

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## THE ERRING.

Think gently of the Erring!  
Ye know not of the power  
With which the dark temptation came,  
In some unguarded hour.  
Ye may not know how earnestly  
They struggled, or how well,  
Until the hour of weakness came,  
And sadly thus they fell.

Think gently of the erring!  
Oh, do not thou forget,  
However darkly stain'd by sin,  
He is thy brother yet.  
Heir of the self-same heritage—  
Child of the self-same God!  
He hath but stumbled in the path  
Thou hast in weakness trod.

Speak gently to the erring!  
For is it not enough  
That innocence and peace have gone,  
Without thy censure rough?  
It sure must be a weary lot  
That sin-crush'd heart to bear,  
And they who share a happier fate  
Their chidings well may spare.

Speak kindly to the erring!  
Thou yet may'st lead them back,  
With holy words and tones of love,  
From misery's thorny track.  
Forget not thou hast often said,  
And sinful yet must be—  
Deal gently with the erring one,  
As God hath dealt with thee!

## "HOMEWARD-BOUND."

God speed the ship of the "homeward-bound,"  
A blessing on its way!  
Around it happy winds be borne,  
And merry breezes play;  
With sunshine bright, and sweet moonlight,  
Its onward path be blest,  
And prayers from many a loving heart  
Amid its white sails rest!

Like angel-wings they bear it on,  
Where anxious eyes afar  
Look out to hail the first faint glimpse,  
Beyond the western star.  
By night and day, far, far away,  
Those earnest prayers ascend  
They hover round the gallant ship,  
And crown her journey's end.

Oh! Home is where our loved ones be,  
There true, fond hearts abide,  
And gentle tones and tender eyes  
Are ever by our side.  
Yes, "home is home" where'er we roam,  
On strange and distant ground,  
That fairy-land our hearts yet seek—  
Still homeward, "homeward-bound!"

And sweet the welcome that awaits  
The wanderer's longing heart;  
And soft, glad tones, the living eyes,  
No more from him to part;  
The fond caress, the lips that press,  
The mingled smiles and tears—  
One hour of such deep joy repays  
Full many wand'ring years.

Then gaily speed the good ship on,  
With a blessing on its way!  
Around it fresh'ning winds be borne,  
And happy breezes play;  
With sunshine bright, and sweet moonlight,  
Its onward path be blest—  
God speed the ship of the "homeward-bound,"  
A blessing on it rest! PET.

## ANCIENT SONG OF VICTORY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Lo! they come, they come!  
Garlands for every shrine;  
Strike lyres to greet them home;  
Bring roses, pour ye wine.

Swell, swell the Dorian flute,  
Through the blue triumphal sky!  
Let the cithern's tone salute  
The sons of victory!

With the offering of bright blood,  
They have ransomed hearth and tomb,  
Vineyard, and field, and flood;—  
Lo! they come, they come!

Sing it where olives wave,  
And by the glittering sea,  
And o'er each hero's grave—  
Sing, sing the land is free!

Mark ye the flashing oars  
And the spears that light the deep,  
How the festal sunshine pours  
Where the lords of battle sweep!

Each hath brought back his shield;—  
Maid, greet thy lover home!  
Mother, from that proud field,  
Lo! thy son is come!

Who murmured of the dead?  
Hush, boding voice we know  
That many a shining head  
Lies in its glory low.

Breathe not those names to-day!  
They shall have their praise ere long,  
And a power all hearts to sway,  
In ever-burning song.

But now shed flowers pour wine,  
To hail the conquerors home!  
Bring wreaths for every shrine—  
Lo! they come, they come!

## INDIA.

### DETAILS BY THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

#### DEPARTURE OF A NOBLE SOUL.

APRIL 7.—I deplore much that I have to record the death of as gallant and fine-spirited a young soldier as ever drew sword. Cornet Bankes, of the 7th Hussars, died in the course of the night in the Inaumbarrah. During the last two days diarrhoea, which defied all efforts to check its virulence, returned after a short intermission, and wore his poor shattered body, mutilated by his frightful wounds, till it could no longer retain the noble soul which had animated it so long.

#### CAMPBELL KEEPING HIS OWN COUNSEL.

APRIL 8.—Last night orders were sent for the concentration of part of Walpole's Division at the Moosabagh, and at this moment, six a.m. the regiment are in full march for their destination. This is but the beginning of a movement in the direction of Rohileund. The Commander-in-Chief is not very rapid in the conception of his plans, but that he can be vigorous in execution he has shown more than once in this war. As the men about to march have not been engaged in clearing the town, it seems probably that Sir Colin has been waiting for information respecting the movements of the enemy, or for the decision of the Governor-General in reference to the employment of his forces, and that the pause of nearly three weeks which has taken place at such a critical period of the year has not arisen out of any considerations connected with the military occupation of the city, but has resulted from causes not yet known or explained to us. Whatever his counsels may be, the Commander-in-Chief keeps them very close, and he is so secret that the chief of the staff is as ignorant as any subaltern of the intentions of his chief. But in spite of all this caution somehow or other things leak out, let the official vessel be caulked as it may. Thus, on the 6th there was a general rumour that Walpole's division was going to march. On the evening of that day a staff-officer rode up to headquarters camp to ask the Adjutant-General "if he could give him any information when the division was going to march." The Adjutant-General "knew nothing about it," and General Mansfield, who was sitting by, declared "he was quite ignorant of any movement being about to take place." And yet the very next morning not only was the rumour prevalent, but it was repeated with circumstantial and, as it turns out, correct particulars as to the date and destination. In fact, do what the chief of an army may, he cannot hope to conceal the time of his movements from those around him. Orders must be given connected with the preparation of commissariat stores, the carriage of the sick, transport and medical stores, which are sure to get abroad. As to his destination he may be more successful, but the same reasons which induce him to fix on any plan of operations strike others as well as my self. Military conjecture is ever rife and fertile and active, and no sooner has a soldier executed an operation than he asks "What are we going to do next?" Then the smallest things give a clue to the intentions of the chief. An officer is sent for. Immediately it is said, "We are going to Ignotumcund, I'm certain, because Jones, who laid out the roads there, has been desired to come over to the chief." Or an officer is despatched to the quarter-master-general's office for the "large map of the Sircars," or a man is examined touching the passes of a mountain, the fords of a river, the state of a road. Thus it was that general report indicated our march.

#### MAIL INTELLIGENCE.

BOUQUET TO GENERAL WILSON.—Major-General Aachdale Wilson, the Conqueror of Delhi, Was entertained on Wednesday night by the members of the Oriental Club, to celebrate his return home after his distinguished services in India. Major-General Sir Robert Vivian presided on the occasion. Sir Archdale Wilson, in acknowledging the toast of the evening, alluded

to the efforts of the small but gallant force which he had the honour to command.

Not the least noble part of their conduct, in his opinion, was that, though flushed with victory, and their blood roused to the highest pitch, they still obeyed the call that was made upon them, and not a single woman or child was ill-used or ill-treated by a European or a native soldier belonging to our force. It had been stated in the public prints, and also he was told in parliament, that such was not the case, and that women had actually been recklessly murdered. That he most emphatically denied. Not one single instance of any woman or child having been ill-treated ever came to his knowledge, and he took great pains to enquire into this matter.

SCOTCH MISSION IN INDIA.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has had under its consideration the questions of education and evangelisation of India. After a long discussion it was resolved, by a majority of 86 to 31, to adhere to the general principles on which the Church of Scotland mission in India has hitherto been conducted; but, in respect of the altered circumstances of India, it was determined to instruct the Committee on Foreign Missions to consider how far the carrying out of these principles may be thereby affected, and further to petition the Legislature that under the future government of India no encouragement may be given to idolatry, and every opportunity afforded for the extension of the Christian religion.

THE PLUNDER OF LUCKNOW.—Every day adds to the Prize property, and it is estimated that the sales will produce £600,000. At one time a discovery of cash is made, at another plate, silver and gold are found in some ingenious hiding place, which excites some uneasy forebodings the army won't "get its due;" then a casket of jewels is revealed, or some soldier is obliged to give up his secret store; so the Sikhs—ingenious to such a degree, and versed so far looting that it is said one of them can appraise the value of articles in a house by walking past the hall door, and that they can smell gold, silver, and precious stones—have lately taken to explore the bottom of the Goomtee, and their labours have been rewarded by the recovery of great quantities of rich arms, swords, pistols, matchlocks, rifles, muskets, and articles of various kinds, and some diving and groping excursions in the tanks have been more or less successful. The town of Cawnpore is said to be full of the plunder of Lucknow, and if the damage done to the public buildings, the destruction of private property, the depopulation in the value of houses and land, and the results of depopulation could be estimated, it would be found that the capital of Oude had sustained a loss of five or six millions sterling—a loss which never can be any possibility recover, even if the efforts of our Government were devoted to resuscitation of the corrupt, vicious, and evil-minded inhabitants.

#### MISCELLANY.

The Prince Consort arrived at Coburg on the 29th.

Lady Franklin, widow of the celebrated navigator, was last week at Bona, in Algeria.

Maharajah Duleed Sing is expected shortly to take up his residence at Mulgrave Castle, near Whitby.

Sir Archibald Alison, the historian of Europe is said to have joined the corps of leader writers, for the *Morning Herald*.

A steam machine, for manufacturing ice, has been made by a London firm. The cost will be ten shillings a ton.

An effort has been made in Bristol for the establishment of a line of steamers between that port and the United States.

A report is current in Rochdale that in case of an election, Mr. Cobden has signified his consent to come forward as a candidate.

The *Press* states that Lord Lucan's motion for the settlement of the Jew question will not have the support of Government.

Mr. Thomas Skaife, of Vanbrugh-house, Blackheath, has successfully photographed a descending 13-inch shell at the instant of explosion.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on the 29th ult., Mr. Justice Byles said the miscarriage by post of a notice of the dishonour of a bill was no plea of want of notice.

Mr. Rarey has been voted a medal, of the value of £20 by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in acknowledgement of the humane tendencies of his system.

The Queen has sent the Princess Frederik Wilkan a curious carriage, with three wheels, which is the wonder and delight of the Berliners and will soon be extensively copied.

Lord Wrottesley has signified his intention of retiring from the presidency of the Royal Society; and the general feeling of the Fellows is in favour of electing, as his lordship's successor Sir Benjamin Brodie.

## AMERICA.

The Senate, on the 15th, had ordered to be printed, and referred to the judicial Committee, as it must involve questions of law, a petition praying for amendment to the act granting concession to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The effect of the petition was, that the subsidy granted may be extended to all Atlantic lines. A resolution asking authority for the Committee on Foreign Relations to enquire whether any legislation was necessary to enable the President to protect American vessels against British vessels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico, or elsewhere, was temporarily laid over, in consequence of the members having only newspaper information.

In the House of Representatives an adverse report had been made against the admission of Utah, as a State of the Union. Permission to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill relating the tariff, substituting home for foreign valuation, and specific for *ad valorem* duties, and so augmenting the duties on articles competing with American manufactures, was refused by a majority of 15. A resolution, calling on the President to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the firing into, boarding, and searching of vessels belonging to the United States British ships of war, on the coast of Cuba, was adopted.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, reviewing, in its usual sensible and patriotic manner the aspect of the question, allows that thirty thousand slaves were landed in Cuba during 1857; but attributing this enormous traffic to the agency of foreigners, under the protection of American colours falsely assumed, says:—"But whatever be the real attitude of the British Government at the present time in regard to the subject of interfering with vessels bearing the American flag, the attitude of our own Government is not susceptible of the slightest doubt. No such interference can be allowed. The United States stands firm by the principles enunciated by it in the discussions upon the Quintuple Treaty of 1841, and embodied in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. It asserts that its flag, unless palpably simulated, protects the ship that bears it, and denies *in toto* the right of visit or search. No American ship is bound to lie-to or wait the approach of any other ship, except the war vessels of its own nationality; and, if force be employed to make her thus lie-to, a trespass is committed, for which the Government in whose service the offending vessel acts, must answer." And again:—"Yet, while there is no doubt that our Government will take vigorous and decided action to put an end forthwith to these interruptions of our lawful commerce, it is to be hoped that it will also wake up to the necessity of preventing the prostitution of our flag by these infamous slave-traders.

Advices from Washington, by Telegraph, say:—"The successive announcements of new outrages upon our Gulf commerce furnishes food to the excitement already existing here on that subject. Government has taken hold of the matter with vigour. Orders have been issued to the various collectors of customs to report forth with all cases of these outrages which may come to their knowledge. Orders have also been sent to fit out the frigate *Saratoga*, at New York, and the brig *Dolphin*, at Boston, for the strengthening of our Gulf squadron. Orders on the subject were also sent to the Colorado, at Norfolk, but they did not reach there until the vessel had sailed."

MAILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock, a.m., for Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.  
W. L. SOLOMON,  
General Post Office,  
St. John's, 13th May, 1858.

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Is Edited and Published every Wednesday morning by GEORGE WEBBER at his office water street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY Esq.  
TERMS.—Fifteen Shillings per annum half in advance

VOL.

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