

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AT KENILWORTH.

Make way, the Queen advances,
Stand forth with spear and lance,
While heralds cry, and pennons fly,
Begin the morrice-dance.
And let the minstrel deftly
Attune his sylvan lyre;
For surely 'tis a glorious day
To wake the poet's ire.

Make way, the Queen advances,
Fly, heralds, fly with speed!
See with what grace and majesty,
She reins her prancing steed.
Wave higher yet the banner,
And wider still unfurl;
For by her side, in princely pride,
Rides Leicester's gallant Earl.

And poet's lays proclaim his praise,
The favourite of the day;
While round about, 'mid laugh, and shout,
The merry minstrels play,
And courtiers bow before him,
And pages bend the knee,
And all confess his happiness,
Lord of that pageantry.

I will not call thee happy,
Queen of the prosperous reign!
I will not wish those golden days
Were ours to live again.
For under waving banner,
And under plumed crest,
And under knighthood's glittering star,
Was many an aching breast,

I will not call thee happy,
Though thousands called thee fair;
And flattering tongues pronounced thee
young,
When age had blanched thy hair.
I will not call thee happy,
When beauty woke thy hate;
Nor all the power of regal dower,
Could make thee truly great.

I will not call thee happy,
Though wonderful thy skill
To rule thy people wisely,
And bend them to thy will;
Eor one thing still was wanting,
A faithful heart and tried,
To love thee for thyself alone,
Without thy regal pride.

'Tis thus I call HER happy,
Who wields the sceptre now,
Who feels the bliss of childhood's kiss,
Upon a mother's brow.
And long may she be happy,
Who lives that woman's life,
Beneath the splendour of a crown,
A loved and honoured Wife!

THE ADMIRABLE REPLY OF CAPT. W. HUDSON, COMMANDING U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, TO THE ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Honorable Gentlemen:

I am at a loss for words to say how much I thank you for the kind feelings and welcome you have expressed in my regard and that of the officers associated with me in the great national event now happily accomplished. It is quite true, gentlemen, we have endeavoured to do our duty on the occasion,—but after all, we were mere instruments in the hands of an all-directing Providence who willed that His good work should be done, and was pleased to employ our humble agency. To that Power to whom nothing is impossible, is due all gratitude and thanksgiving.

And from this great work of Telegraphic junction, I hope with you, gentlemen, for the best fruits to the civilized world. To Great Britain and America especially it will surely prove a bond of the closest union. We are already united by a common origin, common interests, common language, and common aims—Britain and America, the nations to whom above all others, the world looks for the defence and protection of freedom—but by this wonderful link now laid along the sea's deep bed we are made one in a still more perfect identity. Believe me, gentlemen, this well-cemented connexion will not be soon or easily disturbed, whatever diplomatists may say. I know well the feelings on both sides, and I am firmly persuaded that the talk of differences between us is just the language of diplomacy and no more. To be sure, we may have our family jars, like most other families, but we have always known how to settle them amicably, and we shall now know still better. And besides, in all countries where civilization and education are rightly extended, whatever kings and rulers may desire, there is an unseen power behind the throne, and this power is on the side of peace and all the inter-

ests which peace promotes.

In the work just done, gentlemen, British and Americans have been, as you know, associated from the beginning to the end—and, I assure you, we have known no shades of distinction—we have been all British and all Americans, and most nobly and fully have the officers and men of the British service done their parts, and proud are we to acknowledge it. We have also to own gratefully the unbounded kindness and hospitalities extended to us in England and Ireland during our late stay. Words cannot convey all we feel in return, nor shall we ever cease to remember them with all our hearts.

I have often heard of your colony in connexion with the enterprise, and I trust, gentlemen, the result may tend to prosper the interests you represent. Newfoundland took the first part in it, and Great Britain and America joined her, and now she is the very heart and focus through which their current of union runs—truly a proud position, one of such hope and promise as prompts my sincere congratulations to you all.

Again, honorable gentlemen, for myself and my officers, I beg to thank you for all your kindness.

(From Willmer, July 31.)

EAST INDIA HOUSE DESPATCH.

FURTHER DETAILS.

To J. D. Dickens, Esq., India House,
From Allahabad, June 24, 1858.
From F. Edmondstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

OUDE.

Sir H. Grant, on the 18 June, attacked a large body of the rebels at Nawabgunge, on the Fuzabad road, and after a hard fight dispersed them, killing 600 men and capturing six guns, the Rajah of Airovhe, one of the leaders, being among the slain.

Rajah Khan Singh is being attacked in his fort at Shahjunge, but the rebels have as yet made no impression upon it. The Rajah has applied to Government for ammunition and funds, which will be supplied to him.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES (BENARES DIVISION.)

The district of Azimghur and Ghazepore have been again disorganised, owing to the presence of rebels from Jugdespore. The main body under Ummer Ghummer, on the approach of Brigadier Douglass, abandoned Ghummer, and fled southwards; but several large parties recrossed the Ganges, and made for Oude, burning most of the Government though (?) and fustreds (?), and plundering many large towns on their way.

The rest of the Benares division is quiet.

GORUCKPORE DISTRICT.

The column under Major Cox, which relieved the Rajah Wu Bansee, joined by the followers of that Chief, pursued the rebels under Mehmeed Dassin across the Frontier into Oude and on their return attacked and drove the rebels out of the west at Amorba.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

This division is quite quiet, with the exception of the frontier Pergunnahs of the Allahgahad district which has been some what disturbed.

A large marauding party was attacked and dispersed near Soram by a small force sent out by Brigadier Richer (?); 13 men were killed and 11 taken prisoners in a charge made by the 6th Madras light cavalry.

The Banda district is setting down quietly.

AGRA DIVISION.

Some excitement prevailed in the southern frontier of the Agra, Mynpoorie, and Atawah districts, caused by the state of affairs in Gwahor, but the rapid movement of troops on Gwahor from all sides, and the vigorous measures adopted by Sir Hugh Rose, issuing in the recapture of the town and fort of Gwahor on the 20th instant, have restored confidence and tranquillity.

Fewing, the rebel Rajah of dynposhie, has surrendered himself to the magistrate of Etawas (qv. Etawah?) on a guarantee of his life. The Decrut division is quite peaceful.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

The districts of Bodahow, Bignour, and Moradabad are quiet. A band of rebels has been routed near Beheree, in the Bareilly district by a small column of the Rohilcund force and Kutoe police levies, under Captain Costoman; 70 rebels were killed.

The notorious Moulvie, Ahmedoolle Fakkan, of Fyzadad and Lucknow, has been killed in the Shahjehanpoore district, at Prwean, which place he had attacked with 5000 men.

BENGAL.

The rebels under Ummer Singh, who were driven out of the Jugdespote jungles by Sir Edward Lugare, and had at first made Cawler poore district, have retraced their steps, and are spreading over the eastern side of Bengal, plundering and burning all villages whose inhabitants

they suppose to be well affected.

The station of Gyahas has been reinforced by 300 Madras Rifles. Her Majesty's 77th regiment, 599 strong, had arrived from Australia and will be immediately moved up to Dinapore. A wing of the 2nd battalion 60 Rifles has been sent to Decca, Central India.

GWALIOR.

On the 16th of June the Central India field force, from the east, and the Sepree brigade from the south, had concentrated around Gwalior.

On the 17th four guns were taken by the Sepree brigade.

On the 18th the Ranree of Jhansi was killed. On the 19th the town and palace of Gwalior were taken by Sir Hugh Rose, after an action which lasted five hours and a half.

The fort was successfully stormed next day by a detachment of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry. Their brave leader, Lieutenant Rose was killed.

A column of horse artillery and cavalry, under Brigadier-General Napier, was sent in pursuit of the rebels; and Colonel Riddell's column from Dholepore was directed by Sir Hugh Rose to cross the Chumbul, and pursue the fugitives. Brigadier-General Napier, overtook them on the 21st near Goura-Allipore, on the old Bombay road, defeated them, captured 25 guns, and cut up a considerable number. Tantia Toppe Balaras and the Nawab of Binda have, it is believed, escaped. Brigadier Napier has continued the pursuit towards Jabulpore.

On the 20th June Sir H. Rose and Sir R. Hamilton conducted the Maharajah of Gwalior to his palace. The streets through which they passed were lined with immense crowds, who received the Maharajah with every appearance of attachment.

The Baiza Race, with the family Scindia, returned under the escort of the Sepree brigade, and are now in the palace with the Maharajah.

NAGPORE.

Yenkut Rao, the rebel zemindar of Arpegle in the Chanda district, has been captured by the followers of the zemindaree Anirae.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A Statement lately made that the fatal indisposition which results from the bite of a mad dog, and some other animals affected in the same way, might be prevented by supplying the canine race with the means of quenching their thirst in the public thoroughfares, has probably resulted from the erroneous idea that heat and want of water produces rabies. Dr. J. Hunter says that in the hot Island of Jamaica, where dogs are very numerous, not one was known to go mad during a period of forty years.—(Transactions for the improvement of Medical Knowledge.) At Aleppo, where these animals perish in great numbers from want of food and water, and the heat of the climate, the distemper is said to be unknown. There is another false notion of a very dangerous tendency prevalent in regard to the disease, rabies, as it appears in the canine race. The peculiar symptom (fear of water) which often attends the complaint in the human subject has been applied to the disease in the dog, and those distinguished by the same name, hydrophobia. This, however, is a misnomer, for mad dogs have no dread or fear of liquid; on the contrary, in a rapid state they are very partial to water; and it has been proved by experiments, of which an account is given in Magendie's Journal, (T.S., p. 328,) that sheep, when rabid have not any dread of water, but frequently drink without the appearance of aversion. A rabid wolf, at Frejus, swam across several rivers.—(Darbuc Rebucll Period. d' Gbeere, vol. 4.) Du'onaish has seen mad dogs drink without difficulty, and plentifully.—(Hist. de la Soc. Med., an, 1780) Rabid animals will also sometimes eat. Thus the wolf which bit so many persons in Meyne in 1718, was found the next morning devouring a shepherd's dog; and Dr. Gilman (on the Bite of a Rabid Dog) speaks of a dog which was not considered to be mad, because it ate and drank well; but, as it seemed indisposed, it was killed, though not before it had bitten a man, who afterwards died of hydrophobia. Another erroneous idea prevails that every mad dog must be furious. In the greater number of instances there is not much of that savage fury expected by the generality of persons. The facts and authorities quoted will perhaps be accepted as sufficient proof that dogs do not become rabid from unsatisfied thirst, and that when rabid they are not characterised by an aversion to water. The unfounded supposition, that no dog that can drink is mad, has too frequently conduced to fatal errors, many persons having thereby fancied themselves secure from danger.

We understand that Sir Houston Stuart K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India Stations, will leave Halifax early in September for St. John's to pay a visit to His Excellency the Governor The Flag Ship, the *Indus*, 78 guns will be left at Halifax, as the Admiral's stay here will be necessarily very short, and we believe he will embark in Her Majesty's Steam Sloop *Styaz* Commander Dacey.—*Nfld.*

To the Independent Electors of the District of Harbor Grace.

GENTLEMEN,—

Called upon by an influential portion of the community whose good opinion I gratefully appreciate, and to whose judgement I feel bound to defer; I cannot hesitate to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, to represent this important district in place of the Gentleman who has lately accepted the office of Her Majesty's Solicitor General of Newfoundland.

The first principle of Responsible Government, I apprehend to be,—Government by the People—when their representatives become placemen it is evident they must waver between their duty to their constituents and their own personal interests, which may be more readily advanced by a blind subserviency to party or sycophancy to the ruling power, than by a faithful maintenance of the rights and privileges of those whose confidence they forfeit, thus bringing the Liberal or Responsible principle, which they pretend to advocate, into general disrepute.

It shall be my earnest endeavour, if returned as your Representative, to oppose and discountenance by all means such a foul perversion of the spirit of the Constitution, and to this end I promise not to accept of office myself, and to discourage to the best of my ability, the continuance of a practice which has brought so much odium upon the liberal cause.

A Native of the Country, it is scarcely needful for me to express my ardent desire to participate in the Legislation which, morally socially and politically should elevate my Countrymen, and contribute generally to the comfort happiness and prosperity of the people; and as a Sealer and a Mariner I cannot act otherwise than sustain the particular interests of those with whom I have long been associated, the Sealers and Fisherman of my native land.

Agriculture and its great auxiliary, Good Roads, should certainly engage the earnest attention of the legislature, and I shall neither be dilatory nor parsimonious in supporting the necessary appropriations for these most essential objects.

No Country can rise in the scale of civilisation, or even long remain free, unless a comprehensive and liberal system of Education be generally adopted. Education therefore, shall be deemed one of the primary objects of my earnest attention.

The erection of light houses along our northern line of coast is a subject of vital importance to my fellow mariners, and one in which the Inhabitants of this Bay are deeply interested; my best exertions shall be made to induce the Government to contribute liberally for this laudable, humane, and life preserving object.

Outport interests generally shall be faithfully advanced by me, but the requirements of the District I aspire to represent shall, if successful be the particular objects of my strenuous and uncompromising advocacy.

Reduction of taxation can only take place after the reduction of extravagant public expenditure. It shall be my constant endeavour if returned, to prevail upon the Government so to effect the latter that the former may be reasonably expected.

I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to express my sentiments freely upon French claims and Labrador taxation.

I have the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient faithful servant

WILLIAM HAYES.

Harbor Grace, 28th July, 1858.

For the Conception-Bay Man.

MR. EDITOR.

Permit me to publish, once for all my reply to several questions, which have been put verbally to me.

"If returned for this District I will certainly vote for Carter's Bill, for the purification of the Assembly, and assist to carry out its provisions in the most effectual and stringent manner.

"I will further vote either for the removal of duties upon Labradore imports, or in support of the principle of having its permanent settlers fairly represented in the Assembly.

"And I will strenuously oppose the assumption of French exclusive right to our common fishing ground and Harbors, and at all proper times evince my hostility to that erroneous interpretation of Treaty, proffered by Governor Darling, and most unaccountably supported by our ministry.

Please supplement my address with the above.

WILLIAM HAYES.

Harbor Grace }
Aug. 16th 1858 }

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NOTICE

THE BOA notice on Green Is Harbor, Trin was on the 13 by one of a sive range. LIGHT burn high water, et to sunrise, an seen from 8 miles. Vesse this Light op until Bonavis Jean, will giv berta—or wh ar d bound fo A moderate Rocks by ste Green Islan long. 53,03

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