

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SELECT POETRY.

PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE.

Voyager upon life's stormy sea,
To yourself be true.
And where'er your lot may be,
Paddle your own canoe.
Never, though the winds may rave,
Falter nor look back,
But upon the darkest wave,
Leave a shining track.

Every wave that bears you on
To the silent shore,
From its sunny source has gone
To return no more;
Then let not an hour's delay
Cheat you of your due,
But, while it is called to-day,
Paddle your own canoe.

If your birth denied you wealth,
Lofty state and power,
Honest fame and hardy health
Are a better dower;
But if these will not suffice,
Golden gain pursue,
And to gain the glittering prize,
Paddle your own canoe.

Nothing great is lightly won,
Nothing won is lost;
Every good deed, nobly done,
Will repay the cost.
Leave to Heaven, in humble trust,
All you will do;
But if you succeed, you must
Paddle your own canoe.

THE DEATH OF SUMMER

By the length'ning twilight hours,
By the chill and frequent showers,
By the flow'rets pale and faded,
By the leaves with russet shaded,
By the grey and clouded morn,
By the drooping ears of corn,
Ripen'd now, and earthward tending,
As man when full of years is bending
Towards his hundred dust, where he
Lowly soon shall withering be;
By the silence of each grove
Vocal late with notes of love,
By the meadows overspread
With the spider's wavy thread,
By the soft and shadowy sky,
By the thousand treads that lie
Every weeping bough beneath,
Summer! we perceive thy death.
Summer! all thy charms are past!
Summer! thou art waning fast!
Scarcely one of all thy roses
On thy faded brow reposes:
Day by day more feebly shining,
Sees thy glorious beams declining,
Though thy wan and sickly smile
Faintly lingers yet awhile.
Thrush and nightingale have long
Ceased to woo thee with their song;
And on every lonely light
Swallows gather for their flight.
Streams that in their sparkling course
Rippling flow'd are dark and hoarse;
While the gale's inconstant tone,
Sweeping through the valleys lone,
Sadly sighs, with mournful breath,
Requiem for Sweet Summer's death.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

Another letter from Cawnpore gives the following description of the recapture of that place on the 16th ult.:

"Marched again at daylight to reach Cawnpore, and completed 13 miles, when we halted to breakfast within two miles of the enemy's position in front of Cawnpore. After resting three hours we advanced to the attack—1,300 Europeans and about 700 or 800 Sikhs against 13,000 sepoys armed and disciplined in every respect like ourselves, and commanded by our old friend and ally the Nana Sahib! This Nana Sahib it was who ordered the massacre of 1,500 European and Native Christians on the day of this battle, and who had cut up General Wheeler and two Companies of H. M.'s 84 Foot about a fortnight ago. But to my story. The General (Havelock) determined to take the enemy in the flank. For this purpose the 78th Highlanders were sent to the front, with some of the Madras Fusiliers on our left flank to cover the movement. H. M.'s 64th and remaining Companies of the 84 Foot, with the guns, were on the right of the column, out of the enemy's view. While performing this flank movement, the (Highlanders and Fusiliers) were under a heavy fire from their artillery, which however did no damage; we very nearly had to lament the loss Colonel Walter Hamilton, whose horse was hit. When we had got sufficiently on their flank, the columns were wheeled into line and advanced under a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry, to within fifty yards before we fired a shot. We then opened fire and the 78th charged up to the muzzles of the guns and captured them (three 24-pounders) loaded as they were. Leaving them in charge, on we pressed;

nothing but death could stay the avenging hand when once raised to smite. The 78th next carried a village at the point of the bayonet; this was on the right of the enemy's position, and their flank was thus completely turned. The columns then moved on to their left position after clearing the village. As we got clear of this village, the enemy again opened fire upon us from a gun he still had, when we had to lie down and wait for our artillery; but the bullets being quite knocked up only one small gun of no use against the enemy's big one could be got into position. General Havelock saw at once the difficulty, and instantly gave the order to take the gun, which was done in a brilliant style by the Light Company, of the 78th under a belching fire which was well kept up. This ended the affair, and our victory was most complete. In the absence of Cavalry the line was halted, and the General came up to the Highlanders and paid them a well merited compliment on their performance. The whole force behaved most nobly, and every soldier was eager for the fray, and did his duty manfully including the Sikhs, who went into the Pandys, like bricks as they are, after we had taken the guns."—*Id.*

The following is from an officer with General Havelock's force, dated Cawnpore, July 17—
"You will see from the heading of this letter that we have arrived at Cawnpore, but, alas! a fortnight too late to save our countrymen and woman. They say that the woman and children were shot and cut up only two or three days ago.

"I have had a look at the barracks in which the unfortunate people were intrenched: they consist of a couple of oblong buildings; in one of them the roof is completely fallen in, and both are battered with round shot. The verandahs as well as the walls have been torn up by the shot, and round the buildings are some pits dug in the ground and breastwork. The ground inside and out is strewn with broken bottles, old shoes, pieces of chairs, and quantities of books and letters, and other documents. It was a melancholy sight, and the suffering must have been more than humanity could bear.

"Yesterday afternoon we fought a hard battle, forcing a strong intrenched position about four miles to the east of cantonments. We made a flank movement to the right, then advanced in a zig-zag manner, and then paralld to our old front thus. We marched twenty-four miles, and fought about four hours—of course at the end of the fight we bivouacked on the plain, and the night passed over but with one alarm.

"The Volunteers charged the enemy, cut up ten or twelve of them, and lost one officer and two horses. The grape shot, bullets, and round shot fell in showers around me, but by God's blessing I came out of action all safe.

"We have now fought the enemy four times, twice in one day, and taken twenty-four guns. Their practice, especially with a 24-pounder, was very good, and their position skilfully chosen: one ball took our lines in flank, and cut down eight or ten of the 64th like grass before the scythe.

"We are at present encamped on the parade ground, and notwithstanding our loss in killed and wounded yesterday, we still look formidable. The steamers will, I hope, be here to-morrow, and give us an additional 100 men. I have no time to write more at present."—*Id.*

Extract of a letter from Cawnpore, dated July 19th:—

"Intelligence came in late last night that the Bitour Raja had destroyed himself in despair, that the sepoys had all fled towards Delhi, that Bitour was evacuated. This morning the news is confirmed as actually true, and a detached force of 1st Madras Fusiliers, Sikhs, and two guns are gone out to take possession of the place. The whole force is now rested and in high spirits, feels that its hard marching and fighting has not been for nothing; and four days hence I hope we shall be in Lucknow triumphant.

"The accounts men give of the state of cantonments are fearful. They have visited the house where our woman was murdered. That house and well are described by men of not weak nerves as the most fearful sickening sight they ever saw. Four women are saved, Mrs. Greenway, wife of a merchant, and three half-castes.

"The Cawnpore people have had enough of the Nana's reign. You never saw folk so glad as they are to get the English back again. They can now practically appreciate the difference between Native and British rule."—*Id.*

The following items of intelligence were received from Government last Saturday evening:—

"Allahabad, July 24th.—A letter from Agra of the 16th instant reports that the English Force at Delhi, is constantly engaged in combats with the mutineers, who are massed in great numbers; the English have been universally successful in these engagements; and the enemy have been repulsed with severe loss.

The country near Meerut is believed to be quiet safe, and above it to the hills the country is comparatively tranquil. The Punjab remains quite quiet."—*Phoenix*, July 27.

"News from Nagpoor of the 18th very satisfactory. The moveable column had started the day previous. Jubbulpore was believed to be safe; and it was expected that Saugor and Dumoh would be in our possession again in a few days, and tranquillity speedily restored throughout the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Mhow is already in our possession again, and Indore in Holkar's. All accounts go to show that the tide of affairs in that part of the country has taken a decided turn in our favour, at least Mr. Plowden thinks so.

"All well at Benares, did not write yesterday, a change is evidently and apparently taking place for the better."—*Id.*

(From *Wallmer & Smith's European Times*.)

Oct. 21.

The natural feeling of indignation at the butcheries which have been perpetrated in India by the brutal sepoys, has been heightened by the comparative indifference with which the crisis appears to be regarded by the people in high places. We perceive that the public mind is gradually working itself up to the pitch of excitement which existed throughout the land when the appalling news reached England in the winter of 1854-5, that our brave army was literally dying of cold and hunger before the great Russian fortress in the Crimea. It is little short of madness on the part of the executive Government to act in a way which at all justifies the expressions of disgust we have quoted in the leading organs of public opinion for the institutions of the country were put to too severe a trial during the Crimean disasters to endure a similar repetition now. This excitement is visible in many ways—in the large sums of money subscribed in every town and city for the sufferers, in the offers of servitude as volunteers for India—in the complaints addressed to the newspapers that there is no becoming vent for the martial ardour of the country—in the paroxysm of bravery with which every man now seems to be imbued. No public fever of equal intensity has been known, except on two occasions—when it was believed that Louis Napoleon intended to invade England and when Lord Aberdeen's government was accused of having sacrificed the Crimean army by neglect and indifference. If the incoming news be favourable, the fever will abate—if the news should prove worse than is expected, Lord Palmerston will be in a fair way of sacrificing all the laurels he has gained during the last three years. Popularity, under the trying test of severe reverses, is almost as fleeting as the Electric flash.

The arrival of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Colombo, at Southampton on Thursday, having on board a number of ladies who had escaped from the carnage in the East, has whetted the public appetite for vengeance on the miscreants who committed the atrocities of which some of these ladies were the victims. A number of lady passengers were hurried out of Lucknow and Delhi at the commencement of the mutiny, and do not know what has become of their husbands. They are stated to have suffered almost indescribable hardships, and their meeting with their friends was affecting in the extreme. Several escaped almost naked and were nearly starved in the jungle. The passengers by this vessel give a frightful account of the state of Calcutta and the upper provinces of India. The Lady Mayoress of London and the Mayor of Southampton were in attendance to receive them. To the refugees every imaginable aid was tendered, but the merchants of Calcutta, with a noble liberality, had previously provided them with money, and anticipated most of their wants.

It is now arranged that Prince Frederick William of Prussia will pay a visit to the English Court on the 21st of November, which is the birthday of his affianced bride, and the marriage will take place on the 18th of January. On the 31st of the following month the young couple will make their entry into Berlin. This information comes through a Prussian channel, and is no doubt correct. The Queen and Prince Albert will leave Scotland in the early part of October, and are announced to be present at the closing of the Art Treasures Exhibition in Manchester on the 15th of that month. During their stay in this part of the kingdom they will be the guests of Earl Fitzwilliam at Wentworth house.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Colombo arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the heavy portion of the Indian, China, and Australian mails. The Colombo left Alexandria, Sept. 12; Malta, Sept. 15; and Gibraltar, Sept. 19. She has on board £4800 in specie, and a cargo of gums, silks, shawls, &c. She has brought nearly 150 passengers. Amongst them are about 60 children. A number of the passengers are refugees from Delhi, Lucknow, and other mutinous parts of India.

The lady mayoress, from London, and the mayor of Southampton proceeded to the Colombo, to welcome the refugees from India, and to render them any assistance that might be necessary. Scores of people were assembled in the docks to see the passengers by the Colombo

land. The scenes in the docks at the meeting of friends were effecting in the extreme.

Many of the ladies were hurried out of Lucknow and Delhi at the commencement of the mutiny, and do not know what has become of their husbands. They have suffered great hardships; many of them made their escape almost naked, and were nearly starved in the jungle. A little dog is on board the Colombo, belonging to Colonel Goldney, whose life was sought by the Sepoys. The dog is covered with wounds. It escaped from Delhi with Mrs. Goldney, who is on board the Colombo. Colonel Lennox, wife, and daughter are amongst the passengers. The colonel belonged to the 22nd Regiment at Fyzabad, in Oude; only a serjeant of artillery and the colonel escaped.

The only troops left at Ceylon were Maylays and sepoys. All the European troops have gone off to Calcutta.

The fugitives report being well treated by the merchants at Calcutta, and supplied with money to send them on immediately on the Colombo's arrival. Captain Field received a letter from the relief fund committee, through the Peninsular and Oriental Company, authorising him to render the passengers every relief and assistance.

VOLUNTEERS CORPS FOR INDIA.—The *Times* publishes a batch of letters from young men of education in the middle ranks, who have not the means of purchasing commissions, but who are willing to join volunteers corps to go to India, if a reasonable prospect of promotion and distinction be held out to them. Our contemporary thinks that there are thousands of such young men ready to go out to fight the mutineers, and says that it would be a great pity if some way or other was not found of making use of these proffered services.

CASTE.—Some fifty suspicious mendicants were put on board the prisoner ship *Minde* in the roadstead during last week. Nine of them being high caste Rajpoots, refused their meals, and preferred death to a violation of their caste. A few wealthy Soucars having heard of it liberally offered to stand bail for them, which was readily accepted by the commissioner of police. The men were brought ashore yesterday and released.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.—At a meeting in aid of the Indian relief fund, held in the metropolitan parish church of Islington on Monday, the 21st, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, the vicar of the parish, read a very interesting letter from his father, The Bishop of Calcutta. That venerable prelate (who took a very gloomy view of the state of affairs at the time his letter was written) says that General Wilson makes the alarming statement that Delhi cannot be assaulted with out the probable loss of 10,000 men.

NURSES FOR INDIA.—A number of ladies, some of whom had been nurses in the late war, offered to accompany Mrs. Seacole to India on a similar mission; but the East India Company has declined their services, on the ground that there is no necessity for them, as every station and field force has its regimental hospital, and, moreover, "no European woman would be allowed to follow the camp."

General Neill deserves great praise for the rapidity of his march from Allahabad to Cawnpore; he left on the evening of the 16th, and joined General Havelock on the 20th, with a strong reinforcement of British soldiers. One bold energetic man is worth a hundred of the old school in these times.—*Englishman*, July 24.

We observe that the British Government have offered the use of the ships necessary for the laying down of the Atlantic Cable next year.—*Newfoundlander*.

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, although 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.

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NOTICE OF
Office of
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The following resolution passed on the 4th inst. Resolved.—That the accounts for all public Buildings, or other buildings, or control, except as ordered by the Board, shall be by the written order of the Secretary for such expenses.

NOTICE TO
THE BOARD OF

notice that the Green Island, at Harbor, Trinity Bay, on the 13th instant, one of a more brilliant range. This is a light, burns at an elevated position, and in favor from E. N. E. vessels bound to Light open with the Bonavista Light. When coming from Catalina, moderate berth, you will be steering for Green Island is situated 3.03 West.

JOHN
Acting Secretary
of Works Office,
John's, 18th July, 1857.

F. R. P.

EGS to return thus put those inhabitants of near who subscribed to, and also to those port for performing a

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