

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### PORTUGAL.

We are glad to learn that the ravages of the epidemic in Lisbon have been arrested. The deaths are getting daily less numerous, the inhabitants are returning to the city, and the capital begins to assume its normal aspect.

### AUSTRIA.

The reduction which is about to be effected in the army will be greater than was at first intended, being in fact the most considerable since 1818. The depot battalions of all the regiments are to be suppressed. The companies of the battalions retained are to be reduced to 80 men, that is to one-half their present number. As the army thus reduced will scarcely suffice for the garrisons in Lombardo-Venetia the second corps d'armee will be increased by a regiment of infantry. Not fewer than thirty generals are to be placed on the retired list. The regiments of Romagna and Ancona are to preserve their present effective strength.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The credit Bank has to-day taken a step likely to cause extensive embarrassment. It is in want of ready money, and has demanded payment from those persons who have obtained advances on Government and private stock. It is believed that the reductions to take place in the army from the 1st November will lead to a saving of 50,000,000 florins a year, and it is not doubted here that the measure is a consequence of the meeting of the Emperors at Weimar.

### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The existence of an Austro-Prussian convention on the questions of the principalities and Holstein is officially denied. On the latter question it is affirmed that France, Russia, and England will offer their joint mediation. It is believed that if the German Federal Diet gives orders for the military occupation of Holstein, Denmark will withdraw her troops, leaving the duchy to bear the burden of an armed occupation, and that Denmark will persevere in this passive attitude so long as the German troops do not cross the river Eider into Schleswig, but in this latter case the interference of the three powers will be necessary to prevent bloodshed.

### THE BALTIC.

A notice appears in to-night's *Gazette* terminating the prohibitions and restrictions of August 27th last, on the importation into the United Kingdom of furs, bones, hides, and some other articles from certain parts in the Baltic and Gulf of Finland.

### THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday Morning.—The *Periplus* and *Oriental Company's* steamer *Sultan*, Captain Cook, has arrived with advices from Alexandria to Oct. 21; Malta, 26th; Gibraltar, 31st.

The Sultan brings a number of military and naval invalids, women and children, from Malta; on freight £1500 in gold coin, 32 cases of shawls, 80 packages elephants' teeth, 30 bales of wool, 72 bags of gum, and 71 packages general merchandise.

THE AUSTRIAN PRESS ON THE FALL OF DELHI.—The Austrian newspapers view with satisfaction the successes of England in India.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* hopes for the speedy pacification of Hindustan. The *Ost. Deutsche Post* says:—

"The fall of Delhi is one of those events the consequences of which are felt from one extremity of the earth to the other. Already had the open and secret enemies of England mad signs to each other. The Yankee flattered himself that one of the principal sources of the power of Great Britain was lost to her for ever; some of the leading organs of the press of a country which lies nearer to England than America began to speculate on the approaching decline of Great Britain; but now they have suddenly received the astounding news that a small body of British troops has taken a city defended by 100,000 fanatics in one-sixth of the time which the forces of four nations spent in besieging the Crimean fortress. Where are now those political soothsayers, who saw on the soil of India a repetition of the American war of independence, and foretold that the issue of the struggle would be the same? The seat of the Military insurrection is in the hands of England. The greater part of the mutinous army was collected in Delhi, and proved powerless, and what has England now to fear from a few regiments, scattered here and there, without resources, without leaders, with out a definite object? All danger for England is past. We do not speak of any danger in which she was exposed on the soil of Asia, but of the danger in which she was of being undervalued in Europe. The fall of Delhi has saved Europe from more than one perilous experiment, which could have been tried if the whole strength of England had long been absorbed by India. The existing state of things in Europe has been secured on the banks of the Jumna. There are now again five great powers, and it appears to us that the taking of Delhi is

the most tranquillising news which has been made known to the world since the termination of the Russian war.

## THE FALL OF DELHI

Delhi, like Sebastopol, has fallen, and whatever repute the British enjoyed formerly as soldiers, there can be no question now but they will henceforth rank among the first military nations. The capture of Delhi is one of the most magnificent military exploits of modern times.

It will be remembered that at the beginning of September General Wilson lay opposite the place, to the north of it, on a ridge of hills, with some ten to eleven thousand men—not enough to justify an assault—and with no siege train.—In the first week in September he received a reinforcement of some two thousand men from the neils of the late Goolab Singh, of Coshmere, and also a siege train. These obtained, he commenced work without delay, and so battered the place that by the 14th of September the assault was begun. It was one of the most obstinate fights on record, and reminds one of the capture of Monterey in our Mexican wars.

On the first day the English took the bastion nearest their camp. On the next, they spread their lines, and seized a piece more of wall.—On the next, they took the magazine. Next day they found their way a little further into the town, and finally, on the sixth day of incessant fighting they compelled the insurgents to evacuate the place and made themselves complete masters of Delhi. Strange to say, in all this fighting the loss was not over 600 men; the English were evidently well managed and taken care of by their officers.

Though, the King of Delhi, and several thousand mutineers made their escape across the river, and, in all probability, will evade the small force of cavalry sent in pursuit, there can be no doubt, now, but as the *London Times* says, "the neck of the rebellion is broken." Delhi was the only fort and arsenal held by the mutineers. It was the only respectable rallying place they had. Out of Delhi, they become mere vagabonds and marauders, without ammunition, without commissariat, without organization without headquarters, without any base of operations or even any possible concerted plan.—They only require to be let alone to perish of hunger.

Moreover, if without reinforcements from home, a single regiment has been able to hold Agra, a handful to defend Lucknow, less than eight hundred to capture Cawnpore, and less than a regiment to hold such places as Allahabad and the other stations of the northwest against any force the rebels could bring against them, what will become of the Sepoys when the 55,000 Englishmen who are to be in India by this time are let loose upon them? Why, there will not be the shadow of a shred of a sepoy uniform to be found in all Bengal or the northwest by next spring. Thousands of them will have expiated the monstrous cruelties of Nana Sahib and his men with their lives; the rest—like the King of Delhi and his sons—will be very glad to seek some obscure shelter in the areas of woman.

The rebellion in India may be regarded as over already.

## NARROW ESCAPE FROM THE MORMON MURDERERS AT SALT LAKE.

The following narrative is from the pen of John Davies, a young Welshman, who emigrated to Salt Lake, with his family, about two years ago, from Maesteg, South Wales. It is taken from a private letter, dated Council Bluffs City Iowa, June 29:—

"I guess you are anxious to know the reason why I left Salt Lake. I shall try, in the first place, to inform you what a man must do to be a Mormon. He must give himself, his family, and all his possessions over to Brigham Young, and then he'll have to give the tenth of all his income—the tenth day's work—and he must keep from two to ten wives. If he don't agree to these things he had better quit; but by doing so he is in danger of losing his life every minute, for they would rather kill him than let him be the means of letting the world know how things are in the west. Many have been shot down in trying to escape. I have seen dozens shot down in the street; and three days before I left I saw three persons killed, merely because they intended to escape; they were shot down in a place called Springfield, while preparing to leave. This took place about eight o'clock on a Sunday morning, within fifty yards of the gates of the city. The first was a young man called William Parish; he received seven balls in his body. The second was his father, and the third was a man called Potter, whose body received as many as fifteen balls. The old man was pierced in the back, and his throat cut in three different places. I saw them lying down, and I could name the persons who killed them. Brigham Young has got men for this purpose—their number is 400. They are called the 'destroying angels.' Their captain's name is William Hickman, and the second in command is Porter Rockwell. The walls around the city

are fifteen feet high, and they are surrounded by a deep and wide moat. The city is entered by four gates, which are watched in the night time. The gates are so narrow that only one vehicle can pass through at once, the 'destroying angels' go out on the plains in the spring, in order to intercept those who may escape from the city. Many left on foot last January. They sleep by day and travel by night. I know of men and women who have travelled this way the men dressed as woman, and the woman as men. I came across one who was very short of food; the little they had they gave to the woman, and the men were principally sustained by the women's milk! I left Salt Lake City on the 17th April, in company with two Welshmen and an African. The few Mormons who knew of our intention said we should never reach the States alive, but I told them that I was determined to try whatever might occur. On Saturday (the day after we left) we had travelled 30 miles from the city, when we saw three men following us. They were sent by the authorities of the city to catch us. The name of one was Patrick Lynch an Irishman by birth and secretary to Brigham Young. This man fired his revolver at me, but the ball went by without hurting me. They then came near us on their horses and inquired our names, and when we refused to tell them they swore that they would blow 'our damned brains out.' With that one of them raised his revolver, as if he was going to use it—he had one on each side of his saddle. I then took out my revolver and told him to fire if he liked. I had six revolvers with me, and a rifle, containing in all 37 balls. Another ball was then fired at me, which whistled by my left cheek. I then fired at him, and one ball hit him on the leg and another on the shoulder. (My friends by this time had run in the woods, and I was left to fight it out myself.) I then lost my footing, and one of the men ran at me with a knife and cut my belt and took four of my revolvers. I had the other two hid in my boots; I got hold of one of them and fired, and succeeded in keeping them off for some time till I had a chance to run to the woods, where I got the assistance of my friends. We continued to travel that day and the following night, and succeeded in reaching a place called Fort Bridger, which is 113 miles from the Valley. The number of our pursuers had increased to 20, and we had to pass to the woods again. We travelled all night, and were so fortunate as to meet a host of friendly Indians, who gave us buffalo meat to eat. The next day we overtook a number of wagons, known as Mrs. Babington's train, in number 28. I was hired to drive one wagon, which was drawn by mules. We had some trouble with Indians called the 'Crow tribe.' They were well armed, and about 1000 strong. About 600 shots came into our tent. We killed about 30 Indians, and they killed five of our men."

## VICTORY AT ALLYGHUR

I have just received a letter from Agra, via Cawnpore. The following is an extract:—A party of ours, 130 men of the 3d Europeans, about 20 of the Militia Cavalry and 3 guns, left us on Friday last, under the command of Major Montgomery, for the purpose of giving confidence to the well affected in the neighbourhood of Allahabad and Allyghur. They reached Allahabad without any opposition. Yesterday morning we received intelligence that they had proceeded towards Allyghur, and this moment a letter has just come in from them reporting a brush with a stronger body near Allyghur—a most brilliant affair we are told. The enemy, numbering about 4000, were encamped in Maim Singh's garden, about three miles on the Agra side of Allyghur. When they heard of the advance of our little party they came out and rushed upon them like fanatics, thinking, no doubt, to destroy the whole body; they however, made a glorious mistake. The little party were not to be destroyed so easily, they opposed and fought like true English bull-dogs, gained the victory and dispersed them. The enemy left 400 dead on the field, and on our side killed poor Lundy of the North West Bank, and Ensign Marsh, proceeding up-country to join his regiment and three Europeans, and wounded Dr. Clarke Gwalior Contingent (not seriously) and five men of the 3d Europeans. Our party have returned to Allahabad, where they now are in the fort.

(From the "Courier" of the 2nd inst.)

On last Sunday, the new Wesleyan Church in this City—the foundation stone of which was laid on the 21st of August, 1856, by the Hon. JAMES J. ROGERSON, the Superintendent Minister being the much lamented late Rev. R. A. CRESLEY—was opened for Divine worship. The morning dedicatory Sermon was preached by the Rev. MATTHEW RICHEY, D.D., President of the Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America, from Zech. chap. vi, verses 12 and 13:—"Behold the man whose name is the BRANCH; and he shall grow up out of his place, and he shall build the temple of the LORD; and he shall bear the glory, and shall sit and rule upon his throne: and the counsel of peace shall be between them both." It would be an injustice to attempt to give even an outline of the Rev. Dr's discourse, neither does it

appertain to us, as a secular journalist, to dilate upon the subject; we may be permitted to observe, however, that for those characteristics for which the preacher is distinguished and which have caused his praise to be in all the Churches of British North America, the sermon of Sabbath morning was worthy of him and worthy of the occasion.

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. PEDLEY, pastor of the Queen's Road Congregational Chapel, preached with great energy and acceptability, from Isa. chap. ix v. 13—"And I will make the place of my feet glorious." In the evening the Rev. Dr. RICHEY again preached from Eph. chap. v. verses 25, 26, 27, subject—*The Church*.

Last evening, in continuation of the opening services the Rev. Mr. HARVEY, of the Free Presbyterian Church, delivered an able and impressive sermon from Gal. chap. vi. verses 7 and 8, to a large and highly attentive congregation.

In the morning and afternoon the spacious Church was well filled; in the evening it was crowded in every part, the communion, aisles and every place where it was possible to place a seat being occupied. The collections made at the close of the Sunday services, and last evening in aid of the Church building fund, amounted to the handsome sum of £139 7 0.

A Proclamation appears in the *Royal Gazette* further proroguing the General Assembly from the 30th November to the 28th January next then to meet for the despatch of business.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY Dec. 9.

We observe that the 23th of January is the important day, upon which the Legislature is to meet, for the despatch of business: All things being then ready—that is to say—all necessary excuses being concocted, all necessary promises matured, and all Government officials well primed; the business of the Country will be proceeded with, with all necessary dispatch.

It may not be amiss to anticipate a little, the labours which await our sage ministry, during the forthcoming Session.

Not the least difficult duty will be that of reconciling some of their deliberate acts with the principles of Constitutional Liberty, Political Economy, and progressive Improvement in the moral social or physical condition of the people. With regard to Constitutional practice, the paid Servants of the Government voting in the popular Branch of the Legislature, is a direct and open violation to say nothing of the late Election, when the voters were audaciously dictated to by the Ministry, who scrupled not to strengthen their position, and add to their ranks by such a high handed inroad upon the civil and religious rights of the people.

Then with regard to Economy—what ministerial supporter, paid or unpaid, has ventured to assert that they have the slightest claim upon our gratitude on that score? With a revenue, swelled by additional taxation, to £120,000. What amount has been expended for the benefit of the inhabitants in general, or what remains to be appropriated for the improvement of the Country? How have their promises of official salary retrenchment been fulfilled? And what increase has been made in our Road or Education appropriation, since Responsible Government was conceded? Where would we ask the boasted improvement in the condition of the people to be found? It is true that good voyages, and fair prices for our produce, have raised many to a state of comfort; but the great mass of society are little better off now than formerly; and in case of fishery failure, they will be worse off than ever, for the reckless expenditure of our present, far exceed that of our former rulers; and they would be less able to meet and grapple with difficulties such as the old Government had frequently to encounter.

Upon the moral and social condition of the people, we need not now speak; recent events are too fresh in the public mind to require repetition or comment; but enough has transpired to give emphasis to our oft repeated assertion that a corrupt Government has a demoralising effect upon society.

To the Editor of the "Conception-Bay Man."

Sir,—Having read in the "Newfoundland" of the 26th Nov., a very garbled report of a riot in this place a few days previous, in which there was a little truth and a great deal of falsehood; I being an eye witness of the affair, considered it my duty to call his attention to the falsehood published by him, and copied from another; but up to the present moment the worthy Editor has not deemed fit to notice my communication on the subject. Now Sir will you be so kind as to let me know if it is the custom with Editors in general to treat correspondents in this manner, and in particular where nothing but facts are stated, and the communication not anonymous; my opinion is that all Editors should be what they profess—the Heralds of Truth—and having made a false statement it is their duty to correct it as soon as possible. I leave the sub-

state of in your...  
to be un...  
not... Your

In reply to...  
serve that th...  
class serving...  
to serve the...  
even the app...  
their position...  
they, they po...  
the men who...  
is a question...  
direct misre...  
covered to l...

SHIP...  
Dec. 5—The...  
Union, P...  
Ridley...  
Dec. 7—Qu...  
Fulton...  
Dec. 3—Tri...  
Ridley...  
Dec. 2—Na...  
5—Julio, (S...  
Fulton...

Ri...  
Have jus...  
1200...  
300 B...  
50 do...  
30 do...  
100 K...  
200 B...  
550 do...  
an additional...  
Now...  
200 B...  
550 do...  
Selling...  
Nov. 2...

PUN...  
The cargo of...  
H...  
1140...  
250 H...  
an additional...  
Now...  
200 B...  
550 do...  
Selling...  
Nov. 2...  
FULTON...  
School...  
1762 Bags...  
300 Fir...  
10 Fur...  
ALSO a larg...

Cap...  
Selling...  
FIELD...  
The Subscri...  
Sell by P...  
ed in the rear...  
and forming a...  
the greater pa...  
Harbor Grace,