

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

## SELECT POETRY.

### ARNOLD WINKELRIED.

BY MONTGOMERY.

"Make way for liberty!" he cried;  
Made way for liberty, and died!

It must not be; this day, this hour,  
Annihilates the oppressor's power!  
All Switzerland is in the field,  
She will not fly, she cannot yield,  
She must not fall; her better fate  
Here gives her an immortal date.  
Few were the numbers she could boast;  
But every freeman was a host,  
And felt as though himself were he  
On whose sole arm hung victory.

It did depend on one indeed;  
Behold him, — Arnold Winkelried!  
There sounds not to the trump of fame  
The echo of a nobler name.  
Unmarked he stood amid the throng,  
In rumination deep and long,  
Till you might see, with sudden grace,  
The very thought come o'er his face;  
And, by the motion of his form,  
Anticipate the rising storm;

And, by the uplifting of his brow,  
Tell where the bolt would strike, and how.

But 't was no sooner thought than done!

The field was in a moment won; —  
"Make way for liberty!" he cried,  
Then ran, with arms extended wide,  
As if his dearest friend to clasp;

Ten spears he swept within his grasp:  
"Make way for liberty!" he cried,  
Their keen points met from side to side;

He bowed amongst them like a tree,  
And thus made way for liberty.

Swift to the breach his comrades fly;  
"Make way for liberty!" they cry,  
And through the Austrian phalanx dart,  
As rushed the spears through Arnold's

While, instantaneous as his fall, [heart  
Rout, ruin, panic, scattered all;

An earthquake could not overthrow  
A city with a surer blow

Thus Switzerland again was free;  
Thus death made way for liberty!

## THE TRUMPET.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The trumpet's voice hath roused the land; —  
Light up the beacon-pyre!

A hundred hills have seen the brand,  
And waved the sign of the.

A hundred banners on the breeze  
Their gorgeous folds have past,

And hark! — was that the sound of seas?  
A king to war went past.

The chief is arming in his hall,  
The peasant by his hearth;

The mourner hears the thrilling call,  
And rises from the earth.

The mother on her first-born son  
Looks with a boding eye,

They come not back, though all be won,  
Whose young hearts leap so high.

The bard hath ceased his song, and bound  
The falchion to his side;

'E'en for the marriage-altar crowned,  
The lover quits his bride.

And all this haste, and change, and fear,  
By earthy clarion spread!

How will it be when kingdoms hear  
The blast that wakes the dead!

## HAVELOCK.

(From Punch.)

He is gone. Heaven's will is best:  
Indian turf o'erlies his breast.

Ghoul in black, nor fool in gold  
Laid him in yon hallowed mould

Guarded to a soldier's grave  
By the bravest of the brave,

He hath gained a nobler tomb  
Than in old cathedral gloom,

Nobler mourners paid the rite,  
Than the crowd that craves a sight

England's banners o'er him waved —  
Dead, he keeps the realm he saved.

Strew not on the hero's hearse  
Garlands of a herald's voice:

Let us hear no words of Fame  
Soading loud a deathless name;

Tell us of no vauntful Glory  
Shouting forth her haughty story.

All life long his homage rose  
To far other shrine than those.

"In Hoc Signo," pale nor dim,  
Lit the battle-field for him,

And the prize he sought and won,  
Was the Crown for Duty done.

## THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times pays a graceful tribute to the memory of the lament-

ed Havelock. "The deceased General," says he, "has been a prominent character in Indian history for nearly 20 years. He was one of the few who passed through the Afghan campaigns with added reputation. In the first Punjab war he was Lord Hardinge's most trusted friend. A slight spare man, about 5 feet and 5 inches in height, with an emaciated face and an eagle eye, he belonged emphatically to the class who have never to contend with disobedience or mutiny. As a General he was the best tactician we have had in India; and as an officer, though stern and somewhat exacting, his antique heroism made him the idol of his men. He was, indeed, perhaps the bravest man in his own army, and was never so chatty or agreeable as under fire. Like most of our Indian statesmen and soldiers, the Lawrences, Edwards, Nicholson, Montgomery and many others, he was a Christian of the old stamp — a strong God-fearing Puritan, man, who thought often in scriptural phrase, and deemed it no shame to teach his soldiers to pray. 'Turn out the saints,' said Lord Gough on one occasion when he anticipated desperate work; 'Havelock never blunders, and his men are never drunk.' The loss has created a most painful impression in Calcutta. We are all a little hardened here. We have seen so many Generals fall, have become so much accustomed to misfortune, have learnt so completely to expect mismanagement that nothing moves us now. Yet even here a Government telegram announcing, 'All going on well at Alumbagh; General Havelock died two days ago,' excites a little disgust. The press dare not complain under penalty of confiscation, but the public voice is pretty audible. We have now but two Generals left in whom the public have any confidence whatever — Sir C. Campbell and Bagadier Cotton, of Peshawar. Should accident happen to the former, who has a habit of placing himself in the hottest of the fire, our prospects will be poor indeed. Neill is dead, and Wilson, of Delhi, is sick unto death. Sir Henry Havelock we are now mourning. Sir James Outram would not supply his place, General Windham is under a cloud, Sir Hugh Rose is wanted at Bombay, and the many young men equal to the occasion have not sufficient rank."

## INDIA.

The "Calcutta Englishman" contains a narrative of affairs at Cawnpore to Dec. 10. The writer says that news has just come in that Brigadier Grant's column that went from the Commander-in-Chief's camp on the night before last and attacked the rebels at Bithoor yesterday, committed great slaughter among them, capturing the entire staff of the Nena, and took all the guns, ammunition, and property of every description that had been removed to Bithoor.

DEC. 11th—General Dupuis and his staff will start for Calcutta to-morrow, it being decided to be the head quarters. The artillery are to be disembodied there. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will march with a strong force to Furruckbad to-morrow.

The writer says he has this day seen a letter from one of B. M's. 78th Highlanders, that Sir J. Outram did not purpose to leave Alumbagh immediately, as the enemy was gathering around his position, and evinced a decided inclination to give him a meeting in the open field, which is all he wants.

## LATER FROM INDIA.

VICTORY BY SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

The following telegram, from Acting-Consul Green, was received at the Foreign office, through Malta, Jan. 29, 4.25 p.m.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 26.

The Bombay arrived at Suez yesterday with Bombay dates to the 2nd inst. Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore at the date of latest advices, but was shortly expected to move westward with a powerful force.

Sir James Outram, at Alumbagh, stacked and defeated the enemy on the 22nd December capturing four guns, with trifling loss.

General Roberts has been appointed to command a field force in Rajpootana, which is assembling at Deesa, and which is to march on Nusseeranah.

No disturbance have occurred in any part of the Deccan Central India.

The Punjab tranquil.

This telegram arrived at Malta, from Alexandria, by the contract steam-packet Tamar, at 11 15 a.m., on the 29th January.

LYONS, Admiral.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDIAN DAK.—In connection with the accounts of the war in India it may be interesting to have some information of the manner in which officers and men are forwarded up the country from Calcutta. They proceed by railroad 140 miles to Raneegunge, where there is a standing camp, and from thence are sent on by three modes of conveyance—namely, horse dak, bullock dak, and coolie dak. The first is used only for officers in command and on the staff, and consists of a covered van in which the traveller can lie at length. It is drawn by horses, which gallop the whole way, and are changed

every four or five miles. Eighty miles a day can thus be accomplished. A native servant, and in some cases an English soldier as guard, are seated on the top. The bullock and coolie daks are also covered vans, drawn by bullocks or borne by ten natives. Each accommodates four soldiers, and two march, who are carried in turn. In this manner thirty miles a-day can be traversed, and 250 men are thus daily sent to the front.

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A special general meeting convened by the Church Missionary Society, was held on Tuesday, the 12th, at Exeter-hall, to consider the late events in India. The hall was crowded. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and, in opening the proceedings explained the object of the meeting, which was mainly to take measures for sending out additional church missionaries to India. Resolutions in accordance with the views of the Society having been unanimously carried, a collection was made in aid of the new Indian fund, and the proceedings terminated.

HAVELOCK'S HABITS.—This model of a Christian knight has found that rest which he seldom knew on earth. It may interest your readers to be told that even on such arduous service as the Afghan campaign and the siege of Jellalabad—where he was almost the only officer who supported Broadfoot in maintaining against the opinions of both Sale and Macgregor, that Jellalabad should be defended and not surrendered—even there Havelock invariably secured two hours in the morning for reading the scriptures and private prayer. If the march began at six, he rose at four; if at four, he rose at two. Is it any wonder that he was raised up as a deliverer to our people, almost like one of the judges of Israel?—Letter from Calcutta.

THE KING OF DELHI.—The following are extracts from a letter written by a civil servant of the East India Company in India, whose position and experience enable him to speak with some authority. The letter is dated Nov. 17.—"The King of Delhi has been spared. His son is allowed to ride about the streets of Delhi on an elephant, with an English colonel behind him. Delhi itself is spared, and the authorities are doing their best to repeople it. The Nawab of Juggur, whose men and money helped the rebels at Delhi, has been allowed to live, and even his protestations of loyalty are believed. Lord Canning publishes some time ago a mischievous order that all Sepoys apprehended, except those who had aided their officers, were not to be hanged, but sent in irons to Allahabad. I, for one, have dared to disobey, and hanged men who did not inure their hands in the blood of their own officers, but who fought like fiends against us. If such men as these are allowed to escape, how can we talk of justice and retribution?"

It is a fatal mistake to suppose that the natives appreciate such leniency. They all expect a fearful retribution, and attribute all hesitation on our part to fear, nothing else. They can't believe that we won't avenge the cruel injuries inflicted on our woman, and think us cowards if we forbear. I, for one, will not spare or show leniency to any Sepoy or Mahomedan, but for this I am liable to be at any moment disgraced and removed. What we all require is an overwhelming pressure from without on the Indian government, which shall compel them to adopt the proper course. We officials may not criticise the orders of our superiors, besides which the papers are closed. What has this terrible crisis taught us, but that conciliation, mildness, and trust in the native character are utterly wrong? You cannot rule an Asiatic on European principles any more than you can get him, with his eastern constitution and style of dress to live and thrive in an English winter. We have seen the advantage of stern justice vigorously applied. At the commencement of the outbreak highway robberies and atrocities were of daily occurrence. I apprehended and hanged to the nearest tree the offenders, and at once all violent crime ceased."

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From the Telegraph.)

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Hon. RECEIVER GEN. from the Inhabitants of Todd's Cove, on the subject of Rords.

Hon. SURVEYOR GEN. from Edward Pike of Musquito, on the same subject.

Mr. ROBERT from the Rev. Mr. Meeke and others, Harbor Buffet, Placentia Bay, on the same subject.

Mr. CASEY from James Cantwell, Keeper of Cape Spear Light House.

Mr. HOGSETT from John Corbin and others of Point Verde, on the subject of a Breakwater.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY from the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

All foregoing petitions ordered to lie on the table.

Hon. RECEIVER GEN. in reply to Dr. Winter's notice of motion for a statement of the particular votes under the head of "Legislative Votes and Credit Balances in the Financial Secretary's Statement of the total expenditure sanctioned by Governor's warrant to 31st, 1856," said the statements would be given.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY, in reply to Dr. Winter's notices of motion for certain despatches and other documents relating to the fishery Convention, and a copy of the opinion of her Majesty's Law advisers, referred to his Excellency's Speech, said that he would advise the hon. member to move for these papers by address to his Excellency, in whose private keeping they were, as they related to foreign powers.

Dr. WINTER.—The course now pursued by him was the one adopted last year, nevertheless, he would follow the suggestion of the hon. Col. Secretary.

Hon. RECEIVER GEN. said, that the detailed statement of the amount of £1329 16s., in Financial Secretary's account, stated as unnecessary, for new account would be furnished.

Hon. COLONIAL SEC. laid on the table of the house, the evidence taken in reference to the fire which destroyed Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co's Mill premises at rivahhead.

Hon. SURVEYOR GEN. laid on the table of the house returns of expenditure of Lunatic Asylum from 30th June to 30 Dec., 1857, also the evidence taken with reference to removing obstructions at the entrance of Quidi Vidi Harbor.

Mr. PROWSE, in asking the Attorney General if it was the intention of the Government to introduce measures for sanitary regulations and for prevention of the spread of fire in St. John's, hoped that to these questions he would receive a reply satisfactory to himself and the country, and that such measures would be adopted as would secure, as far as possible, the safety, health and general good regulation of the town, particularly in the prevention of the spread of fire. Last session he (Mr. Prowse) had a select committee appointed on the subject, and although late in the session they succeeded in taking evidence and in bringing in their report which report he (Mr. Prowse) hoped would be acted upon, and such a supply of water secured for the rear of the town as would be efficacious in case of fire. Water-street he looked upon as well provided and protected already. The subject was one of great importance, one that commanded the attention and interest of all parties, and he (Mr. Prowse) should like to be informed what were the intention of the Government with regard to it.

The Attorney General replied, that looking at the journals it appeared that the report had been brought in only five days before the house closed last session, and that he thought it would be advisable that a day should be set down for the consideration of the subject, when hon. members would have an opportunity of justifying the report. It was certainly a subject deserving the highest consideration.

Mr. PROWSE would adopt the suggestion, and hoped that the subject would be taken up in a practical way.

Several notices were then given, after which the House adjourned to to-morrow, (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. CASEY presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Black Head, on the subject of roads.

Mr. PARSONS from the inhabitants of Cape St. Francis on the same subject.

Mr. WALLINK from the inhabitants of Swan Island, on the same subject.

See 2nd Page.

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