

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

OH, TELL ME NOT OF DISTANT LANDS.

Oh, tell me not of distant lands,
Where all is one perpetual bloom,
Where silver streams o'er golden sands
Glide amid valleys of perfume;
Where in the light and cloudless day
Cool shades and odorous bowers invite
The Traveller's charmed steps to stay
Within the region of delight;
Where, when night falls, the crescent moon
Beams clearly forth thro' lucent skies,
While all around her glittering throne
The starry potentates arise,
Where rocks, begirt with waving woods,
Reach downward to the azure deep,
And in the gently murmuring floods
Their ever blooming honours steep;
Where, in green glades the turtle sings
Her soft voluptuous hymn of love,
While echo on her airy wings
Wafts the sweet music thro' the grove.
Oh, tell me not of these I pray,
Far dearer to my English mind
'Tis in my native clime to stay,
And happiness at home to find.

C. G. R. B.

THE MOURNERS.

She stood within the castle-hall,
She watch'd his white plume wave;
He was the boldest knight of all,
Her beautiful and brave,

Away to win renown he went,
By battle-field and plain;
On deeds of burning glory bent,
The warrior knight was slain.

The pale stars gleam'd upon the host,
They silver'd many a head,
Where low he lay, her joy, her boast,
Commingled with the dead.

The struggling light of morning rose
O'er many a cloven crest,
Where he amid his father's foes
Slept on—a dreamless rest!

She stood within the banner'd hall
In loneliness and grief;
The 'scutcheon on the castle wall
Told of her absent chief.

It came—her heart with woe to feed,
And thrill each quivering chord—
She knelt beside the wounded steed
Of her dead warrior lord.

EMILY VARDELL.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

The Supplement to the Gazette published on the 6th is a truly affecting document. It gives the list of all who have perished by murder, in action, or by disease, in the rebellion which has raged for the last 12 months in India. First comes the victims of the outbreak at Gwalior, Indore, and Mhow. At these places 53 Europeans, of whom nearly half were women and children, were butchered on the 14th and 15th of June, and 1st of July, and 8th of November. We may then take the "list of people killed at Meerut on the night of the 10th of May, 1857." These amount to 31. They were the first victims of the mutiny, which, however, in a few hours spread to Delhi, where the massacre began on May 11. First we have a list of the persons connected with the Delhi magazine who have disappeared, and are "reported to have been murdered." Among these are no less than 25 children—a fact for those who are disposed to deny the ruthlessness and atrocity of sepoy revenge. Then follows nearly a column of names of persons who were certainly "murdered at Delhi." Among those we count 40 women and 54 children murdered; it may be reckoned, therefore, that upwards of eighty children were butchered at the single station of Delhi. The occupations of the victims are various. Missionaries of the most diverse creed met a common fate; Anglican clergymen, Baptists, Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic priest, are returned among the slain. Telegraph Agents, private traders, persons connected with the College, all alike perished. Thirty-three persons are returned as having been murdered at Agra, and then we come to the crowning atrocity of Cawnpore. As the Gazette does not give any summary of the number slain, we are obliged to compute it as well as we can from the lists themselves. But the words "and children" following many of the female names, only indicate that a mother with her whole family was murdered, and we are left in ignorance of the precise number of victims. It may be said, however, that in the first massacre of the 27 of June 55 grown up ladies are represented to have perished, besides "the whole of the married women and children of Her Majesty's 32nd Foot"

and "all the married women and children of the 1st Company, 6th Battalion, artillery." As to the adult male part of the European community, we have, besides 22 persons of superior station, 60 men of her majesty's 84th Foot, 15 men of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 70 men (invalids) of her Majesty's 32nd foot, and 55 Bengal Artillerymen, four only of these last having escaped. In the first massacre it would thus appear that between 300 and 400 perished. On the night of the 18th of July, however, the great slaughter which horrified the civilised world was perpetrated under the command of Nana Sahib. We count 186 residents at Cawnpore, among whom is the usual proportion of women and children, about 60 Puttyghur residents, "all supposed to have been murdered at Cawnpore," 56 other persons, some with their families "also in Cawnpore at the time, and it is to be feared have met the same fate," making in all upwards of 300 more souls; and we read in the end:—"It must be remembered that this list does not include the soldiers of Her Majesty's 32nd and 84th Foot and Artillery, and their wives and children, many hundreds in number." Besides these there were 40 clerks, wives and children, with four adults whose names are given, and eleven children. In short we may count the number of victims at Cawnpore—men; women, and children—at not far from 800. It is of little use for us to continue these melancholy calculations. At Jhansi a large number were murdered, among whom appears more than the usual proportion of children. Then come the names of officers of the Bengal army murdered by their own mutinous regiments. Of their number we can give no definite notice, as they mixed up in the return with officers who were slain in action or who died of disease during the campaign. But sufficient is given to show the pitiless slaughter that took place when the fiends whom they commanded broke into mutiny. The return of "killed and wounded by rebels in the Allahabad division" is full of such entries as these:—"Shot on parade by regiment;" "shot by guard of 6th N. I." On the 6th of June eight officers of this last-named corps were "murdered in mess house of regiment by mess guard." Mrs. Collins, wife of cattle-Sergeant Collins, was "shot by Gholab Khan, attended by sepoy and budmashes, on the morning of the 7th of June." Mrs. Thomas, widow, was "murdered by a band of rebels, headed by Flahee tailors and others." In short, wherever we learn anything of the details of those frightful acts, the perpetrators seem to have committed them without the slightest pity for age or sex, or the slightest regard for any benefits received.

After glancing over this return, containing 72 pages full of the names of those who have suffered at the hands of a treacherous and cruel enemy, one can hardly believe it possible, that here at home, in the midst of newspapers and Parliamentary debates a few persons should have the hardihood to stand up for the comparative innocence of the sepoy, and with an irritating perversity to declare that the narratives of Asiatic malignity and cruelty are exaggerated, highly coloured, got up for effect, purely mythical, and so on. If anything could add to the frenzy which is said to possess our people in the East, it would be the news that a clique at home is bent on denying what everybody on the spot knows to be true.—Times.

By British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph.

NAPLES—THE CAGLIARI AFFAIR.—The Neapolitan Government has sent to the Cabinets of the great powers copies of the diplomatic notes:—

1st. The English despatch demanding indemnification.

2nd. The refusal of the Neapolitan Government.

3rd. A new memorandum, which endeavours to prove the legality of the seizure and condemnation of the Cagliari.

The King has applied to Russia, and M. Kisseleff, the Czar's Envoy at Rome, has reached Naples.

The Nord publishes the following telegram dated Naples, 26th May:—

"Austria having proposed to the King of Naples the mediation or arbitration of a secondary Power in the affair of the Cagliari, King Ferdinand declined the proposal of a mediation, but accepted that of an arbitration on the condition that such arbitration should be referred to a great Power.

SARDINIA.—Turin, June 1.—The bill for effecting a loan of forty millions has been carried by a majority of 97 against 62.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen, May 30.—Societies of working men have been formed for the purpose of maintaining the unity of the Danish Monarchy.

FRANCE.—Paris, Tuesday Night.—The Three per-Cent Rentes were closed at a further decline, the last price being 69 4/10.

RUSSIA.—Telegraphic news from St Petersburg, dated the 28th of May says that the whole population of the Little Tschetsina, in the Caucasus, amounting to 12,000 or 15,000

souls, were emigrating into Russia under the protection of the Russian troops. They had burnt their auls, or fortified villages.

Schamul, at the last dates, was collecting troops. His movements were closely watched by the Russians.

INDIA.

From the London Times, June 1.

We have received the following telegram from our Malta correspondent, dated Malta, May 30.

Alexandria, May 26.

The Ganges, with the Bombay mail, reached Suaz yesterday.

The Commander-in-chief and general Walpole entered Shahjehanpore without opposition on the 30th of April, and marched for Bareille on the 2nd of May.

The Moutvie and followers were flying back to Maguldee, in Oude.

Nana Sahib was in Bareille.

The Hindoos were friendly; the Mussulmans escaping.

The intelligence of the reverses and loss sustained by Walpole, in Oude, is confirmed.

General Adrian Hope is among the killed.

The Ghoorka column under Colonel Jones occupied Mogadabad after defeating the enemy at Dujeehabad and Nujeehab.

General Penny was at Punealee on the 26th of April, and marched thence on that day to join the Commander-in-Chief. A telegram from Futtegher dated the 2nd of May, states that he had followed the rebels into an ambuscade at Rupal, and that he was killed; but that the enemy was totally defeated by his troops.

Kooer Singh was driven from Azimghur and defeated by Brigadier Douglas. He crossed the Ganges, however, on the 21st of April, and made for Judgespore. A detachment of 150 men of the 35th, 50 sailors, and 100 of the 6th, from Arrah, under Capt. Legrand, tried to intercept him, but was repulsed losing 2 officers killed and two guns. Douglas's brigade has since crossed the river and reached Arrah, and Sir Edward Lugard, with the rest of the division, was to cross on the 3rd.

Kooer Singh is confidently reported to have died from the effects of severe wounds received in his action with Douglas.

Sir William Peel died at Cawnpore of small pox on the 27th April.

Sir Hugh Rose marched from Jhansi for Calpee on the 26th. He was opposed at Kooch by a body of the enemy, estimated at 7,000 men headed by the Ranees of Jhansi and Guiea Topee, the Nana's brother.

The rebels had been defeated, but details and dates were unknown.

General Whitlock captured Badda on the 19th of April, and had to march to Calpee on the following day. The Kotah force had mostly gone into quarters at Calpee, a small part watching Sir Hugh Rose's rear.

Sir Hope Grant had returned to Lucknow.

All well in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The Greeks in Candia have risen against the authorities under the pretext of being aggrieved by the tax for exemption from military service. Candia was threatened, but reinforcements had arrived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, June 1.

Mr. Lindsay wished to call the attention of the House to a state of feeling on the part of the people of the United States which required the attention of the house, and which had arisen from the fact that certain ships of the United States had been boarded and fired into by English cruisers. He was one of those who could not contemplate the possibility of war between two countries so nearly allied by commerce, but the Government ought to do something to allay the angry feeling which existed in the United States on this subject. Order had been issued to fit out the frigate Saratoga at New York, and the brig Dolphin at Boston, for strengthening the Gulf squadron. These vessels might come into collision with the British men-of-war, and a state of things might arise which the people of both countries would deeply deplore.

It was further stated that the President has demanded explanations from England and Spain, in reference to the search and visitation of American vessels in the vicinity of Cuba and its harbors.

Mr. Lindsay then asked the under Secretary of State for foreign affairs, if it was the case that several merchant vessels belonging to the United States, engaged in the trade with Havannah, or with the West Coast of Africa, had been fired into, burned, searched and detained by British cruisers, and if so, by whose authority, or under whose instructions did the commander of those ships so act.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said that the Government had no official information on the subject, but they had reason to believe that the reports had been exaggerated.—They were anxious as the

Government of America to avoid all cause of complaint, and strict orders had been issued to the officers on the station to be especially cautious.

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.—Their Lordships met yesterday morning, and delivered judgment in this protracted and important case, in favour of the claim of Lord Talbot to the dormant peerage of the earldom of Shrewsbury.

An alleged lunatic has been put under arrest for writing a letter to the Queen. He is Mr. Austin Maggs, an architect, who has for some time past resided in Hereford. In the letter he professed himself to be "Christ's vicegerent on earth," in which capacity he called on the Queen to surrender "her office as head of the church."

A RACE AT SEA.—The steamer Argo and Saxonia, which arrived at Cowes on Thursday, left New York on the 1st inst. When they had both been to sea four days the Argo got ahead of the Saxonia, and fired two guns in triumph. In a few days afterwards the Saxonia got ahead of the Argo, and fired three guns in triumph. They kept losing sight of each other in the day as well as in the night, and at length the Saxonia arrived at Cowes about four hours before the Argo. The two ships together brought over nearly eight hundred passengers.

MONSTER NUGGET.—The largest and purest gold nugget yet discovered will be exhibited to public view at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday. It weighs 1,743 ounces 8 pennyweights, and is of the computed value of £7,500. £10,000 was offered for it at Melbourne. It was found at a depth of eighteen feet from the surface at Kingower diggings, a place in the Bendigo district, about 120 miles from Melbourne, by a party of four diggers, who have brought it to England for exhibition.—Daily News.

The following is the religious and national constitution of the present Canadian House of Assembly:—There are 53 Catholics, 26 Presbyterians, 34 Episcopalians, 10 Methodists, 3 Quakers, and 25 natives of Upper Canada, 40 natives of Lower Canada, 10 Englishmen, 16 Irishmen, 23 Scotchmen, and 3 Americans.

The Bishop of Exeter, after eighteen months' strife and litigation, has been obliged to give way in his dispute with the St. Thomas's Burial Board at Exeter, and has consented to consecrate the Church of England portion of it, without any "cobwall" being put up.

Dr. Bernard, on Monday night, delivered a lecture in Greenwhich on the present state of political parties in Europe. He stated that the whole body of political exiles now residing in England were united in the determination to concentrate all their revolutionary efforts on France, believing that there the central power of despotism was enthroned. This will be an excuse for the Emperor issuing fresh decrees of tyranny and undue severity upon all foreigners found within his territories.

MAILS will, until further notice, be made up at this office at 10 o'clock, a.m., for Halifax, Grace, Carbonar, and Brigus, on Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

W. L. SOLOMON,

General Post Office,
St. John's, 13th May, 1858.

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NOTICE

THE BOARD notice harbor, Trinity was on the 1st by one of the tive range. LIGHT but high water, seen from miles. Vess this Light of until Bonav Jean, will g berth—or and bound f A moderate Rocks by St Green is Cong. 53,03

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