THE TRAGEDY OF THE LAC DE GAUBE.

BY MILNES.

The marriage-blessing on their brows,
Across the channel seas,
And lands of gay Garonne, they reach
The pleasant Pyrenees;
He into boyhood born again,
A child of joy and life;
And she a happy English girl,
A happier English wife.

They loiter not where Argeles,
The chestnut-crested plain,
Unfolds its robe of green and gold
In pasture, grape, and grain;
But on and up, where nature's heart
Beats strong amid the hills,
They pause, — contented with the wealth
That either bosom fills.

There is a lake, a small, round lake,
High on the mountain's breast;
The child of rains and melted snows,
The torrent's summer rest.
A mirror, where the veteran rocks
May glass their peaks and scars;
A nether sky where breezes break
The sunlight into stars.

O, gayly shone that little lake,
And nature, sternly fair,
Put on a sparkling countenance
To greet that merry pair;
How light from stone to stone they leapt!
How trippingly they ran!
To scale the rock and gain the marge
Was all a moment's span!

" See, dearest, this primeval boat,
So quaint and rough, — I deem
Just such an one did Charon ply
Across the Stygian stream;
Step in, — I will your Charon be,
And you a spirit bold;
I was a famous rower once,
In college days of old.

"The clumsy oar! the laggard boat!
How slow we move along!
The work is harder than I thought,
A song, my love, a song!"
Then, standing up, she carolled out
So blithe and sweet a strain,
That the long-silent cliffs were glad
To peal it back again.

He, tranced in joy, the oar laid down,
And rose in careless pride,
And swayed, in cadence to the song,
The boat from side to side;
Then, clasping hand in loving hand,
They danced a childish round,
And felt as safe in that mid-lake
As on the firmest ground.

One poise too much! he headlong fell, —
She, stretching out to save
A feeble arm, was borne adown
Within that glittering grave;
One moment, and the gush went forth
Of music-mingled laughter;
The struggling splash and deathly shriek
Were there the instant after.

Her weaker head above the flood,
That quick engulfed the strong,
Like some enchanted water-flower,
Waved pitifully long;
Long seemed the low and lonely wail
Athwart the tide to fade;
Alas! that there were some to hear,
But never one to save.

Yet not alas! if Heaven revered
The freshly spoken vow,
And willed that what was then made one
Should not be sundered now;
If she was spared, by that sharp stroke,
Love's most unnatural doom,
The future lorn and unconsoled,
The unavoided tomb!

But weep, ye very rocks, for those,
Who, on their native shore,
Await the letters of dear news,
That shall arrive no more!
One letter from a stranger hand, —
Few words are all the need; —
And then the funeral of the heart,
The course of useless speed!

The presence of the cold, dead wood,
The single mark and sign
Of all so loved and beautiful, —
The handiwork divine!

The weary search for his fine form,
That in the depth would linger,
And late success, — O, leave the ring
Upon that faithful finger!

And if in life there lie the seed
Of real enduring being,
If love and truth be not decreed
To perish unforeseeing,
This youth the seal of death has stamped,
Now time can wither never,
This hope, that sorrow might have damped,
Is flowering fresh forever.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE WIDENING OF WATER STREET IN THE TOWN OF HARBOR GRACE, THE OPENING OF A NEW FIREBREAK THEREIN, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Whereas it is necessary to adopt measures to prevent the spreading of Fire in the town of Harbor Grace:

Be it therefore Enacted, by the Governor Legislative Council and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows:

1.—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint two Commissioners for the purpose of this Act; and such Commissioners are hereby authorized to widen Water Street in the said town, by marking out a sufficient space on the north side thereof so as to make the said Street 70 feet wide from Victoria Street to LeMarchant Street, or in such parts thereof within the said points as they may deem it expedient to widen the same, and also to lay off and mark out a Cross Street or Fire-break 70 feet wide, extending from the Water side northward, so as to intersect Harvey Street in such place as the Commissioners may determine; and after such time as the said Street or Fire-break shall be marked out or laid off and approved by the Governor in Council, the ground included in the said Street or Fire-break shall be and become Public Property, and all buildings or erections which hereafter be placed or erected on such ground shall be deemed Public Nuisances, and may be abated accordingly by order of any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace for the District of Conception Bay.

2.—That all persons being the owners or tenants of Lands or tenements within the said Town, whose interests shall be in any way effected by carrying into operation the provisions of this Act, shall after such lands or tenements have been marked off and appropriated for the uses aforesaid, be paid compensation for any damage they may sustain in that behalf; and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of compensation to be made in any case where the Owner or Tenant and Commissioners shall not agree, it shall be lawful for the party or parties interested in the same property effected to name one Arbitrator, who, with the Commissioners, shall appraise the value of the said properity; and in case any party interested in such property shall neglect or refuse to appoint an Arbitrator within three days after notice so to do, it shall be lawful for the commissioners to appoint an Arbitrator, and the award of the Arbitrator and one Commissioner, or of the Commissioners in any case under this Act, shall be final and binding, whether an Arbitrator be appointed by the parties interested or by the Commissioners; Provided always, that the said Commissioners and any Arbitrator to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be sworn before a Justice of the Peace, faithfully and impartially to discharge their duties under this Act, before they shall respectively enter upon their duties.

3—The Receiver General shall pay any Warrent drawn on him by the Governor for the purpose of this Act, out of such monies as shall be in his hands unappropriated; Provided that the whole amount of Compensation so to be paid as aforesaid, including the expenses of carrying this Act into effect, shall be estimated by the said commissioners and approved by the Governor in Council, which amount, if the Governor and Council should deem it expedient so to direct, the Receiver General is hereby authorized to add to the Consolidated Debt of the Colony, and to raise by loan on the credit of the Colony, and to issue Debentures for the said sum, chargeable on the general Revenues of the Colony, in the form given in the Schedule to an Act passed in the Nineteenth Year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to Autnorize the Consolidation of Sixty Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Seven Pounds Five Shillings and Four pence of the Public Debt of this Colony," and according to the terms therein stated.

4.—If the said Commissioners or Arbitrator so to be appointed as aforesaid, shall be of opinion that any proprietor of any ground required for the said street or fire-break may be indemnified at a less expense by having an equal portion of ground assigned to him, from any ground adjoining, and that such adjoining ground may be taken without material injury to the proprietor thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to mark off so much adjoining ground as they shall think sufficient to replace the ground required for the said Street or Fire-break; and the same so marked off shall belong to the first mentioned proprietor, and shall be instead and in lieu of all indemnity whatever, and the value of the same to be ascertained by arbitration in manner aforesaid, shall be paid to the proprietor from whom the same was taken, and shall be as a full satisfaction and release of the same and all right and title thereto; Provided that if the land so to be given shall not be deemed an equivalent for the land dedicated to the said Street or Fire-break, it shall be lawful to pay the said proprietor such sum as may be with the land so to be given, a full satisfaction for the land so dedicated.

5.—In widening the said Street or Fire-break, it shall not be compulsory to remove any houses or buildings erected prior to the Thirteenth day April in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty Eight, without the previous approval of the Govenor and Council, and unless such removal can be effected without entailing aheavy expense.

6.—All buildings or erections which, since the 13th April 1858, have been or shall hereafter be erected or built on the south side and to the southward of Water Street aforesaid, shall be built of brick, stone, or other uninflammable material, and roofed or covered with Iron Slate, or uninflammable material. And all houses, buildings, or erections of wood which since the 13th day of April in the year of 1858, have been already built, or which shall hereafter be built on the south side and the southward of Water Street aforesaid, shall be deemed public nuisances, and may be abated accordingly by order of any Stipendiary Justice of the Peace—and the party erecting or building any such houses, buildings or erections of wood, contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable for every such offence, to pay a fine or penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, to be recovered before such Stipendiary Justice of the Peace, in a summary way by the Chief Constable of the said Town, and when recovered, shall be paid over to the Receiver General for the use of the Colony.

7.—In the event of any portion of the said Town being at any time hereafter destroyed by Fire, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council by order, to widen any of the said streets in any of such portions of the said Town to such an extent as they may deem expedient; subject to the provisions of this Act, as to the compensation of the owners or tenants whose land or tenements may be injured or taken away by the widening of any such streets; and in all other respects wherein the provision of this Act shall be declared to be applicable by the Governor in Council.

INDIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE TIMES.

Malta, April, 7, 2 *p.m.*——The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of the 15th of March. Nearly all the city was then in our possession, but few rebels remaing in it. General Outram having turned the enemy's lines of works on the canal, the Martimere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard, and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bankhouse was also occupied. On the 11th Jung Bahadoor moved into line, and the 93d Regiment supported by the 42nd, stormed the Begum's Palace. Our loss was less than 100 killed and wounded, the loss of our enemy being 500. At the same time, Outram, on the north of the Goomtee, seized on the stone bridge, and cut up 500 of the enemy.

On the same day our guns moved up, and the buildings in advance of the Begum's Palace were occupied. On the 14th the Imaumbarrah was stormed, the Ghoorkhas assisting. The Kaiserbagh was then entered, and after a fight all day, solidly occupied. 24 guns were taken. General Outram then crossed the Iron bridge and opened fire on the flying enemy. Our loss was not known at Bombay, but is supposed to be small.

The enemy rushed by the artillery, on the 15th flying from the city in great uumbers. Two columns of cavalry and artillery, under Brigadiers Campbell and Hope Grant, were sent out after them.

Maun Singh had come into Jung Bahadoor's camp. He had previously sent in Miss Orr.

Sir Hugh Rose, with the Second Brigade of the Central India Field Force, was moving on Jhansi. The rebellious district of Shalgard had been annexed to the British territory by Sir Robert Hamilton. The First Brigade is besieging Thanderee.

General Whitlock reached Saugor on the 7th of March in advance of his column, which had halted at Duhmo.

ELEVEN POLICEMEN HANGED.

It appears that it was the Nana's brother, Bare gee Rao, who crossed from Oude into the Doab the other night. As he was followed by 200 regulary cavalry, by a body of infantry, by several elephants and wagons, containing his harem and baggage, he must have made some noise in his passage across the stream; but the policemen, who were especially stationed at the very point where he crossed, because it was a likely place to make the attempt, pretended not to have heard him; and the only information given by our officers in charge of a cavalry detachment near Bilhour was brought by a chowkeydar, who ran in to say that from the noise at the opposite side of the river, he thought that the Nana was going to cross. At the time he brought in this news the Rao had got safely over, and when our cavalry arrived it was only to find the traces of his passage. On investigation it became evident that the policemen were accomplices in the fact, and that they had been bribed to keep their ears shut; and so after due investigation, the whole party, eleven in number, were hanged. The Rao's party continued their flight across the Doab, cut up the men of two police stations, which is a strong collateral proof of the men at the river side station, and got into Calpee in the morning. He is said to have obtained large levies of men, and to be enlisting sowars at 30r. a month, and infantry at 10r. and 15r. a month. The most painful effect of our inability to defend those who are faithful to us is, that they, with justice, reproach us with their losses and with the insults heaped upon them. These Calpee Sepoys have been enabled to do great wrong and injury to our fast friend the Rajah of the little state of Churkharee, south of Jumna. They invaded his territories, beat his troops, carried off his guns, insulted his palace, and carried off three lacs of ruppees, or £30,,000 from his treasury.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the Mess Serjeant of the 2d European Bengal Fusileers:—"Our regiment was one of the first of the army that went out against the cursed rebels. On the 14th of May last we were ordered to Delhi by forced marches. When we arrived within three miles of that city the enemy came out to meet us in great forces, I should say 10 to 1 of our force. We had to fight them from half-past five o'clock in the morning until 4 in the evening; so that we cleared all the heights before Delhi and took possession of the station, But, dear father, the scenes that I witnessed in that station would would make your blood run cold. In fact, the deeds that these cold-blooded murderers had committed there on our poor defenceless women and children are a subject too harrowing to describe, so I shall only mention one or two that came under my notice.

"On the morning of the 9th of June (the day after our battle) I rambled out among the ruined houses of the station that was burnt, or I should say partly so, for there are many houses in India that would be difficult to set fire to, as they are made of flat roofs of brick and mortar. Into one of these houses I entered, and the first thing I saw was a young boy nailed to the wall of the room with his head downwards, and his beautiful hair touching the floor; another man being with me, we took him down. He appeared to be from 11 to 12 years of age, and to have been, from every appearance the son of a gentlemen. I then went into the yard, and on looking round the corner of a building I saw a poor lady dead; in my opinion she must have been the mother of the boy I took down from the wall, Poor thing, I suppose she was trying to make her escape, and God alone knows what she suffered.

Post Office Notice—Registration of Letters

ON and after the 1st April next, Letters may be registered in Newfoundland by the payment of a fee of 6d. currency on Local Letters, and, 6d. sterling on Letters for the United Kingdom and for British Colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom, a further fee will be charged on Letters forwarded through the United Kingdom.

The safe delivery of those Letters, will not be guaranteed by the Post Office; yet their inland transmission will be comparatively secure, from the means that will be adopted to trace them to their destination.

The postage on Registered letters must be paid in advance.

Full information respecting the Registration of Letters may be obtained on application at the General Post office, or Post Offices in the extern districts.

W. L. SOLOMON, *P. M. G.*

Post Office Department, 1st. March, 1858.

HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT AND PILLS. Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations and scabious sores, to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto. Quebec Montreal, and our other chief towns, have a reputation, for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.