

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

(From Willmer & Smith, July 18).

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

A very remarkable meeting took place on Thursday last at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, London, which was attended by nearly 200 members of the House of Commons. The object of this meeting was to decide upon the course which it is best to pursue respecting the obstinacy which has been recently shown by the House of Lords in the matter of the Oaths Bill, and the views which were expressed at this meeting and the resolutions which were passed leave little doubt that the two Houses of Parliament are on the eve of a collision. It will be remembered that the House of Lords a session or two back refused to allow Peers for life to sit in that assembly, and held that their privileges in this respect were superior to the prerogative of the Crown. The Commons are now about to take a step of an analogous kind—to admit the Jews to Parliament without troubling the Lords on the subject.

A very remarkable statement was made at this meeting by Sir James Graham, who declared that the late Sir Robert Peel, when he was at the head of the Government seriously entertained the idea of admitting the Jews to the House of Commons by means of a resolution passed by the whole House, when he found that the Upper Chamber could not be induced to pass the bill which had been sent up to them. It seems that Sir Robert was only deterred from pursuing this high handed course by the fear that it would provoke a collision between the Law Courts and the House of Commons. In the case of Mr. Alderman Salomons the judges of the Court of Exchequer have held that a Jew would be liable to certain penalties if he took his seat by means of a resolution passed by the House of Commons. But it is clear that if the lamented statesman had been alive at the present day, and witnessed the tantalising course which the House of Lords has pursued with reference to the Jews—above all, if he had witnessed the rejection of the Government measure which was passed by the new House of Commons, with a majority the largest which it ever previously commanded, he would have laid his prudency aside, and boldly followed the example which the Peers themselves have set in the case of Lord Wensleydale. The last named nobleman is certainly at present a member of their lordship's House, but before he was admitted he was obliged to have the hereditary mark stamped upon his coronet, and this course is the best justification of the step which the House of Commons is now likely to take.

INDIA.

Sir E. PERRY gave notice that early next session he should move a resolution to the effect that the recent events in India rendered it expedient that the government of India should be transferred from the East India Company to the responsible Ministers of the Crown.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL took the opportunity afforded (by a motion for adjournment being under the consideration of the House,) to consider the question of the Jewish Disabilities, now that the question as to the words on the true faith of a Christian, has been decided by so large a majority as 140, and the Lords were still found to resist the measure. He held it was necessary for them to provide for the admission of Jews to Parliament by some other means than those formerly resorted to. Act 1st and 2nd Victoria provided that in courts of law persons take such oaths as were binding upon their conscience, and it was a matter of doubt whether or not that provision did not extend to other tribunals, whether it did also apply to the members taking their seats in Parliament. He proposed to introduce a bill to remove the doubt in this case, and he wished to ask the Prime Minister whether he would fix a day for the discussion upon it.—Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE suggested that before any proceedings were taken Baron Rothschild would appear at the table of the House and claim his seat, and after the refusal to administer the oaths to him it would be competent to any member to move a resolution to the effect, that having taken the oaths that were binding upon his conscience, Baron Rothschild should be allowed to take his seat in the House.

Lord PALMERSTON could not fix a day for a discussion in the present state of public business.

INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI asked for a day for discussion upon India affairs, and suggested Friday next.

Lord PALMERSTON said probably a mail with further information would arrive on Friday, and recommended Monday next for the discussion.

Mr. DISRAELI readily assented.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. GRIFFITHS then drew attention to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Lord PALMERSTON repeated his former statement as to the undertaking being opposed to the policy of this country, and Mr. Robert Stephenson, who had been upon the spot, stated his conviction that the scheme was unfeasible, the subject dropped.

Some other business having been disposed of the House adjourned.

THE ITALIAN CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that in the course of the investigation by the French authorities no complicity has been brought home to any of the French refugees of note in England. The conspiracy in France is Italian and essentially Mazzinian, and the object assassination. The French Government has sent a commission of inquiry to Italy to collect further information as to the extent of the plot.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 16.—The sittings of the deputies have been suspended.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The journals exhibit some degree of acrimony in refuting the charge of Russian intrigues in India. The INVALIDE RUSSE says, let England be convinced that she is under a delusion when she speaks of the designs of Russia, on that rotten conglomeration which she pompously designates the British empire in India.

The Abeille du Nord says it would be better, instead of accusing the Persians and Russians, to reprint the predictions of General Sir Charles Napier, who pointed out the true causes of what has now happened.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

BUCHAREST, July 2.—The deliberations of the European Commissioners are terminated. The official journal of to-day publishes an ordinance of the Kaimacan, relative to the elections for the Divans, which are to be completed by the 30th.

BREVET.—Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell to have the local rank of General in the East Indies.

We believe that Parliament will close on the second week in August; the 10th is the day at present named.

Sir Colin Campbell, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, should reach Calcutta about the 16th of next month.

Letters have been received from Sir James Brooke by his Norfolk friends, in which he states that tranquillity has been restored to the colony, and speaks of its reviving prospects.

Lord Elgin arrived at Singapore on the 3rd ult. His lordship remains a guest of the governor's until the arrival of her Majesty's ship Shannon, when his Excellency will proceed on to China.

The Shah of Persia has conferred the honour of the Order of Lion and Sun, with the title of Khan, upon Captain H. B. Lynch, C.B., in token of his regard for the manner in which Captain Lynch brought about the treaty of peace between this country and Persia.

THE MUTINY OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

The details of the Indian mutiny, as received by the previous Overland Mail, seemed less alarming than was the bare telegraphic despatch. The movement is likely to be confined to Delhi, and troops were marching from every side against the town. Meerut has been entirely delivered from the mutineers. In the Punjab Sir John Lawrence had taken every precaution, and was ready to trample out the first spark of treason. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Province had placed the districts of Meerut and Delhi under martial law. The Commander-in-Chief was at Umballah with the Queen's 75 Regiment, the 9th Lancers, the 1st Fusiliers, two Regiments of Native Infantry, and two troops of European Artillery. Meerut he would find reinforced, and with augmented forces would advance on Delhi. In the meantime troops were advancing from Agra, and the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, Gwalior, and Puteallah, with their tributary Princes, were sending in their contingents. It is therefore probable that the next mail will bring news of the suppression of this dangerous outbreak, and the condign punishment of the offenders. Nor will the severest retribution which it is in the power of military law to inflict be too severe for the treacherous bands which have thus added murder to mutiny and rebellion. At Meerut the 11th and 20th Regiments of Native Infantry and the 3rd Cavalry murdered every officer on whom they could lay hands. At Delhi it is supposed that Mr. Fraser, the commissioner, has fallen with many others, men, women, and children. The list of fugitives is given in another place. The most reassuring intelligence is, that the mutiny has not effected the troops in other stations. At Agra the native soldiers stood by the Lieutenant-Governor. At Lucknow a tendency to revolt was checked by the firmness of Sir Henry Lawrence. At Benares and throughout Bengal all was quiet. So stood matters then.

Crowned heads and Royal Princes appear to be running about in all directions with unexampled vigour. The young Prince of Wales was at Aix-la-Chapelle, the other day, travelling under the assumed name of Lord Renfrew. The King of the Belgians was in Manchester, this week, and Prince Louis Napoleon has been paying a visit to Lancashire. The Emperor Alexander is traversing Germany; the King of Prussia, the Prince of Prussia, the Princes Charles and Albert, with the Russian Empress Dowager, were to meet at Wildbad, on Thursday last. Louis Napoleon and the Empress

are coming on a visit to the British Sovereign, in the Isle of Wight, and a return visit is to be made in September next.

While all these appointments are taking place, the arch-enemy of monarchs, the Republican Mazzini, is seeking safety in flight—wandering no one knows whither. The last account of his whereabouts represents him as having taken passage on board of an American vessel disguised "as a Quaker!" The last attempt to revolutionise Italy is said to have cost the Mazzinian treasury £20,000, a large sum, said to have been raised principally in London. The Continental Courts, annoyed at the countenance and support which we give to refugees who abuse our hospitality, and convert our island into a focus of intrigue, are about to make a strong appeal to Lord Palmerston. In this remonstrance France, Austria, Prussia, and the Sardinian Government are about to join. According to one version, the Tuscan Government will head the movement. At Genoa, the panic caused by the discovery of the atrocious plans of the conspirators, has been intense. About 100 persons have been arrested in that city, and amongst them an English lady, a Miss Meriton White, who represents herself as the wife of Mazzini.

The disturbances in Spain have been quieted by the seizure of the head of the rebels at Utrera. The Senate by a large majority, has passed the press law. In Portugal, the Cortes have sanctioned, with certain modifications, a Concordat with Rome.

From Naples we learn that the head of the abortive attempt at insurrection, Col. Pisacane, has been arrested, and sent to the fortress of Reggio, to await orders from Naples. The Colonel is described as a man of great energy and determination of character, but the little sympathy which his enterprise had met with from the people is said to have quite affected him.

A CAVALRY CHARGE AT NUSSEERABAD.

So much doubt was there regarding the native troops at Nusseerabad, that a picket of the Bombay Lancers—who fortunately had not been taken away from the station—mounted guard over the Bengal battery. On the 29th of May, at about four in the evening, the storm broke over that devoted station. It commenced by a rush of the mutineers to the guns; there they soon overpowered the few gallant Lancers who were guarding them, and loading with canister, these men numbering upwards of 2000, awaited the deadly strife. And now ensued a passage of arms, which for brilliant gallantry determined coolness, and devotion, stands, I think, as we hear it, unequalled in the annals of history. The Bombay Lancers (1st Light Cavalry), who for seven days had remained booted and saddled in expectation of such emergency, were mounted and formed up instantly. Officers tell in at the heads of their respective troops, the word was given to march, and with the chivalry of Knights Templars this brave body (the number short of 200) went forward to almost certain death. As they neared the cursed battery the word was given to "charge." Regardless of the fearful leaden shower that instantly opened upon them, and the terrific gaps it occasioned in their serried ranks, each man, from the colonel to the youngest trooper, emulating the deeds of their gallant European comrades at Balakieva, only pressed the more eagerly and determinedly forward. Through and through the mutinous scoundrels did they ride and only desisted when the commanding officer seeing the great loss they had already sustained and the woful inequality of the contending parties, sounded the recall, and directed the few men who remained to cover the retreat of the ladies and families from the station. His they did conducting them in safety to a village thirty miles distant, from whence the handful of men again issued and succeeded in capturing one of the guns. In this gallant affair the regiment lost Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newberry killed Colonel Penny died immediately after the action; and Capt. Hardy and Lieut. and Adjutant Loch wounded; the number of men killed is not known. It is impossible to overrate the confidence this gallant conduct of the Lancers has created in all quarters. Nobody ever doubted that the Bombay troops were faithful and staunch to a man, and this is the most undeniable proof they could have of it.

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HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 12, 1857

UNDER the head of Steam Encouragement in another column will be found some facts of a startling character; we commend this able article to the deliberate consideration of the Public, the argument is incontrovertible, the conclusion self evident. It appears that a resolution was coaxed through the assembly voting £7000 stg. for the above purpose; we speak not for a party, not in a factious spirit, when we express our firm belief that if every sealing master, boat master, planter or fisherman, in the Island were polled upon the subject not one in one hundred would consent to such an exorbitant tax

being at this time laid upon the country for the advantage of direct steam communication, then who are the party which have presumed to appropriate such an exorbitant sum to such purpose? Why the same who surreptitiously gained power by the strongest pledges of economy; and yet under whose management, notwithstanding the increase of taxation in the shape of duties, and the consequent increase of revenue—the public debt has increased beyond all precedent and how could it be otherwise? Alas! aristocracy was to be created, needy materials were at hand, the public money should be scattered, for such a government would not be sustained upon principle, and bribery was essential to its stability and success; those are plain and palpable facts they could not be concealed and they would not bear inspection; so the public mind was (artfully enough) to be kept fixed upon extraordinary and exciting subjects, such as the Fishery Convention which still threatens (thanks to the injurious Treaty Interpretation of Governor Darling, and to the ministry which sustained, lauded, and still attempts to justify his erroneous conclusions)—The Telegraph Company who would have gladly availed themselves of our proximity to the old country without the gratuity of One hundred square miles of our best coast, £5000 stg. for their road and £2500 interest per annum for twenty years—and the Steam company which as stated, must cost us £7000 stg. per annum, for an interminable period, and impelled our minister to trick his co-delegates and go begging to his friend Mr. Labouchere for £3000 pounds additional for this purpose; but there is one redeeming feature in the transaction, this important service to the Steam company was performed gratuitously; we have the authority of a ministerial paper for stating that the Honorable P. F. Little and Laurence O'Brien were only absent on leave, consequently, we will not, as on former occasions, have to complain of unfair divisions of Delegation money: The colony may well be spared such additional expenses as the amount to the Telegraph company must be, for the first year £5000 stg. for their road, and the annual two and a half per cent will amount to £2500 more, which with the £7000 for the Steam company will amount to the enormous sum of £14,500 stg. the first year, and £9,500 per annum, afterwards.

Well may the NEWFOUNDLANDER Folk look sharp after the Fishery the Weather and the crop.

HAVING been disappointed in our usual sources of European intelligence, we were under the necessity of extracting freely from the St. John's papers for our first side, this number; the subjects treated upon, however, are of a character which will bear perusal, whilst, to many of our readers, they will be perfectly new. Not the least interesting extract, is that from the Times noticing the intended departure of the Hon. Charles Fox Bennett from this, the country of his early adoption, and beneficent commercial enterprise. The final departure of such a man, taken in connection with others who have preceded him, should be regarded as significant of those social changes to which the seat of Newfoundland government has recently been subjected: In a political point of view, Mr. Bennett with others of his character, might have leaned too much towards principles which have a higher basis than ephemeral popularity; but his undeviating practice in all the relations of life clearly demonstrated, the benevolent, the hospitable, and the high minded ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

According to announcement the Brethren of the mystic tie, visited this place last week, and dispensed their hospitalities with a liberal hand. It was a somewhat exciting change to our monotonous existence, to witness even the arrival and departure of this band of choice spirits; altho we were not of the privileged circle who participated in their entertainment.

"It is Appointed unto all once to die."
DIED, On Wednesday last, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrisey, in the 55th year of her age; daughter of the late William Hartry, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland.—Halifax British Colonist, July 25.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ENTERED.
August 10.—Rothesay, Taylor, Demerara, Molasses; 21 days.
Restless, Webber, Boston, 10 days. Punton & Munro.
August 8.—Faroon, Selma, Spain, 7.—Superior, Legg, Liverpool.
10.—Acastus, Walsh, Meximiche Adelaide, Thebanden, Montreal. Ridley & Sons.
CLEARED.
August 3.—Eter, (sp.) Perez, Labrador 5.—Three Sisters, Percy, do.
8.—Savage, Legg, do.
Elfida, Pike, do.
10.—Bride, Walsh, do.

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