

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.—The cold weather is coming on apace, and the campaign is to commence in the last week of October. Lord Clyde has already gone to Lucknow, which will be the head-quarters for the season, and the Governor-General is about to follow. The Commander-in-Chief keeps his plans secret; but, as far as I can learn, the campaign is not to be on an enormous scale. Large bodies of troops will be collected at different points, but rather to limit the area of operations than to share in them. The actual work of clearing Oude will be entrusted mainly to two columns, which will enter simultaneously from the north and south. The first, descending from Rohilcund under Colonel Troup, will clear Mohomdee and Bareitch, driving in the rebels towards Lucknow. The second column, commanded, I believe, by Sir Hope Grant, will clear Azimghur and Goruckpore, now infested by powerful gangs of dacoits, and then pouring into Gonda, drive the section of the rebel force which has found shelter there towards Lucknow. The garrison of the capital will at the same be increased, and strong bodies of troops stationed at Cawnpore, Futtehpore and other points along the frontier. A glance at the map will show that these movements leave the rebels but one alternative—either they must fly to the north-east, and so bury themselves in the Napaulse Terai, or they must by forced marches turn the Azimghur column and break into Tirhoot. It is expected, however, that the force now concentrating in Shahabad, and which numbers 7000 men, will by that time have driven the last rebel out of the province, and be ready to advance across the river for the protection of Tirhoot, should the sepoy attempt to raid. That district which is chiefly in the hands of Europeans, has been getting rich for the last half century, and the losses of even a week's devastation would be very great. Very little fighting is expected, although the "Imperial Armies," as they call themselves in Oude, number some 68,000 men. They are chiefly armed ruffians with little discipline, and though formidable in a row, will not stand up long against the Enfield. Indeed, it is not impossible, if the proclamation of the Queen be accompanied by a general amnesty, that the campaign may be merely a promenade. The Hindostanees are said to be weary of the fight, convinced that their cause is gone, and sick of the field and its defeats. A native, however, never does the thing he is expected to do, and as the leaders, such as Nana, the Rajah of Gonda, and a few more, must be excepted from any amnesty, they may persuade their followers that it is merely a trick, or that we are completely beaten, or that the Russians are marching through the passes, or anything else sufficiently opposed to the evidence of their senses. I should have believed, myself, that submission was inevitable, but officers who come down from the north-west all declare the feeling among the people to be one of intense bitterness. The armed classes feel themselves beaten, but not subjugated. For instance, Rohilcund is reported as quiet. The Commander-in-Chief, accordingly, ordered one wing of a regiment from the great force then stationed at Cawnpore. He was immediately informed that the authorities would not answer for the safety of the division if any of the troops were withdrawn. Rohilcund, it must be remembered, has not been placed under Sir John Lawrence, as originally intended; the regulations were abolished only in the Delhi division, and the detested civil courts and equally detested revenue officers are all at work again in Rohilcund.

In Shahabad again, where Koer Sing had but 5000 men, new levies have brought the force around Jugdespore up to nearly 20,000. You may regard these figures as exaggerations, and so should I but for irresistible evidence. On the other hand, we had on the 31st of August 204,000 men round the colours, of whom 142,000 are natives and 62,000 Europeans. Levies are still going on. Every officer feels himself in the presence of disaffection, and by March, 1859, we shall probably have a native army of 200,000 men. Of course so vast a force will smother the rebellion,

but what is the state feeling which, with actual war in only one province and one zillah, requires the levies of forces so enormous.

The reports from almost all parts of the country speak favourable of the health of the Europeans. The Government deserves great credit for the rapidity which they have been housed and the admirable character of the temporary barracks. For the first time, I fancy, in the history of the British army, the existence of the men's wife has been properly recognised, and a separate room, 16 feet by 20 feet, provided for every married couple. Great pains, too, to keep the men from drink; and if the stock were abolished by order, instead of being, as at present, kept in the kit and produced at inspection under penalty of a fine of 1s., and if writer clothing were a little less excellent and heavy, the men would have little to desire. When will the clothing authorities understand that a cloth coat lined with thick serge, and trousers which stand alone, are fitted for a Canadian winter, but not for Indian cold weather?

The subject of Christian education in India has received a new impulse and unexpected allies, in the course of the present week, by the publication of an important state paper, which has emanated from the office of no less eminent Indian Statesman than Sir John Lawrence, the Commissioner of the North-West provinces, but who will probably be known in history as the man who saved India for the English. It is unnecessary to recapitulate here the main views of this eminent man—they may be all summed up in one sentence, which deserves to be written in letters of gold—"Sir John Lawrence does entertain the earnest belief that all those measures which are really and truly Christian, can be carried out in India, not only without danger to British rule, but on the contrary, with every advantage to its stability. Christian things, done in a Christian way will never alienate the heathen." And further, which brings the matter to a practical test—"Sir John Lawrence is satisfied that within the territories committed to his charge he can carry out all these matters which are really matters of Christian duty on the part of the Government." We are willing to accept the publication of this important paper, which seems to be a voluntary act on the part of Lord Stanley, as an indication that he has now attained to clearer views.

There is a general feeling of uneasiness over the eastern portion of Europe, as if the present state of things there could not long continue. The Sultan and his advisers are busily, and to all appearance earnestly engaged in the work of internal reform; but while they tighten the reins of government at the centre, the extremities are ever bursting out into irrepressible and inextinguishable confusion. Scarcely have the principalities been settled, even in theory, when intelligence arrives that the semi-independent province of Servia is on the eve of rebellion, if indeed it is not in total insurrection against the constituted authorities there, and all the labours of the diplomatist at Montenegro threaten by the course of events to be wholly thrown away. The condition of the Sultan and his advisers, as advices of these troubles came upon him from one quarter after another of his wide and disorganised dominions, is not to be envied. Then, to come nearer home, there is a strange report that the various Liberal parties throughout Italy, in whose dissensions despotism has hitherto found its best ally, have at last seen the folly of their disputes, have agreed to merge their difference of opinion, and to march in a united band for the independence of Italy under the presidency of Sardinia. We are not without our suspicion that this report owes its origin to the zeal of some sanguine partisans of the Sardinian policy in Italy, in the hope that the mere spreading of such rumour may tend to realise its fulfilment. But that the masters of that fair land are not altogether at ease, is evident from the fact that France is increasing her garrison in Rome, much, it is said, against the wishes of the Pope; while Austria, who seemed only a few months ago disposed to relax her grasp from the throat of Lombardy, and to institute a milder and more constitutional system, has

now abandoned her half-formed intentions and fallen back definitively on her ancient military rigour. These are mere symptoms; but they testify to the powerful agencies that are working underneath, and which may, at no distant period, produce in Europe a wide explosion.

Turning to other quarters there is not much to reassure us. The high-handed act of injustice and tyranny with which France threatened Portugal, has been consummated. The French Emperor has deliberately and willfully violated the public law of Europe, and compelled Portugal to restore the ship that was captured while admittedly engaged in the slave-trade. The Charles et Georges was employed in transgressing the laws of France which prohibits traffic in slaves, and in invading the regulations of Portugal, which forbade ships to visit that part of the coast where she was found—Louis Napoleon has set at naught the law of France equally with that of Portugal; while, at the same time he proclaims to all the nations of Europe that no treaty, nor engagement, tradition, nor form of courtesy between neighboring powers, shall be allowed to stand in the way of his sovereign rule. The comity of nations is destroyed; the law of the strongest—robber law, in fact—is now introduced into Europe. Portugal has yielded—what else could she do? She has yielded under protest, and appealed her case to the nations of Europe. We do not anticipate that her appeal will be taken up, so far as this particular case is concerned. England who was most directly interested, both from her interest in the suppression of the slave-trade, and the old treaties of alliance she has with Portugal—England, whose "prestige," some say this blow was specially aimed at—England remains quiescent, or, if she has interfered at all, her interference has been unsuccessful; and none of the other powers will speak where we are silent. But not the less the case will make a strong impression; for there is not a nation in Europe which can foresee the time when the precedent may not be turned against itself. For years all States, great and small, have reposed under the shadow of a sense of public right; it is now found that there is one Sovereign whom that influence cannot bind, who is prepared, where his own interests are concerned, to commit acts of arbitrary violence as the partition of Poland or the seizure and spoliation of Spain. Henceforth every country will feel that its security must rest upon its power to repel assault, and upon nothing else. Upon our Legislature this one indication of French policy will create an anxiety for the completion of our national defences greater than the erection of ten Cherbourgs.—London paper.

On the authority of a private letter from China, written by a commercial man, it is stated that Russia is prompting the Celestials at headquarters to throw difficulties in the way of the execution of the late treaty. It seems to have been proposed that the export duty on tea should be raised in order to pay the war indemnity. England, if such were permitted, of course would be the great contributor. Then there were to be instituted passport regulations, which would make it difficult and expensive for the natives to reach the trading ports.

TRICKS OF TRAVELLERS.—The agents of the Galway packets have discovered that in every passage many passengers have travelled free, hiding themselves until the vessel was out of port. On the last voyage from Galway a strict search was made. "They were not long thus engaged when Mr. Butler discovered the first stow away, in the person of a very good-looking and respectably-dressed young woman, who was hidden behind some chests and packages in the second cabin. On being brought into the saloon she appeared a good deal abashed but promptly tendered six sovereigns to pay for a steerage passage, which was accepted and she left off. Some men and boys were discovered in other parts of the ship and put on board the Vesper."

BRITISH AMERICA.—The action against members of the Canadian Government commenced last week at Toronto.

The Chenango Canal, north of Hamilton, has been frozen over for several days, so as to prevent entirely the moving of boats in that vicinity.

Two vessels of war it is said have been sent to Gorge's Bay, by the Governor of Newfoundland in consequence of the French Commandant having prohibited British subjects from prosecuting the fisheries in that locality.

The annual report of the Montreal St. Andrew's Society shows that, during the year, 253 emigrants and others have for various periods been lodged in the House. The Charitable Committee has relieved 367 individuals, and many Scottish emigrants have been provided with situations, or directed to localities in the country where they found employment.

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1858.

ALTHO in our last number we confined our observations principally to the notorious Convention, we are fully aware that it is, at least for the present, set aside.—That which the people of this Country have now to combat, is not the Convention; but that false interpretation of Treaty unnecessarily and most injuriously proffered by Governor Darling, tacitly sanctioned by our Ministry, and patriotically sustained by the *Newfoundlander*, by whom it was openly avowed to be correct. The same also which was so much admired by the French Admiral as to elicit his observation, "That it was more satisfactory to his Government than would be the fulfilment of the Convention itself."

If such is the true version of affairs, and we challenge refutation, the plain and obvious duty of the people is to hold public Meetings in every important Locality for the purpose of embodying public sentiment, and petitioning both the Imperial Government, and our own—entreating the former to utterly disregard the false interpretation of our late Governor with regard to existing Treaties, and solemnly requesting the latter to lose no time in repudiating principles laid down in Despatch No. 66, and acknowledging the error which a too deferential respect either for our late Governor, the Colonial Minister, or the French Emperor, has fostered; superinduced by that ignorance of the value of our Fishery rights and privileges, which a young and inexperienced ministry alone may be pardoned for having acted upon.

With regard to Delegations, altho we deem the object sufficiently important to justify any expense that may be incurred, we still think it rather a matter for Executive consideration, believing that upon this as on other points, they will exercise their own judgement; a Delegation however from the Commercial body would probably not be effective, and the subject is one which particularly demands the exercise of all their influence. As to the Assembly, independently of the Executive, little can be expected from them, that body as at present constituted being little more than a slavishly corrupt political abortion.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.
Dec. 11—John Griffith, Corklin, Baltimore
Provisions, &c.

CLEARED.
Dec. 8—Somerset, Stirling, Baltimore,
15—Jona, Hartry, Leghorn, Punton & Munn.

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