

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

From *Willmer & Smith* September 12.

### THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints!  
 Ah, who shall comfort England for her daughters  
 and her sons  
 Her gentle and her generous, her own heroic  
 ones,  
 Polluted, tortured, murdered,—intolerable fate!  
 To be the sport of demons in their lust and in  
 their hate?

Ay, what can solace us who groan for horrors  
 such as these?  
 And how should England's royal heart endure  
 their hideous woes?  
 What word of consolation can be whispered to  
 relieve  
 Hearts that burn for vengeance, or the softer  
 souls who grieve?

There is deep comfort; heed ye well, that those  
 are *Martyrs* all;  
 For God and for their Country were they kill'd  
 at duty's call;  
 A Rachel's Holy Innocent was every hew'd-up  
 child!

And every outraged woman died a Virgin undefil'd!

For God they died, as Christian hearts have often  
 died before,—  
 For England, as all Englishmen are ready ever-  
 more,—  
 For Honour, as their spirits did indomitably  
 boast,  
 Despite of bodies for one hour possess'd of Satan's  
 host!

All glory to those Martyrs! the blessed children  
 slain,  
 The holy women, soon redeem'd from all that  
 shame and pain;  
 The brave good men, baptized by their own sol-  
 diers in their blood.  
 O glory to the Martyrs,—for they are all with  
 God!

And, England! now avenge their wrongs by  
 Justice, deep and dire;  
 Cut out this canker with the sword, and burn it  
 out with fire;  
 Destroy those traitor legions; hang every rebel  
 hound;  
 And hunt them down to death in all the hills and  
 cities round.

On groves of gibbets set on high those [Hamans  
 of] high caste,  
 And bind their treacherous I lam priests with  
 fetters hard and fast;  
 Yet, even in thy lion-wrath, remember to reward  
 The noble Sepoy few who stood, our Abdiels of  
 the Guard!

But—Delhi?—Yes, terrific be its utter sack and  
 rout,  
 Our vengeance is indelible—when Delhi is wiped  
 out.

And only so;—one stone upon another shall not  
 stand,  
 For England swears to set her mark upon that  
 Traitor land!

Her mark, the brand of justice,—the Cross, a  
 cross of flame  
 Where English women perish'd in unutterable  
 shame!

Her mark, the Cross of Mercy, too, above those  
 martyr'd good,  
 A marble cross on that burnt spot where once  
 false Delhi stood

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

### SERIOUS ASSAULT BY THE MATE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Officer Eaton, armed with a warrant, proceeded on board the American ship *Webster*. Captain Lawrence, at anchor in the river, and ready for sea, bound for New York, and arrested the chief mate, named Hiram Strout, on a charge of seriously assaulting one of the passenger stewards, named Thomas Kelly. It appeared that the injured man on Thursday morning having offended the mate, the latter threw him violently against a bar in the archway, owing to which he received such serious contusions that his speedy removal to the Northern Hospital was rendered necessary. It is stated that several of his ribs have been fractured, in addition to having received severe internal injuries. A warrant was yesterday issued against the mate, and the same afternoon he was lodged in the main bridewell, and will be brought before the magistrates to-day. Kelly, although not mortally wounded, suffers much pain, but his recovery is confidently anticipated. With the terrible example of the captain and mates of the *Martha Jane* (the former of whom suffers death to-day,) it is a wonder that those having the charge of ships cannot control their temper, and prevent the ever frequent recurrence of these details in our police courts which are a disgrace to a civilized community.

### THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

**NORTH WALES.**—The harvest, especially throughout the fertile vale of Clwyd, is on the whole excellent. The wheat is a fine crop, with

a very healthy grain, and in the above named locality some is in such good condition as to be ready to be ground at once. Many fields oats and barley have been cut and partly carried. In the neighbourhood of Towyn a good quantity of grain has been gathered in prime condition; but we regret to state that this locality has been severely visited by the potato blight, almost every field and garden being affected—in some cases virulently. In the neighbourhood of Barmouth the disease has also made its appearance.

**IRELAND.**—With the exception of the remote and always backward districts of the west and north-west, harvest operations are all but brought to a close, and as far as can be ascertained the yield promises to realise the expectations of the farmers. Wheat will be the largest and best crop of that grain which has been planted in Ireland during the last 15 years, and the same observation, or nearly so, applies to oats. The potato has suffered to some extent by the old disease, but the loss will hardly be felt to any perceptible degree, as the crop exceeds in extent even that of 1856.

### MAJOR EDWARDS ON THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The *Times* of yesterday, the 11th, has a letter from Major Edwards, written without the slightest thought of its ever being published. On this communication the *Times* makes the following remarks:—

Though Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards is at a distance from Delhi, every body will be anxious to read his observations on the siege. It is a comfort to observe that he finds no fault with anybody, and writes as if the utmost had been done. The delay has been very prejudicial to us, but for anything the writer says, unavoidable. In "disorganised fragments of rebel regiments" he sees only a mob, certain to fall eventually before "the serried battalions of a well appointed army led by British officers." Every man of this mob, though he fights with a halter round his neck, and with sufficient desperation, fights also with the heavy heart of a traitor, and generally with another enunciation of a more palpable character. It is a gang of robbers fighting for their plunder, and with it hanging about them. Individually it is the richest army that ever took the field against us. Near two millions of money have fallen into its hands, and such is the universal anarchy and mutual mistrust that these miserable wretches dare not deposit their booty with anybody, or anywhere but carry it with them to battle. When they fall, every Sepoy is found with his bag of rupees tied round his waist, as sure as a bee has his bag of honey on a summers afternoon. Of course, the heaps of slain are speedily plundered, and the other day we read of a British trooper who had collected for his share as much as £160. No doubt our new Sikh fellow subjects can appreciate a war with a golden enemy. As for the prospects of the siege, Lieutenant-Colonel Edwards takes much the same view as most other old Indian authorities. He recurs to the experience of Multan, when General Whish had to wait for reinforcements. We shall have to suffer a great deal and endure a great deal, but that endurance have their limits and in a few weeks from this present time twenty thousand British soldiers will turn the hitherto doubtful scale. "There never was any thing a hundredth part so serious in India before." It would indeed be difficult to point out any event of equal gravity in any empire whatever short of a revolution in the capital itself. But, with all the horrors, all the dangers and all the difficulties of this rebellion; we see its tether. It is simply a question of Delhi and the Mogul. A few coterries of Mahomedian intriguers, who have long been working on the simpler folly of the Brahmins, have seized a happy moment as they thought, to restore their cruel effete despotism. For the moment they had on their side the numerous classes that in India live by robbery and murder, and the feelings apt to be found everywhere against the reigning power. But the very idea of this revolt, the restoration of the Mogul, is not popular beyond the central region of India certainly not west of the Sutlej; and though anarchy may elsewhere take advantage of our difficulties, there can be no common object or combined plan of action out of the present area of the revolt.

### POLAND.

It has been satisfactorily explained why forces have been concentrated in the south-western part of Russian Poland. The Emperor Alexander will review the troops as he passes through Warsaw on his way to Germany, and cavalry detachments have been sent to the spot nearest to the Austrian frontier, which his Majesty will have to cross on his way to Berlin, by rail-road.

### TURKEY.

News has been received from Constantinople. Reschid Pacha has been deprived of his title of President of the Council of the Tanzimat, which was given to him when he retired from the Vizierate and he is now without any public office. The reason for this humiliation has not been transmitted. The rumour is current at Constantinople that several other functionaries will

be disposed, and even sent into exile. It is asserted that the Porte is about to change the whole political system by which it has been hitherto guided.

### PERSIA.

Advices from Constantinople of the 29th of August state that the Shah of Persia has placed his Mahomedan, Christian, and Jewish subjects on a footing of perfect equality. Persons of either religion will in future be permitted to serve the state. Herat was not yet evacuated; and 50,000 men were assembled in Khorassan. Mr. Murry was received by the Shah at his summer residence in the mountains.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

It appears that in consequence of a disagreement between the legislative representatives of the eastern and western provinces, upon the subject of pledging the money of the constituents of the former for, as they state, Cape Town purposes and the construction of a railway, the entire representatives of the eastern province have resigned and a dissolution of the union is threatened. Already a movement to effect this object has been commenced at Port Elizabeth.

The closeness of the alliance between the two great Western Powers cannot be more unmistakably exhibited than in the letter which the Count de Persigny the French Ambassador in London has addressed to the Lord Mayor of that city, inclosing a telegraph despatch from his Imperial master the Emperor. The despatch, which is characteristic, runs thus:—"I send you £1000 sterling as my subscription in favor of the officers and soldiers so cruelly afflicted in India. I also send you £400, the result of the subscriptions of the Imperial Guard. We have not forgotten the generous subscription of the Queen and the English people at the time of the inundations." This communication was immediately followed by one from Balmoral, to the same civic dignity, desiring that the Queen's name might be entered for £1000 towards the same object, Prince Albert's for £300, and the Duke of Cambridge for £100. Lord Palmerston gives £100. Movements are taking place over the country to raise money for the same purpose. The London subscription is little short of £20,000.

A statement relative to the Patriotic Fund and the claims upon it has appeared during the last few days. These claims involve an expenditure of nearly £80,000 a-year. It appears that there are on the books 3704 widows, 3900 children, and 156 orphans—the only classes eligible for relief under the royal commission.

The approaching interview between the Emperors of the French and the Russians causes considerable speculation in Paris. The general impression is that the visit is one of mere courtesy, and will take place shortly at Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, but others affect to see in it very important political movements. One ingenious gentleman, for instance, professes to know the secrets of all that transpired at Osborne, when Louis Napoleon was there, and according to his notions the forthcoming interview is to reconcile Russia to England, so that our Asiatic troubles may not be further encumbered with Muscovite intrigue.

It is now asserted that the British Government will open recruiting establishments in several of the German States, with more success, it is to be hoped, than attended the experiment, during the Russian war, with the object of raising reinforcements for our Indian army. Rumour goes further than this, and includes the United States in the wide scope of our invitations to embryo warriors, regardless of the lesson arising out of the Crampton affair. Certain it is that the French Government has given us permission to enlist on its own soil all the eligible foreigners resident there who may offer their services—another proof if proof were needed, of the strong sympathy which now binds us to our nearest neighbour.

We mentioned recently that the dispute between Spain and Mexico had been referred for amicable settlement to the intervention of France and England. The Spanish Government have accepted the offer, and the representative of the Mexican Government is waiting for instructions, which no doubt will be forthcoming, to do the same, and thus will terminate an affair which threatened at one time to produce "a little war" between the two powers.

The submarine cable which connects Europe and Africa has been successfully laid this week between Cape Tuelada, in Sardinia, and Cape Bon, in Africa; the distance is 145 miles.

A recent despatch from Rome announces the return of the Pope to the eternal city.

The Shah of Persia has placed his Mahomedan, Christian, and Jewish subjects on a footing of perfect equality,—a most righteous and dignified act on the part of the Persian monarch.

### QUEEN'S TROOPS IN INDIA.

It is authoritatively stated that when all the reinforcements, now on their way and under orders for India, have reached their destination, the total force of Queen's troops at the disposal of the Indian Government will be as follows:—11 Regiments Cavalry, 55 Infantry, 4 Troops of Horse Artillery, 11 Companies of Engineers, making altogether, with the Company's European regiments, 87,000 Europeans.

### THE CONFERENCE OF THE EMPERORS AT STUTTGART.

The *Independence* further states that England is so occupied with the Indian outbreak as to make her desire to put an end to the congress which, since the peace, has existed between her and Russia; whilst, on the other hand, the Czar Alexander is sincerely attached to that policy which can alone realise his wishes for the development of the great but neglected resources of his empire. Finally, the Emperor Napoleon is admirably situated between these two tendencies for serving as a point of union, and for obliterating the last marks of old dissensions.

### RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that Baron Bouquoy, the French Ambassador at Vienna, points to the Imperial interview at Stuttgart as a proof that Russia means sincerely to adhere in her internal and external policy to the principles of the Paris Conference; that is to say, a foreign policy based on friendly relations, and a home policy of reform and progress; while the *Independence* remarks that the meeting of the two Emperors can give umbrage only to Austria, which continues to remain outside to the general concert. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says it is more than probable that Louis Napoleon will avail himself of the present appointment to open the way to more friendly relations between England and Austria also.

### THE DANISH DIFFICULTY.

The Holstein Diet, adopting the conclusions of the reports of the commissioners appointed by them to examine the project of the new constitution, has refused to discuss that project till the relations between Holstein and Denmark were definitely settled. Only two members voted against the adoption of the conclusions of the commission. The late attempt at conciliation on the part of the Danish government has therefore been rejected purely and simply.

A lieutenant-colonel and a citizen of Seville who were accused of being the instigators of the Republican party at Utrera, have been shot at Seville.

About 2000 workmen of the spinning manufactory of Cologne have struck work to obtain an advance of wages. Some of the leaders in the strike were arrested.

The Tamar arrived at Southampton on Saturday, with the Brazilian mails. At Rio de Janeiro it was stated that war was imminent between Paraguay and the Brazils.

There appear, at present, 510 journals at Paris, of which 40 are dedicated to politics, and the remaining 470 to literature, art, science, and the finances. From the 1st of January to the 7th of August of this year, 108 new journals have appeared in the French metropolis.

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### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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