

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

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

## LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

BY BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday Night.—The 3 per cent. rentes are rather lower, and closed to-day at 66 95.

### PIEDMONT.

The champion of the clerical party has been returned for three different places. Two of the Ministers have not secured the necessary majority in the first voting, and will have to go to second elections. The clerical party, on the whole, have improved their position, but not to any great extent. The liberals were too confident, and the priests have worked vigorously and were well organised.

### TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—The Porte has demanded that the execution shall be delayed of the persons condemned to death for participation in the recent serious conspiracy in the Principalities.

### THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Danubian Principalities are represented as becoming more and more agitated. The ultra-Radical party is urging the population to extreme measures. They have even talked of establishing a provisional Government. The German journals state that if matters go much further, Austrian and Ottoman troops will enter the Principalities to preserve order. Such an armed intervention, however, would be contrary to the treaty of Paris.

### GREECE.

ATHENS, Nov. 11.—Thessaly is in a disturbed state.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Ward Hunt is to be the Conservative candidate for North Northamptonshire.

Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham is to be the new Lord of the Admiralty, in the place of Admiral Berkeley.

The Admiralty have dispatched four vessels to cruise in the Chops of the Channel, for the purpose of assisting the homeward bound traders.

LIVERPOOL BOROUGH BANK.—A notice in to-night's *Gazette*, fixes the 21st of December for the hearing of the petition for winding up.

AWFUL EXPLOSION AT MAYENCE.—MAYENCE, Oct. 19th.—The Ganthou powder-mills have exploded, destroying almost all the upper part of the city, together with the church of St. Stephen. The shock extended to Wiesbaden.—Nov. 20. The number of persons killed by the explosion of the powder magazine on the 19th is 27, and 469 persons are wounded.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—This decoration has been conferred on Quarter Master Sergeant John Farrell, 17th Lancers; Lieutenant George Symons, late Sergeant, Royal Artillery; Ensign Craig, late Sergeant Scots Fusilier Guards; and an Assistant Surgeon, Thomas, 23rd Foot, for acts of bravery, and the *Gazette* of to-night records the distinguished services for which the Cross has been awarded.

### THE STORMING OF DELHI.

The following letter, published in the *Times* of yesterday, is from an engineer officer:—

"The Camp, Delhi, Sept. 21 to Sept. 27.

Here we are at last, thank God, having kicked out those rascals, neck and crop, after a twelve days' attack. The 14 was the storming day, as I told you, and I got knocked over the day before, which prevented my being present. We lost about sixty-four officers and eleven hundred men out of three thousand who were in. Some men say there never was harder fighting and when we got inside the brutes disputed every inch, till yesterday we shelled them out of the palace, charged, and took it with no loss, and all the villains in the city bolted; it is all ours now. Our men have been really most humane; they would not kill a single man who was not a sepoy, and I am glad to say, not a woman or child was touched; but when I saw sturdy brutes of men, the very class who committed all the atrocities, allowed to pass out, I could not help wishing some of the soldiers would drive their bayonets through them; but I did not say so out loud, as they are very apt to take you at your word.

"Sept. 23.—We have all moved down to a capital house on the banks of the river in the city; the breeze is delightful, and we are all getting as fat and jolly as if we were at home. We are getting on capitally; we have got the King—the great Mogul—prisoner, and are only waiting for leave from Calcutta to hang him. His eldest son and heir, Mirza Mogul Beg, a most infernal scoundrel, who set the example of murdering the Europeans, was caught and shot like a dog, and his son, a man of about 20 years old, as well as the king's second son, Mirza's brother. I saw all the three bodies ex-

posed in the Kotwallie this morning. I am happy to say we are not so lenient as we were. Two of our native sappers were murdered in the city, so we went out and hunted up about 50 or 60 men—thorough rascals, and our men have been shooting them ever since. I saw 24 knocked over, all tied together against the wall; and when you hear those wretches, when they see they have no chance, coolly tell you, 'Well, you may shoot me if you like; I killed three Europeans in the glorious massacre; you lose all horror at the sight, and only wish they had cats' lives to take them all. Only four Victoria crosses have yet been given in the army—one to Lieutenant Home, Engineers; one to Lieutenant Salkeld, Engineers; one to Sergeant Smith, Sappers and miners; and to a bugler in her Majesty's 52nd. So you see we got three out of the four in our corps. Poor Salkeld is so badly wounded I am afraid he will never wear his. However, the red riband has been better than any medicine. I am sure I would have given my left arm for it, and I might have had a chance as I should probably have been with Salkeld, blowing up the Cashmere Gate, had it not been for that wretched grape the right before. \* \* \* We are wonderfully comfortable in our new house; it was a powder manufactory in the days of the Mogul, and consequently our servants accidentally blew us up the other day, and killed one of themselves. But these little excitements are necessary. After being three months every day under fire, the change is so great that we were thinking of paying men to fire at us daily, and so let ourselves down to a quiet life by degrees. . . . I have given up walking about the back streets of Delhi, as yesterday an officer and myself had taken a party of 20 men out patrolling, and we found 14 women with their throats cut from ear to ear by their own husbands, and laid out in their shawls. We caught a man there, who said he saw them killed for fear they should fall into our hands, and showed us their husbands, who had done the best thing they could afterwards, and killed themselves. We took about 280 cannon, with shot, &c., for about three years. Without artillery they are no good; with it, no despicable antagonists. There are no better gunners anywhere, as we discovered in this siege. By returns we lost 1350 men and 64 officers during the assaults only. Tolerably bloody work. Our loss in the assault, out of eighteen officers on duty, was one officer killed (poor Tandy), ten wounded, many severely; one, I fear, mortally; one the day before the assault one after. Total thirteen, out of eighteen; a tolerable number, for there were seven or eight, who were on another part of the work whom I don't count, and who are on the strength to assist the unhappy remaining five now. I am glad to say there is not much work for us just now. At present, indeed, cut up as we have been, we could not do it if we had much; as what with officers thoroughly done up since with fever, and others sent out with moveable columns, our twenty-six for duty are reduced to four."

### THE BLOCKADE OF, AND INTENDED ATTACK ON CANTON.

The *Daily News'* correspondent in China writes regarding affairs at Canton:—

"The only result of the blockade as yet are that the inhabitants of the country districts suffer; trade is stopped at Hong Kong; price of provisions enhanced; the Cantonese are but little affected; and Macao is flourishing. In fact it is a blockade of Hong Kong, not of Canton. It is, no doubt, difficult to blockade every passage which this inextricable net of waters opens through the Great Delta at the mouth of the great river commonly called the Canton river. Indeed, the only complete way to effect it is to push the blockading force as far as possible up close to Canton, and then, instead of having to guard some dozens of entrances, it could be managed by looking after some four or five. But for this vessels of light draught are needed. The passages are so full of shoals and bars & barriers, natural and artificial, that but few of our ships can make their way up. Even the gunboats find great difficulty in threading their way through the sinuous channels in which the place abounds.

"It is confidently expected that the attack on Canton will take place about the end of the year. The reinforcement of marines ought to be here about that time and between them and the garrison, and the fleet, there ought to be 5000 men available for the attack on Canton.

PICTURE OF LORD PALMERSTON.—The following glimpse at the life of our Premier, even while taking his holidays at Broadlands was given by Mr. G. Sturt, M. P., to a select audience of farmers in Hampshire. His Lordship, like most hard workers, is, according to this authority an early riser. Leaving his couch at six, he remains at his desk until two. At that hour the veteran starts after the partridges; not, as his admirer tells us, for sport, but merely for necessary exercise. Otherwise, so devoted is he, we are given to understand to the affairs of state, that he would disdain to cast a thought on anything having even the appearance of recreation. But even in the "stubble," he is not allowed to

forget that he is minister. Every day, while he is out, two or three electric messages, demanding instant attention, are brought to him. Our first lord is a man of decision. No protracted deliberation; no careful elaboration of roundabout official phraseology for him. No; whipping off the wide-awake, which on these occasions crowns his ample brows, he writes the answer on its back, and the messenger who brought the query takes back the reply, which may dismiss a porter at the treasury, or elevate a vizier at Constantinople.

It is gratifying to know that the prospects increase of an amicable settlement of the Danubian Principalities' question. If a London morning paper is to be credited, the speech of Lord Palmerston at Guildhall the other day gave offence to the Emperor Napoleon, who is said to have declared in consequence that he could not give way on the points at issue. Surely, the Emperor's long sojourn in England must enable him to estimate at its worth the *ad captivum* display in question before the citizens. It will strike most people that the volatile Viscount, notwithstanding the length of his years, has a dash of the present Sir Robert Peel's *abandon* in him, for which a becoming allowance ought to be made on the other side of the Channel. Lord Palmerston, too, is peculiar in his partialities. The present Sir Robert Peel for instance, was always his favourite, and so was Louis Napoleon even before he assumed the purple.

But if we are losing caste in France, we are certainly in better odour in Austria, for Baron Bruck, Minister of Finance in the last named country, at an entertainment recently given at Vienna to M. Lesseps, alluded to the speedy conclusion of the Suez Canal as the best means of terminating the troubles of the East, and gave as a toast, "Success to the English Arms in India." We see it stated that the Viceroy of Egypt is anxious to complete the railway from Cairo to Suez, and intends to continue the line to Ataka, some ten miles to the south of Suez, where a pier is to be erected, at which the Indian Steamers and other ships traversing the Red Sea can load and unload their cargoes—a project the carrying out of which will add largely to his Highness's revenue.

From Lisbon we have tidings of the continued progress of the yellow fever; and from Spain an account of the discovery of a conspiracy fomented by the Absolutist party.

The telegraph cable between Cagliari and Malta has been submerged—a fact which will accelerate the receipt of despatches from the East more than 24 hours.

Another trial resulting in failure has been made to move the *Leviathan* to the margin of the Thames. The break down on this second occasion has produced general regret, but the spirit of the shareholders is said to be undimmed. It was intended to surprise the public with the announcement that the vessel was all but floated, but fate has not proved propitious, and she will be compelled to remain in her present position for another fortnight. We have the best hopes of the ultimate success of this great experiment in shipbuilding, but, like the Great Britain, her early career is rather unpromising. The public in London, and indeed throughout the empire, are following the fortunes of the *Leviathan* in these birth struggles with more than ordinary interest. But the delay is annoying to all who wish success to one of the most novel and adventurous speculations which the history of marine enterprise has ever presented.

The commercial world is slowly recovering from the shock which it has experienced arising out of the present dearth of money, followed by the suspension of a Joint-Stock Bank in Liverpool, two in Scotland, and numerous stoppages of private firms in the great business marts of the country, to which the suspension of the Charter of the Bank of England was a fitting climax. The funds—the best commercial barometer extant—keep up marvellously. Consols for money stand a shade higher than they did this day week, and the public are making considerable investments. It is announced authoritatively—and the statement is very reassuring at this juncture—that an application to the Bank of England for assistance by a leading American house on the securities furnished from the private resources of the firm has been granted, and the required accommodation will be immediately forthcoming. Nothing is more calculated to restore confidence than an act like this. Foreign stocks are also more sought for, and the ground which has been lost in this direction has been partially recovered. Gold too, is finding its way to the Banks of England, in considerable sums—£20,000 on Thursday, and more than half a million yesterday, and what is better still, there was not a single failure announced in the City on Thursday.

### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HABOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY Dec. 16.

It will be seen that we have resorted to our former expedient for supplying our columns during the winter months, by carefully selecting for this paper interesting moral tales which we trust will be properly appreciated by the fair

portion of our readers; and it may be that through their influence an interest in our little paper will be created, which may tend to remove from us the stigma of obscurity, by imparting a spirit to our original productions which acts of injustice and oppression may frequently elicit; but which neglect and indifference invariably tend to suppress.

We are relieved from the necessity of commenting at length upon the defence set forth by the Acting Solicitor General, with regard to his discreditable conduct during the late riot in this place; this, to us, is a relief indeed, in as much as we do not take pleasure in personal animadversion of so serious a character as duty would otherwise compel us to resort to. With regard to the obscurity of our publication, as hinted at by the Defendant, we may observe that we would prefer the greatest obscurity, to that notoriety which some persons have latterly obtained. But we are further charged with malice as the motive power by which we have been actuated; in our stricture upon Mr. Hogsett; this charge must fall to the ground, as we are not aware of having sustained any wrong at his hands; and even were it otherwise, we would rather avoid than come in contact with him.—In fact we could not shrink into his medium.

To The Editor of the 'Conception-Bay Man'

Sir,—I perceive that truly disinterested paper the *Newfoundlander* publishes, without note or comment, a letter from the Acting Solicitor General, denying a charge in your paper with regard to his conduct and expressions during the late riot in this town.

Mr. Hogsett denies positively that he encouraged the mob to "annihilate the wretch;" I as positively affirm that he did use such words, and many others to the same effect; and not only then, but three hours after, when his dinner should have had time to digest, the same sentiments were repeated by him in private company.

If the worthy Acting Solicitor General, or his friends desire to investigate the matter further, I shall be at all times ready to give my evidence, and with five others to back my assertion. I can further prove that he sent for Connell the constable and rated him soundly, in 'Tousaint's Hotel, for the part he had taken in endeavouring to preserve the peace, and told him that he would take the prisoner out of the hands of the authorities here and bring him on to St. John's with himself. Let him deny this if he can.

Mr. A. Emmerson acted in a very different manner on the occasion, and I quite agree with the gentleman who told the Honourable Acting Solicitor General that he was a D— fool or something worse. Be this as it may, His Honor took the wrong course to gain popularity in this place.

Yours &c.

HARBOUR GRACE, A SUBSCRIBER, Dec. 15 1857.

(To the Editor of the *Conception-Bay Man*.)

Sir,—Last Thursday's *Newfoundlander* has furnished a letter from the acting Solicitor General emphatically denying that he indulged in the "freedom of speech" with which he has been charged during the riot, which recently took place in this town. Among all our Senators, there is not one who can dispute the palm of eloquence with this gentleman, and the public are therefore ever anxious to have before them in the most perfect possible shape, any thing in which he throws the brilliancy of his genius, the fluency of his classic wit, and the enlightening beams of his powerful mind. His epistle is a most accurate after-dinner record of his sentiments and opinions on this riotous transaction and I would *pro bono publico* advise you to publish it; I shall not therefore comment upon the perspicuity of its arrangements, the roundness of its points, or the elegance of its style; for whatever comes from him must be excellent and impressive, Ala Billingsgate.

But seriously speaking why did the Actg. Sol. Gen. address the *Newfoundlander*, if his character was libeled is he not a lawyer? And if innocent, why not take action for defamation? Does he imagine the public are to be gulled by his *ipse dixit* denial. Let the Executive at once institute a searching enquiry as to the Expressions used by the Acting Solicitor General and bear evidence on Oath!

It is melancholy to reflect that a person sustaining the rank and character of Her Majesty's Acting Solicitor General would stir up the worst passions, by encouraging "Lynch Law," in the minds of the assembled and already infuriated people; endeavouring to deprive the prisoner of that to which he was entitled by Magna Charta.—*judicium parium, aut leges terra.*

Many who heard the learned and patriotic Solicitor, understood well the object of his vehement harangue; but unfortunately for him he will find no credulous Cribby boys here upon whom he may practice gross delusion and specious imposition.

This Ministerial favourite will soon be on hand; Placentia is tired of him; Conception-Bay will not have him, notwithstanding the pleading of a higher legal authority, for she feels overburdened already in her representation, by one and only one of that learned profession. Ob-

sure as you  
ture to pree  
course you  
the side of

MARRIED.—  
Pauls Church  
Mr. Charles  
this place.  
On Wednes  
the Rev. A  
Andrews of  
of Bay robes

"It is a  
DIED.—O  
illness bome  
the Divine w  
Thistle. (w  
second Inst.

SLEEP

Dec. 14—V  
Ridley

S

THE V  
formid  
Public acut  
Bargain dur  
posed of—S  
next, the 18  
Labour Gr  
Dec. 1

R

Have ju

1200

300 B

50 do

30 do

100 R

Dec. 8th.

PU

The cargo

1140

250 B

no addition

No

200 I

550 d

Sell

Nov

PUNTON

Sch

1762 B

300 F

10 P

ANSO & la

Ca

Sell