Fares reduced to 6s. After Cabin; 4s. Fore, Cabin.  
GEORGE MAKINSON.  
Harbor Grace, March 22nd, 1858.

Ridley

Have received large and well

Manufa

Suitable

a ge

Sto

March 25

DAGU

T. A.

Begs respectfully Harbor Grace the Daguerreotype, in the Dance Hall on Monday. Prices from 3

ON

PUNTON

Are now landing

950 B

150 c

50 c

20 b

TC

h ich will

Harbor

Jan, 9th 1858

Ridley

Have just landed

1200 Br

Stro

Ex 7h

300 Brls

50 do. F

30 do. C

100 Keg

Dec. 8th.

PUNTON

he cargo of the

amb

1140 Ba

B

250 Fir

B

An additional sup

Now land

fr

200 Bar

F

550 do.

F

Selling off

Nov. 24th,