

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

THE EVENTS OF CAWNPORE.

Cawnpore had been left under the command of General Windham, the hero of the Redan. He had with him about 3000 men, consisting of portions of the 34th, 64th, 82nd, and 88th regiments, beside artillery. It is said that his orders from Sir Colin were on no account to risk an engagement. However that may be, he heard on the 20th that the Gwalior rebels were advancing on Cawnpore. On the 25th information reached him that the advanced guard had arrived at Pandoo Nuddy, about 8 miles from Cawnpore. These were not the Gwalior troops, they were Koor Singh's rabble, who having been beaten out of Behar in August by Vincent Eyre, had since joined the Gwalior disciplined troops and had come on their advanced guard. Windham, thinking they were the Gwalior troops, went out on the 26th to attack them, and after a contest of an hour and a half's duration, beat them. He thought most probably, that this defeat must so disorganise the rebels that they would no more make head against us. At all events, all accounts agree in stating that no precautions whatever were taken against surprise, that our standing camp remained as though we were in a peaceful cantonment, and that no attack was anticipated for a moment. But the Gwalior men were rather enraged than discomfited. They had sent forward Koor Singh's rabble as a "feeler," both to deceive Windham and to mask their own movements. They were very nearly being successful. Finding, from Windham's attack on Koor Singh, that he was prepared to expect them on the east side of Cawnpore, they moved rapidly on to the Delhi road, making a circuit; and then, on the morning of the 27th, marched on the station from the westward. Instead, however of attacking with promptitude, they contented themselves with assuming a threatening attitude at Nawabgunge, a suburb two miles distant from Windham's standing camp. This enabled the latter to make preparations.

WINDHAM'S ATTACK AND DISCOMFITURE.

"He ordered out the troops, and, marching at the head of more Europeans than the lamented Havelock had ever had under his command, went down confident of success to attack the rebels. Our troops, accustomed to be led to victory, went on with their usual dash, the 64th, one of Havelock's victorious regiments, leading. They charged a battery in the left centre of the enemy's line and gained it, the enemy yielding to them at every step. By advancing the other regiments to support the 64th, the victory would have been assured; but they were left alone, and the enemy closing on them with their left wing, they suffered severely; they were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained. The want of a general was everywhere conspicuous; confusion reigned on all sides; no distinct orders were issued, and our troops had to beat a hasty, it may be called a disgraceful retreat into the entrenchments, leaving standing camp, stores, camp equipage, and the entire station of Cawnpore to the west of the Canal in the hands of the enemy. Our loss was proportionately heavy, and several of our men, and even some officers, fell alive into the hands of the enemy. It was stated in private letters that one of those was forthwith hanged, and a second beaten to death with shoes, and a third tied to a cart wheel, which in a few successive revolutions crushed him to death. Our camp and stores they burned, and the same evening advancing close to our entrenchment, they took possession of and burned the whole of the cold weather clothing for our men, which had been stored up at Cawnpore. On the following day, the rebels attacked the entrenchment, commencing with a heavy cannonade from the right and left of their line. Windham attempted a sortie, in which, after some hard fighting, the Rifles managed to capture two guns, but our right were driven back with much loss. It was the sound of the firing on this day which reached the ears of Sir Colin Campbell; a messenger at the same time arrived with accounts of the critical state of Windham's party. Had the rebels at this time cut the bridge of boats, which affords the only means of communication with Oude, Sir Colin Campbell would have found it a difficult matter to cross the Ganges; but the rebels, not expecting his return, and making sure of Windham's force, were probably anxious to avail themselves of the bridge of boats to crush Sir Colin Campbell. At all events they let it remain, and by so doing were lost.

DOUBLE DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

"The movements of the favourite lieutenant of Sir Charles Napier were too prompt for them. With his artillery and cavalry he marched thirty-eight miles in fifteen hours, crossed the Ganges by the bridge of boats on the night of the 28th, on the next day fell upon the rebels, drove them back in a way which made the troops feel that they once more had a general at their head, into the town, and then returned to escort the ladies and wounded across the river. Although harassed in this operation by the rebels, who poured in a desultory fire from the town, and

threatened on the left bank by Oude insurgents, he in the space of two days successfully effected this very delicate operation. He did not at once attack the enemy. Commanding from the entrenchment the head of the road to Allahabad, he made arrangements for a safe escort for the ladies, sick, and wounded, as far as that station, remaining meanwhile on the defensive. On the morning of the 6th, the last wounded man having left the entrenchment, he turned his attention to the rebels, and at 11 o'clock moved out to attack them.

"No details of the action have yet been received in Calcutta, but it is known that the enemy were totally and completely defeated. They lost immense quantities of stores, grain, bullocks, and baggage, sixteen guns, and their camp. They were pursued that day for fourteen miles along the road to Kalpee, in a south-westerly direction. The Chief then returned to Cawnpore, leaving Brigadier Hope Grant to follow up his success. This officer continued to follow them up; but the rebels, making a sudden detour, left the Kalpee road, and endeavoured to cross the Ganges into Oude. They reached Joorag-ghat, 22 miles in the direct road from Cawnpore, but much longer by the route they had taken. Here they procured boats, and were about to cross over their yet remaining guns, when our pursuing force appeared upon their rear. It was Brigadier Grant. He at once attacked them with great spirit, and after half an hour's cannonading took fifteen guns, large quantities of ammunition and stores, without losing a single man himself. The brigadier alone was slightly wounded. This is the latest intelligence.

THE LEVIATHAN.

The arrangements in connexion with the launch were proceeded with on Thursday morning, and the results have been satisfactory. The frost having disappeared, the operations were conducted with greater facility than before. Shortly after nine o'clock, Mr. Brunel took his usual stand upon his elevated platform, and a pressure was at once applied to the vessel of about twenty-five cwt. to the circular inch. The ship at once obeyed this power, and moved in starts of three, four, and five inches. A slight mischief occurred in consequence of the bow chain failing, and this caused a temporary check in the hauling power. An increased strain came upon one of the anchors on the Deptford shore, which brought away the piles. There was no cessation, however, in the hydraulic pressure, and the vessel continued her movements. At noon she had advanced four feet two inches at the bow, and five feet four inches at the stern. At this period, the distance she had traversed to the extremity of the ways aft (low water mark) was measured by the Thames police boat's crew, in charge of Mr. Inspector Boralse, and found to be sixty-four feet six inches. In the early part of the ebb the schooner Eliza, of Milford touched upon the forward ways, and remained there. She will get off, however, at flood. On the return of the men from dinner at half-past twelve, operations were resumed, and the ship continued her former quick progress, some of the starts being accomplished with a pressure of little over 20 cwt. to the inch. At two o'clock she was 6 feet 2 inches at the bow, and 7 feet 2 inches at the stern. This is looked upon as highly encouraging progress.

STEAM ROUND THE WORLD IN SIXTY DAYS.

Our difficulties in the East have tended to bring under the notice of the British Government in a practical form the ideas of our enterprising townsman, Mr. John Clare, jun., of Exchange Buildings, who favoured us a short time ago with the inspection of the model for the mammoth steamers he contemplates carrying this service out with. Mr. Clare bases his views of iron ship building on total efficiency, ostensibly to reduce the perils of elements, and by constructing the vessels upon his patent metallic principles, he strongly avers that they will be proof to wind, water, and fire. Mr. Clare's views for the steam communication in question are now undergoing the consideration of the government. We have seen a tabular statement for the calculations that relate to what Mr. Clare has proposed, and which are admitted by the Admiralty department to be the ones upon which the Queen of England can alone hold her possessions in the East.

Mr. Clare's ideas are to bring any part of the globe within thirty days of her Majesty's ministers, by steam ships that can carry 20,000 troops each; in fact, they will be floating towns, and so secure and efficient is the principle upon which he proposes to construct the vessels that the danger from loss by the force of the elements is very remote. This fine fleet of steam ships is to be the forerunner of placing Australia, 25 days, New Zealand, 35 days, China, Calcutta, and Bombay, 35 days direct transit of head quarters. Mr. Clare contemplates a speed of 25 miles per hour, the item for coals on one trip alone is £50,000. These steamers, he proposes, shall sail monthly each way, and Birkenhead, if the accommodation will be afforded, is thought of in the event of the Dock Trust not making the docks at this port suitable to the rising com-

merce of the world. We may see part of our trade moving either to Milford or Holyhead.

The general intelligence from India is highly gratifying. No new outbreaks of consequence have taken place. Central India remains tranquil. The Bombay Presidency is disturbed only by some scattered tribes. The Punjab and the Madras Presidency are as firm as ever. The rebels in Oude have temporarily forced the Ghorokas about Azimghur to fall back on Benares, but all these movements will be brought to a close as soon as Sir Colin Campbell is able to direct a sufficient force against the enemy.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA YESTERDAY.

The subjoined telegram was received at the East India House yesterday afternoon. It will be observed that it furnished only Bombay news. The last telegram from Bombay stated that the telegraph communication between that place and Bengal had been interrupted. This may explain the absence of intelligence from Oude or Cawnpore.

TO SIR JAMES MELVILLE, EAST INDIA HOUSE.

The garrison of Futterpore, pressed by insurgents, had abandoned part of their entrenchments, and had taken up another and more secure position.

A column from Delhi, under Col. Seaton, attacked a body of insurgents at Genigre Genouree at Neesooddy River, and defeated them, killing 150, and taking 3 guns out of 4. Three officers were killed and one wounded on our side.

Brigadier Whitelock's column had arrived at Secunderabad on December 14th, en route for Saugor.

The insurgents in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore were attacked on the 25th of November by a detachment of the 47th Madras Native Infantry, without any decisive result. Reinforcements were advancing to Jubbulpore.

The Rajah of Amihera and his minister have been tried and sentenced to death. The minister has been hanged—the sentence on the Rajah awaits the confirmation of the Government of India. Other executions have also taken place.

The Punjab, Scinde, and Bombas, all quiet. No further Bheel depredations are reported, and quiet prevails generally.

H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government, Bombay, December 24, 1857. Malta, January 14, 1858, per Euxine.

SPREAD OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The Daily News of the 15th says: A report has reached us—we regret to add, from a reliable source—that as soon as Maun Sing's adhesion to the insurgent cause in Oude became known, all the small Talookdars, who had hitherto stood aloof, hastened to make the best terms they could for themselves with the rebels. It is stated that, with a view to make their accession the more acceptable, such of them as had previously concealed and protected European fugitives, delivered them up to the enemy, and that all our unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen thus surrendered have been butchered.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1858.

THE Proceedings of the Legislature as yet present no new feature for public consideration, if we except the rather premature conclusion of the government party, that because the opposition were temperate and almost passive on the subject of reply to his Excellency's speech, they are disposed rather to sanction than to censure the course hitherto adopted by the ministry. We venture to predict that long before the close of the session they will find their mistake. Mr. Carter's Bill for the purification of the assembly will be the rallying point, and the country will then be enabled properly to decide who of either party are actuated by correct principle sound political economy and patriotism.

Notwithstanding the reply recommends that the amount voted for direct steam communication £7000 should not be lessened, we are still of opinion that 4 or £5000 in addition to the £3000 Imperial would be a sufficient Bonus to any company for one day's delay of an outward and homeward bound steamer, and our opinion has been strengthened by that of others much more competent to decide, that if 7 or £8000 would not be sufficient inducement neither would £10,000. It is certain that a colony so long deficient of many of the requirements of ordinary civilisation, must more urgently demand the surplus revenue for its internal improvement, than require a lavish expenditure for the convenience of travelling Politicians and Capitalists.

We also trust Mr. Ellis will not forget the telegraph company's land appropriations, indeed it would be well if the result of hasty legislation upon this subject were reconsidered, and the extravagant appropriation so modified

as to suit the interests and desires, not so much of the company and their agents, as of the people of the colony. The money votes alone for Direct Steam and telegraph encouragement, are to our mind out of proportion to our means, and excessive when taken into consideration with our numerous and much more pressing necessities.

We are glad to find that an increase is at length to take place for Educational and Road purposes and hope it will be so considerable that the advantages may be patent to the country, a good Education Bill will we think test the ability of our Government supporters more than anything which has yet been perfected by their united wisdom and exertions.

Mr. March has spoken of supporting some £5000 for an asylum for aged infirm fishermen. It is intended to expend any such sum in the Capital leaving Outport afflicted either to suffer on as usual, or to leave their homes and relatives, to spend the residue of their days among strangers, then we must object to the arrangement—What we would prefer is that some such asylum be established in all the principal outports, and that the surplus revenue for this as for all other purposes, should be fairly divided according to population. The "Newfoundlander" objects to this, wisely on the part of self and directors, inasmuch as they would not have the immediate expenditure of large sums of money, much of which like the £3000 poor money, may never be properly accounted for. Mr. March, being a resident of St. Johns, should not forget that he represents an important and populous fishing district.

NOTICE.

The 44th Anniversary Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society of Conception Bay, will be held at the Temperance Hall on Wednesday the 17th Inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

By order
Harbor Grace { EDWARD DWYER
Feb. 9th 1858. } Secretary,

SONGS OF THE SESSION.

No. 2 LATE, LOYAL MALARIA.

AIR.—No life like the Freebooters, jovial and free.

The Crown is the fountain of honour, and we
Have a spacious reservoir,
Well Dam'd for thy use, Vice Royalty!
To raise good subjects higher;
And pleasant it is, that 'tis scattered around,
Not by caprice or whim,
But according to recommendation sound,
Of Counsellors pondering:—

On the Arid sconces of ancient Rada
It descends with cooling power,
On Leaders in prime, and turbulent Lads,
It falls in a soothing shower:—
The hungry scions of nameless stoeks,
As earnest, get cash in hand;
And liberty boys, who should grace the dock
Are magnets of the land,—

The political stager whose time was spent
In abusing state and crown;
Can scarcely believe in his strange advent
To power and high renown,
The sneaking sycophant urges his prayer
Being sure of his just demand,
And Rogues in grain need not despair
They have charms in the Council band.

No empty honours those worthies share,
Who govern this tax wrung land;
One hundred and sixteen thousand a year,
Is collected at their command,—
About one half to the public good
Is devoted, a trifle besides
To salaries official, as understood;
And the rest is expended in bribes.

"Tho' we promised to take but five hundred a year
We know we shall be forgiven,—
Because we are Liberals—'tho' we should share
Seven hundred, and even Eleven—
Education and roads—'pish! the old ministry
Devoted too much to these,
With twice the amount of revenue, we
Can manage with less to please.

These are prosperous times, there are very few poor,
And those few have a right to know,
That speeches like ours are a sov'ign cure
For misfortune want and woe:—
Oh prejudice still is a glistous thing,
As it was in the olden time,—
We have only to point the professional stang
And Natives their rights resign.

Museum and Menagerie Building No 1
Kent Street St. Johns, Feb. 3rd 1858.

It is Appoi
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80 years.

On the 6th, inst.
Martin Planter,

Suddenly on
O'Neil (Mariner)

SHIPPING

Feb. 4.—Kelpie,

Feb. 9.—Eliza,

Feb. 10.—Kelpie,

Feb. 8.—Speed,

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