

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

(From the Press.)

HOW LORD PALMERSTON FELL.

THE extremely sudden fall of Lord PALMERSTON from power is one of the most curious incidents in modern Parliamentary history. Although the unwritten answer to Count WALEWSKI's despatch deeply compromised Lord PALMERSTON's reputation as a diplomatist, it is evident that the Noble Viscount must on other grounds have completely lost the confidence of the House of Commons, else he would not have retired from power at the first hostile vote. He might have counted on the opposition of his avowed adversaries; but how did it happen that numbers of his former supporters declined any longer to give him their aid? We believe that the answer to that question may be found in the utter recklessness and in the overbearing manners wantonly assumed by the late Prime Minister—a most painful subject, on which we have often commented in these columns.

There is no parallel in Parliamentary history for the arrogance assumed by the Premier after he had obtained an empheral majority. Grave, indeed, is the political lesson taught by the Noble Viscount's want of proper respect for the gentlemen who are the representative of the people. All the great Parliamentary leaders were orators of the highest order—in which class no one could rank Lord PALMERSTON—or else they have been men of admirable address. WALPOLE was genial and goodhumoured; GEORGE GRENVILLE, if formal and ceremonious, was a gentleman of the old school; Lord NORTH had charming amenity and a temper that nothing could ruffle the younger PITT, if stately, solemn, and proud, was incapable of aught that could be confounded with low vulgarity; the stinging satire of Mr. CANNING was occasionally too poignant, but it was polished with classical refinement; Lord CASTLEREAGH owed much to manners that were admired by his most bitter detractors; and assuredly Lord PALMERSTON could not find precedents in the demeanour of Sir ROBERT PEEL, or of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, for those impetuous outbursts of grossness which tarnished his recent career.

The delusion that he could play the part of a Dictator completely turned Lord PALMERSTON's head, and he forgot the manners due to an assembly of the first gentlemen in the world. He fell into the same mistake as the great Irish demagogue, O'CONNELL. In the first Reformed Parliament Mr. O'CONNELL had a large following, and his demeanour towards several of the leading English Liberals became actually intolerable, and alienated many even of the Radical party from the cause of justice to Ireland. Faults of manners that were natural in a democratic chief bred up in the coarse turmoil of aggregate meetings, could never be tolerated in an English senator at the head of the House of Commons. Never, certainly, did any Leader of the Commons expose himself to such severe reproofs. The Noble Viscount sneered at Mr. BRIGHT, as "the honourable" and "reverend" gentleman," and, soon after, he had to endure from Mr. BRIGHT the most scathing invective that has been heard since the days of BROUGHAM; he told Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE "that he did not care what they thought," the questions of a most accomplished Member of the House (Mr. STERLING) he called "very absurd," and certainly Sir BULWER-LYTTON gave the Noble Viscount reason to recollect how "very absurd" such a style of sarcasm must ever prove in an assembly of English gentlemen.

Our readers will recollect that THE PRESS has called their repeated notice to the recklessness manifested by Lord PALMERSTON. Have not our views on the Noble Viscount's faults proved to be true? His own political friends rapidly became alienated from his affectation of autocracy; they were ready to follow a great chief, but they would not cringe to a dictator, and they left the Parliamentary despot in a minority on the first legitimate opportunity. They knew well enough that the appointment of Lord CLANRICARDE was only the consequence of the utter recklessness of Lord PALMERSTON, and that other acts of a similar kind were to be expected from the Noble Lord.

The political lesson taught by the fall of Lord PALMERSTON is of the highest constitutional significance. Let a British Minister surround himself with a devoted body-guard of political adherents, let him organise a majority without scruple and lavish places without care, let him mesmerise a large portion of the public press, and let him at the head of his great array mock at his adversaries, and laugh to scorn the precedents of office and the courtesies of Parliament, and then he may calculate upon ejection without sympathy, and a fall without dignity. The House of Commons will turn upon a defunct dictator. Greater men than even Lord PALMERSTON has ever pretended to be—a Chatham and a Wellington—were taught the tremendous power of the free Parliament of England; and no one knows better than Lord PALMERSTON that the Huskisson connection left the Wellington Cabinet chiefly because they thought that the Great Duke, then rather inexperienced in Parliamentary leadership, was not sufficiently conciliating in his demeanour. But the illustrious WELLESLEY, though stern

in tone and laconic in phrase, was incapable of offering deliberate rudeness to any gentleman. His letters to persons who needlessly intruded on his valuable time were answered curtly, but never coarsely; and even when his Grace was severely assailed in Parliament, that nature never forgot what was due to his own dignity, add to the rank of the Houses of Parliament.

COLONEL INGLIS.

The Illustrated London News, of Nov. 28th, gives an engraving representing Col. Inglis, the Commandant at Lucknow, and his family, which it introduces with the following remarks:—"Colonel Inglis entered the Army as Ensign in H. M.'s 23rd Regiment in August, 1833, and has remained in it without intermission up to the present day, when he occupies the proud position of its Colonel.

His services include the Canada rebellion in 1837, and the Punjab campaign of 1848-9. He was present at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the attack on the enemy's position in front of the advanced trenches, on the 12th September, where, after the death of Lieut.-Col. Pattoun, he succeeded to the command of the right column of attack, commanded the 32nd at the action of Sorjkoond, and also at the storming and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress of Mooltan, surrender of the fort and garrison of Chenote, and battle of Goojerat, for which services he received the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel (medal and clasps). Upon the breaking out of the Indian mutiny, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment was at Lucknow, and upon the death of Major Banks, who succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence, the whole conduct of the defence of the Residency devolved upon Colonel Inglis.

To use the language of the Times, "the defence of the place is, we believe, without precedent in modern warfare. Fortified towns defended by sufficient force have ere now repelled for months the attack of an army, and in some cases courage and desperation have struggled against overwhelming odds; but neither Genoa nor Saragossa can rival in heroism the little Residency of Lucknow."

Colonel Inglis is married to a daughter of Sir Frederick Thesiger, M. P.; with her youthful family she has had to share the hardship and encounter the dangers and trials of the long-sustained defence.

ORSINI'S ADDRESS TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The following address, which was written by Orsini, in prison, was, by permission of the Emperor, read by the council for Orsini during his address to the jury.

"TO NAPOLEON III, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH."

"The depositions which I have made against myself, in the course of the political proceedings which have been instituted on occasion of the attempt of the 14 of January, are sufficient to send me to the scaffold, and I shall submit to my fate without asking for pardon, both because I will not humiliate myself before him who has destroyed the reviving liberty of my unhappy country, death for me would be a relief.

"Being near the close of my career, I wish however, to make a last effort to assist Italy whose independence has hitherto made me pass through so many perils and submit to so many sacrifices. She was the constant object of all my affections, and it is that idea which I wish to set forth in the words which I address to your Majesty.

"In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe, it is necessary to render Italy independent, or to loosen the chains by which Austria holds her in bondage. Shall I ask that, for her deliverance, the blood of Frenchmen shall be shed for the Italians? No; I do not go so far as that. Italy demands that France shall not interfere against her, and that France shall not allow Germany to support Austria in the struggles in which she may perhaps be soon engaged. This is precisely what your Majesty may do, if you are so inclined; on your will, therefore, depends the welfare or misfortune of my country, the life or death of a nation to which Europe is in a great measure indebted for her civilisation.

"Such is the prayer which from my cell I dare address to your Majesty, not despairing but that my feeble voice may be heard. I beseech your Majesty, restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849, through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joyfully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, whether he chose to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that so long as Italy shall not be independent, the tranquillity of Europe and that of your Majesty will only be vain illusions.

"May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of a scaffold. May you deliver my country, and the blessing of 25 millions of citizens will follow you to posterity.

FELICE ORSINI.

"Prison of Meas, February, 1858."

LATEST NEWS!

Telegraphic and General News Agency and Agency of the European and American Association.

April 6th.

The Canadian Steamer Indian arrived at Portland last night, bringing Liverpool dates of the 24 March. The Agamemnon had commenced taking in the Atlantic Cable, fifty miles of which had already been put on board.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. Details of Indian news received, but decisive intelligence not expected until the arrival of the next mail.

The blockade of Canton had been raised. Yeh still continued a prisoner, and was on the way to Calcutta.

The American and Russian Plenipotentiaries had joined the English and French demand on China.

Pellissier new French Minister, London—W. J. WARD, Agent and Proprietor.

As regards Steam to the Outports, we are glad to be enabled to say, a contract has been concluded between the Government and Mr. Steel, who undertakes to have a steamer here by the 30th of June next, of 120 tons and 80 horse-power, to ply between this port and the northern harbours, making monthly trips during nine months, for the subsidy of £1100. We understand also that steps will be taken, without delay, towards providing the like advantage, as embraced in the Resolution of the Assembly, for the southern and western ports of the island. We know no prospect that could be more welcome to our Outport inhabitants than this, and they will fully appreciate those proofs of the anxiety of the Government to give practical effect to the late proceedings of the Assembly on this subject. [Newfoundlander

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14th 1858.

FIRE.

About nine o'clock on the night of Monday last the Inhabitants of this Town were startled by the cry of Fire! On proceeding to the spot we found the back part of Fousaint's Hotel enveloped in flame, which a few persons only were endeavouring to extinguish; before efficient assistance could be afforded the whole building was on fire, and it then became evident that there was little chance of saving that portion of the town lying between Victoria and LeMarchant Streets, consisting as it did, with the exception of a lane or two, of one continuous range of wooden buildings on the north side of the street. The wind being from the north east and rather high, the fire quickly crossed the street to the Messrs Rutherford's store and soon communicated with the adjoining premises. A determined stand was made at Victoria-Street and extraordinary exertions made to stop the fire eastward; this was effected by the well directed exertions of some of the Inhabitants powerfully seconded by the energetic efforts of the Carboner men; Mr T. Wolfry's house and forge being torn down the fire break was widened, and thus the east end of the town including Messrs Ridley & Sons extensive establishment on the Beach, was saved.

In the mean time the fire aided by the wind was rapidly spreading to the westward, repeated attempts were made to level houses by rope and hatchets, but without effect, until a detached building occupied by Mr. Mullally was reached. By this time the most active and determined of those who had been engaged at Victoria Street, arrived and uniting with those of the western ward, renewed their exertions, by their assistance the above named house was quickly levelled, and the most efficient engine being well supplied Captain E. Pike's house was saved, and the fire checked on the north side of the street, not so on the south. The extensive and valuable premises of Messrs Puntun and Munn, including office ware-rooms and spacious stores of every description, was soon in flames, and we regret to learn that little was saved of the large amount of produce goods and provisions which they contained.

The fire then swept away the dwelling house of Dr. Allen, and Messrs Jillard's shop and store, and the public cove intervening, there ceased its destructive ravages.

The loss of Mr. Munn's premises and property should we think be viewed in the light of a public calamity. By the enterprise of that Firm thousands of Fishermen have for many years been enabled to obtain support, and many planters to become independent; messrs

Ridley's and Rutherford's beautiful brick building with nearly all it contained, is a loss which the Inhabitants must sadly miss to which may be added those of Messrs Walker & Ross, Hunt & Doyle, A. Drysdale, J. Hippeley, and the messrs. Jillard.

All those were persons doing a good business whose efforts are now paralyzed; we trust but for a season; whilst we regret their losses and the stagnation in business which they must entail, we must not forget the ruinous condition to which other members of the community are subjected; we cannot give their names to-day but hope soon to be able to do so. In the mean time we may express our earnest belief that the government will respond to the prayer of petitioners, and afford immediate assistance to those who may require it.

A Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Harbor Grace took place, pursuant to public notice, this day, Wednesday 14 of April, at the Temperance Hall, to petition the House of Assembly to aid the sufferers, by the calamitous Fire on the night of the 12th, inst.

W. H. Ridley Esq., being unanimously called to the chair, and Henry T. Moore Esq., requested to act as Secretary, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting and spoke feelingly at some length, on the fact that there are now, about fifty families comprising 280 persons houseless and suffering privations thereby. Proposed.—By W. Donnelly Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas Higgins. That a Petition be addressed to the House of Assembly, praying for aid to assist the sufferers by the late Fire.

Proposed.—By Mr. John Richards, and seconded by Patrick Devereux Esq. That the Chairman, W. Donnelly Esq. and Mr. Thomas Higgins, be a Committee to prepare and transmit a Petition, who retired and on their return presented the following which was unanimously adopted.

Proposed By Mr. James Hippeley, seconded by Mr. William Grubert, That Messrs. W. Howlett, John Richards, and Joseph Godden, be requested to obtain signatures which was adopted.

J. L. Pendergast Esq. M.H.A. in proposing that the Chairman vacate the chair stated that it was gratifying to behold this large Meeting assembled to sympathize with their suffering Fellow-Townsmen, and although many of them were also great sufferers, earnestly appealing on behalf of the distressed, and he felt confident from the good feeling that existed in the bosoms of the Government that their appeal would not be made in vain, and on W. Donnelly Esq. having taken the chair proposed that he gratefully thanks of this meeting is due to W. H. Ridley Esq. for his kind and sympathetic conduct in the chair,

H. T. Moore, Sec.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly in Legislative session convened.

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Harbor Grace.

Humbly sheweth That the principal trading part of the Town, between LeMarchant-Street and Victoria-Street, was on Monday evening, the 12th inst., reduced to ashes.

That upwards of sixty families were deprived of the means of continuing their trade and business, the whole nearly were Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, and supplying Merchants.

That several persons had some small portion of their stock insured, of whom many notwithstanding will be unable to pay the debts they now owe.

That your petitioners humbly implore your Hon. House to aid the sufferers by a grant of your Loan. House thereby enabling, stimulating, and encouraging the sufferers to a renewal of exertion. And as in duty bound will ever pray,

W. H. Ridley

W. Donnelly

T. Higgins

Committee.

ARRIVALS FROM THE ICE.

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| Penguin | Avery | 3300 |
| Glide | Pomphry | 4500 |
| Elfrida | Pike | 4000 |
| Myrtle | Pike | 4200 |
| Argo | Fitzgerald | 5000 |
| Terra Nova | Pike | 1400 |
| Laurel | D. Green | 6500 |
| United Brothers | Fitzgerald | 1800 |
| Alert | Munden | 4500 |

DIED.

At Fogo, on the 18th February last, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation, James Marmaduke, only son of James M. Winter, Esq. Sub-Collector H. M. Customs, aged 19 years. His end was peace.

On Monday last John Fitzgerald Planter an old and respectable inhabitant of this place.

On the same day after a lingering illness borne with meekness and resignation to the divine will, Ambrose, son of Mr. William Ash planter.

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