

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

## INDIA.

From the Times, Bombay Correspondent, Dec. 24.

The Delhi column was to march to Mynpooree by way of Allyghur, and if it found any obstruction it would, of course, remove it.

In all other directions around Delhi the country appears to be tranquil. In the district of Goorgoon the revenue is being plentifully collected. In that neighbourhood the murderer, or one of the murderers, of Mrs. Wedderburne and other ladies at Haasi was lately taken and put to death. He had been a chuprassie in the Customs.

All is quiet in Madras and in the Punjab nor in this presidency is there any further outbreak or deed of violence to relate among the Berars or the Bheels, or other hill tribes; though the Bheels, at least, are yet to be encountered and dispersed. No movements that we are aware of have taken place among the troops in Rajpootana or in Malwa. Sir Hugh Rose has joined Sir Robert Hamilton at Indore, and remains there at present with the Mhow Brigade of his field force. The other brigade, as I wrote in my last, is at Dehore, in Bhopal, and the reinforcements are beginning to move up. Captain Neville, of the Royal Engineers, left this for Asserghur two days ago, escorting a large number of baggage cattle.

The 17th Lancers disembarked from the Great Britain in excellent order; the former are encamped on the opposite side of the fort here, the latter are on their march up to Kirkee. The 5th will have to march up to Rajpootana on foot, or at least the majority of the regiment, who will find horses at Deesa taken from dismounted squadrons of the 1st and 2d Light Cavalry.

No more troops have arrived here since my last, but the Waterloo, with part of the 56th, is signalled on the coast, and the Assaye lately fell in with, and towed up to Kurrachee, the Castle Eden, with detachments of the 7th Fusiliers and 52d.

[FROM THE TIMES.]

The only place occupied by the rebels in open and resolute defiance were Delhi, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. They swarmed over the open country in irresistible numbers, but they did not succeed in possessing themselves of any other considerable towns. Benares, Allahabad, Meerut, and Umballah were either never lost or promptly recovered, but at the three places first specified the insurgents drew desperately together. At Delhi and Cawnpore they, for the time, carried all before them; at Lucknow and Agra they were masters of the country, but besieged the garrison in vain. The Europeans at Delhi were taken by surprise and massacred on the instant; those at Cawnpore held out for three weeks and was then butchered unmercifully. Now followed our turn. Without the aid of a single soldier from England our troops on the 15th of July—that is to say, within 20 days after the massacre—recovered Cawnpore, and burnt Bithoor, NANA SAHIB'S fortress, over the heads of its occupants. In the month of September we took Delhi by storm, and drove in dismay from its walls the mass of mutineers who had defended it. At the same period we attacked the garrison of Lucknow from destruction, and a few weeks afterwards finally rescued every soul it comprised. On the 6th of December but one organized force of rebels in the open field and that force, the Gwalior Army and its allies, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL put so effectually to the rout that, as our latest correspondence states, it exists no longer. Within seven months, therefore, of the explosion at Meerut, we had re-entered every lost city and defeated every regular enemy. The "mutiny" in its proper and original character was crushed at the storm of Delhi, the last peril of our countrymen was averted at Lucknow, and the last visible army bold enough to come out against us was utterly discomfited at Cawnpore. Nor have we, in accomplishing these feats, sustained anything like an ordinary proportion of disasters. After the first surprises were over, rebels could nowhere succeed against either a British force or a British garrison, however outnumbered. Lucknow held out, Agra held out, Sangor held out. The undaunted HAVELOCK never suffered a defeat, and only halts when exhausted by interminable victories. At Arrah we lost men in an ambuscade, but that accident was instantly obliterated by the brilliant success of Major VINCENT EYRE. At Cawnpore, indeed, we experienced what our Calcutta correspondent terms "almost a reverse," but the affair was lost in the decisive victory which instantaneously followed it. As to the general reputation acquired by our arms, we need say not a word on such a point. Europe and America have long since recorded their opinions.

### LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The following Telegram was received at a late hour on Saturday night last:

Telegraph and General News Agency, and Agency of the European and

## American Association.

MARCH 1st, 1858.

The Royal Mail Steamer *America* arrived at Halifax on last Sunday evening—not on the previous morning, as stated in one of the newspapers—and brings Liverpool dates to the 13th February, of the contents of which the following is a summary:

**BRITAIN.**—The proceedings of Parliament were interesting. Lord Palmerston brought in a Bill to transfer the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. Mr. Grey presented a Petition from the East India Company against the Bill. T. Baring moved in amendment that it is not expedient to legislate for the Government of India. The matter was then debated at some length without any definite result being arrived at. The steamship *North America*, from Portland, came in collision off Holyhead 11th February, with the barque *Leander*, of Bath, Maine—the barque sank in five minutes and the captain's wife, mate and eight seamen were drowned.

**FRANCE.**—It was reported that France would not act on a large scale against the Chinese. Napoleon had apologised to the British for offensive paragraphs in the *Moniteur*.

**SPAIN.**—The Revolutionary movements announced when the last steamer sailed to have been insignificant, the persons had been liberated. The Senate voted the address to the Queen's speech, by 91 to 36.

**ITALY.**—Prisoners charged with complicity in the Cagliari affair progressing slowly. The King of Naples had consented to submit the question of the ownership of Cagliari to the arbitration of a third Government.

**DENMARK.**—The Council passed a motion for the instant fortification of Copenhagen.

**RUSSIA.**—There had been a violent shock of Earthquake at Siberia. The alleged submission of Schamyl had not been confirmed.

**INDIA.**—The latest news is not very important, but is of a character highly satisfactory. Dates received are from Calcutta to the 9th of January, Bombay to the 19th. Sir Colin Campbell occupied Furruckabad on the 3th, was in communication with Colonel Seaton's column on the 2nd. The Rebels attacked the troops under the Commander-in-Chief, but were repulsed after a severe skirmish, the enemy lost all their guns. Guroopore was captured on the 6th by Ghook, had seven guns taken, and two hundred rebels killed. General Outram's forces, our thousand strong, continued safely posted at Alumbag. The peasantry were beginning to bring supplies into the camp. The direct road between Delhi and Calcutta were open. The Chittagong mutineers were attacked near Ipporah; the mutineers fled, but were pursued and put to death.

**CHINA.**—Hong Kong dates are to the 30th December. The Bombardment of Canton commenced on the 28th and continued the whole day and night. Gough's Fort taken and blown up. The Chinese continued their fire from the houses, but the troops were restrained from entering the city.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from fourth page.)

Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Several Petitions principally on the subject of roads were presented and ordered to lie on the table.

The hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Quarantine Act Amendment Bill. The object was to dispense with the necessity of a Proclamation, the publishing of which had a bad effect upon the Trade.—Parties had refused to pay Quarantine Fees on a former occasion, because the Proclamation had not been published although it had been omitted for their own benefit.

Mr. Prowse supported the section. Mr. Hoyle regarded it as unconstitutional and unfair, persons would by its operation, be the subject to penalties without being aware of existence of the law, it would be unjust to conceal the existence of disease from foreign ports.

The hon. Colonial Secretary and Mr. Prowse desired the section to apply in cases where there was an apprehension of disease only, or where the object was to prevent its introduction from foreign places. After some further discussion it was agreed that the Committee rise for the purpose of giving time to hon. members to consider the measure.

The Coins Act Amendment Bill to legalize the American Eagle &c. as a legal tender was passed.

The House adjourned until

Thursday, Feb. 18.

Petitions presented by Mr. Kavanagh from inhabitants of Belle Isle on subject of Public Wharf.

Mr. Prowse—from inhabitants of Garis on Education.

Mr. Hogsett—from inhabitants of S. E. arm of Great Pleasantia, on subject of widening and deepening Gut, which if permitted to fill up would be the cause of driving away the inhabitants.

The Commercial Bank Bill was re-committed and amended by increasing the Directory to five.

Mr. Prowse—asked for return of Registrars Fees since 1847.

Mr. Ellis—put his question to Colonial Secretary as to the intention of the Government to introduce a measure for the mutual protection of Masters and Servant.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—answered in the negative but believed a member of the Legislative Council was about to introduce such a measure, which, when it came down would doubtless receive the best consideration of the House.

This question gave rise to considerable discussion as to the necessity of the measure, the duty and promise of the Government to bring it in &c.

Hon. Colonial Secretary—replied to a question as to the subject of immigration, that there had been correspondence with the Board of Trade and Secretary of State on the subject, which would be laid on the table.

Some trifling matters then ensued and the house adjourned until

Friday, Feb. 19

After presentation of Petitions &c, a discussion arose on the subject of Education.

Mr. Pendergast—considered the present system in the Outports bad. Teachers incompetent and stipends inadequate, a want of responsibility in the system.

Several hon. members followed and all concurred in hoping that when the Bill came before the house there would be a union of effort and aid in endeavouring to perfect a measure on improved principles.

Dr. Winter—gave notice that he would ask for detailed statements of receipts and expenditure for 1857 for each particular service.

The house adjourned until Monday.

### THE CONCEPTION BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

We observe that Mr. Carter has introduced and ably advocated his measure for the removal of placemen from the Assembly. The report as yet received here concludes with Mr. Prowse's observations on the same subject; and as it is impossible to anticipate the manner in which it will be received by the Government Party, it would be premature to make lengthy observation upon the occasion: we may however express a hope that some portion at least of the majority side of the House will in this matter, break the trammels of self interest, and demonstrate that where plain constitutional principles are sought to be sustained, both sides of the Assembly will furnish a contingent sufficiently strong to overrule the avowed advocates of Injustice, Venality, and Despotism.

The *Maria*, a fine vessel the property of Mr. C. Newel planter of this place, was launched yesterday morning from the Dock of Messrs Panton and Moon. She is expected to be ready for the sea in a few days. The sailing fleet generally are now ready for sea, awaiting a favourable change of wind to proceed on the voyage. We hope the desired change will shortly take place, and that this may be a prosperous season to all who embark in the adventurous and spirit-stirring speculation.

(To the Editor of the Conception Bay Man.)

Salvage February 27th 1858

Sir,—I wonder what would satisfy some people, and you for one—you and numbers beside you, are continually grumbling at the way things go with our excellent Government and with the manner our worthy Representatives have worked for us. For shame! Can you not sit down and glance back a little, and then you will see that in place of the District losing it has increased in value at least 500 per cent—you may po po this, but as facts are stubborn things I will give you a few for the present.

Some years ago the whole of Conception Bay was represented by four members—one of those representing—the now Harbor Grace District—a great Patriot he—was quenched actually snuffed out with a cool hundred in the Customs, one fourth of Conception Bay knocked down for £100 I think I hear you say shame—

ful—mark the contrast—two sevenths of Conception Bay is now valued at—how much—a stranger may say £200—you Sir with all your outcry know better—was there not the auditorship which gave £100 then three times an admiral there is £600 more beside the honor, then our young member—auditor—Solicitor General—Attorney General Acting Judge and the promise of the reality—what more can be expected in three years—unless your unsatisfied minds think our District should produce a governor—even before elective governors come in—and you must know the main arrangement; increase of salary is not yet spoken of.

Now Sir is it reasonable to expect that water tanks steam grants and other trifles ought to interfere with the honour and respectability of the second best town and District in the Island—The people have more sense than to expect it—and they will show you and the other grumblers that they prefer Political honour to a few paltry grants when the time comes—make a note of that, or else never believe.

PETER SIMPLE

### SONGS OF THE SESSION.

ALARM, ROLL CALL, AND APPEAL.

No. 4.

Oh dear! what can the matter be?  
Oh dear! what will they do?  
Force us to fall back on flummy and flattery  
To dove-tail an indigent crew.  
Bribery's the hold-fast, the warp, the sheet-  
anchor.

By which we complacently rule,  
And those who for justice and liberty hanker  
Would deprive us of every paid tool.

They admit it is right to allow pay to mem-  
bers,  
An advantage in which all must share,  
But will not allow *pari passu* defenders  
To pocket five hundred a-year;  
And for us to depend upon acts would be  
madness

Whilst the Iron chest ope's at command  
A change in our system would bring want  
and sadness  
To members comprising our band.

Stand fast then ye advocates of the brits  
system  
Spout well against government old-  
To views constitutional the you may hie  
Independently vote as you're told:  
How little they know of the danger of guid-  
ing  
The State-ship without what the taxes  
afford,  
Being liberally dealt to the crew so confiding  
Who depend on their masters for wages  
and board.

Arouse ye J. K. for the time is approaching  
When instead of your wine and your  
brandy rose steam,  
Your brain will be addled by speech-meat  
poaching  
Inspired as of yore, but by humble potheen  
Awake Mr. Speaker, for those who upbraid you  
Are striving to turn off your source of  
supplies  
Call loud on your brother & cousin to aid you  
And fight for the loaves and the fishes you  
prize

Ascend valiant H— from D—'s cellar  
And boldly strike out for five hundred a  
year,  
'Tho' you are no bull dog, a cur in a collar  
May bark when intruders unwelcome  
appear.  
Spout out soft D—, your all is depending  
On stern opposition to those who oppose  
Aid H—, K—, and all in defending  
The ministry bold by whose efforts you  
rose:

No fear of the Harbor Grace members, they  
feel all  
The claim which is urged by their master  
in town,  
The same silver token still serves as a seal, all  
Which made one a watch-man and gave  
one a gawn.  
Still still shall the gilt chain of slavery en-  
cumber.  
Each spirited native who barter for coin  
The hope of his country, will at honor may  
slumber.  
And lovers of freedom still hopelessly pine

It is vain for opponents to raise expectation  
On points which the Englishman's charter  
provides,  
Before we will yield to the stern obligation  
We will increase the taxes and double the  
bribe.]

Museum and Menagerie Building No. 3  
Kent Street St. John's Feb. 23rd 1858.

G. Goodwin  
Hayward

## shipping

2-Roth

DA G U

T. A.

Begs respect  
Harbor Grace th  
Daguerreotype,  
ance Hall on M  
Prices from

O N

PUNTY

Are now land

950 B

150

50

20 B

T

Which will

Harbo

an. 9th 1858

Rid

Have just

1200 B

ST

Ex

300 B

50 do

30 do

100 K

D. C. Sun.

PUN

The cargo of

1140 B

250 F

An additional

Now

200 B

550 do

Selling