

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

BY POPE.

Father of all! in every age,
In every clime, adored,
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!

Thou great First Cause, least understood,
Who all my sense confined
To know but this, that thou art good,
And that myself am blind;

Yet gave me, in this dark estate,
To see the good from ill;
And, binding nature fast in fate,
Left free the human will.

What conscience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This teach me more than hell to shun,
That, more than heaven pursue.

What blessings thy free bounty gives,
Let me not cast away;
For God is paid when man receives,—
To enjoy is to obey.

Yet not to earth's contracted span
Thy goodness let me bound;
Or think thee Lord alone of man,
When thousand worlds are round.

Let not this weak, unknowing hand
Pretume thy bolts to throw,
And deal damnation round the land
Or each I judge thy foe.

If I am right, thy grace impart
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, O, teach my heart
To find that better way.

Save me alike from foolish pride,
Or impious discontent
At aught thy wisdom has denied,
Or aught thy goodness lent.

Teach me to feel another's woes;
To hide the fault I see;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

Mean though I am, not wholly so,
Since quickened by thy breath;
O, lead me, wheresoe'er I go,
Through this day's life or death.

This day be bread and peace my lot;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestowed or not,
And let thy will be done.

To Thee, whose temple is all space,
Whose altar, earth, sea, skies!
One chorus let all being raise!
All nature's incense rise!

LOSS OF THE "MAJESTIC."

Bound from Liverpool to Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Left Liverpool on Thursday afternoon, April 8,—blowing a hard gale at the time; had a stormy but rapid run down the channel; encountered several storms afterwards, but appeared to have made a good run up to the day the ship took fire.

Tuesday, April 27th; thick weather, with moderate breeze from S.E. About 4 p.m., lat. 45 55. lon. 48 20, we were all alarmed by the cry of fire, and found that there was a dense volume of smoke issuing from the after-cabin. Some oakum, it appeared, had been accidentally set on fire in the hold. The utmost exertions were made by the Captain's orders to extinguish it, by throwing on the burning mass wet blankets and buckets of water; but the smoke was so dense the men were obliged to come up, being nearly suffocated. The carpenter was then ordered to chop some holes in the cabin floor, and buckets of water were dashed down for some time. No diminution was observed. It was then thought desirable to keep cabin door closed, in order to exclude the air as much as possible, and blankets were thrown over the holes in the floor for the same purpose. The next thing was to pour water down the skylights,—a boy being stationed to open and shut as quick as possible—but we were not able to arrest the progress of the fire. The two boats were then ordered to be got ready and lowered into the water—the ship being kept away for the nearest port of Newfoundland. About 6 p.m. the passengers were divided into gangs, in

order to have some one constantly at work drawing up water, whilst others dashed it down the skylight.

The greatest credit is due to the Captain passengers and most of the crew at this trying time. Most of them laboured incessantly to quench the fire. On the other hand the disgraceful conduct of the two mates, especially the chief one, cannot be spoken of in terms too strong. From the first night of the fire they managed to stow away some spirits, and remained in a state of intoxication until within a few hours of our leaving the ship. In fact these two chief officers of the ship, Clegg and Curran, instead of doing their duty and encouraging the crew to their work, were for a length of time rather a hindrance, and worse than useless. Such disgraceful conduct ought not to be passed over without comment. The greatest praise is due to two of the passengers, Capt Lang and Mr. Hillecoat, both gentlemen of nautical experience, who co-operated with the Captain in his exertions to keep the crew in a state of discipline and efficiency. Several of the crew behaved themselves nobly, and none more so than a fine young fellow of the name of Cameron, belonging to the Island; his cheerful alacrity and unceasing efforts were particularly noticed. The female passengers generally bore up with remarkable fortitude. A young lady, Miss Warburton, a native of the Island daughter, of the Colonial Secretary and a Mrs. Tont of the steerage passengers, set an admirable example, doing all in their power to add a little comfort to the men by supplying them with hot tea, food and moderate allowances of grog and cheering them with kind words as they would come into the fore-cabin wet, cold, exhausted and frequently dispirited. We continued in this way through the whole of Wednesday, the night following and until Thursday, not knowing but that at any moment the ship might break out into flames. During Wednesday night the wind increased with a heavy ground swell. The air was thick and foggy with heavy rain at intervals.

On Thursday the cold and fatigue began to take effect on all hands, and it was with the utmost difficulty the necessary work was got through. The smoke of the burning vessel increased. The wind which we had hoped was fast taking us away to land, fell us. Our stock of provisions and water was getting low, but now that our case seemed perfectly hopeless the merciful providence of God sent us a rescue. About half-past 12 a sail was seen, which as she neared us proved to be a steamer. A signal of distress was hoisted up the mizen rigging, and after an hour of intense anxiety we were rewarded for all our toils by seeing her bear down towards us. She came alongside and spoke. The passengers and crew were taken on board with as many of their effects as could be got out of the cuddy and fore-cabin. The last boat left the ship about half-past 4. The hatch ways were opened and dense volumes of smoke poured out from all parts. We were all most heartily received on board the steamship Ospray bound from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Halifax. This great kindness and humane consideration of Captain Sampson, in this our time of trouble, will never be effaced from our memories. We left the ship in about 48 N. L. and 54 50 West Long. The spirits in the hold had taken fire as the Capt. in the last boat left her. She could not last many hours longer.

Report of JOHN WOLFENDEN,
On behalf of the passengers in the ship *Majestic*.
The following are the passengers from Liverpool for P. E. Island: Miss Warburton, 3 Misses Wolfenden, and Master do, Miss Many, Miss Kidder, Mrs. McInally and daughter, Mrs. Jaut, Mr. Maher and Mrs. Maher, Capt. Laing, Messrs. Kellecat, McDeval, Bedler, McGinnes, Conner.

[FROM WILLMER.]

When the effects of the Indian mutiny have subsided, and the misunderstanding with France has blown over, the country will begin to reflect seriously on the enormous increase of recent years in our naval and military expenditure—an increase out of all proportion to the state of things twenty years back. This year the public expenditure amounted to more than seventy millions sterling—irrespective, be it remembered of the local taxation, and although the taxes raised have also been heavy! they yielded two millions and a half less than the outlay. It is this state of things which is strengthening the feeling in favour of Reform, in order, as far as possible, to make the House of Commons a reflex of national voice. Newcastle-on-Tyne was, a few days back, the scene of a telling demonstration of this kind, under the auspices of the Northern Reform Union. At this gathering a petition was adopted for the entire revision of the present system of taxation, and the House of Commons will soon be compelled to listen to its prayer.

LATER FROM LUCKNOW.

(From the *Bombay Times*.)

Our information is derived exclusively from the telegraphic despatches daily received by

the government from Allahabad and the seat of war, and is so succinct that we place them at once before our readers in their original shape:—
FROM ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.

By the Governor-General's order, the following telegraph, just received by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, dated Martiniere, 15th March, is forwarded for information. It was reported in the afternoon of yesterday, after the fall of Kaiserbagh, that the enemy were streaming out of the city in vast numbers in the direction of Sandle Camp. Up to the present moment there are rebels in the city, but we have no reliable information. Brigadier Campbell who was well placed on the left of the Alumbagh position, started in pursuit, at two this morning, with a very strong brigade of cavalry, and two troops of horse artillery. Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant advanced towards Seetapore, with a view of intercepting fugitives who may be turned off by Brigadier Campbell's movements. He has with him one thousand sabres and two troops of horse artillery. He will be followed to-morrow by an infantry brigade and heavy battery. He is directed to halt at Seetapore for instructions. That is a direct road to Rohilcund. Her Majesty's 75th regiment has been ordered to leave Cawnpore to-morrow, en route for Meerut.

FROM ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.

The Commander-in-Chief sends the following intelligence to-day from Lucknow:—Yesterday the bridges were secured, and the troops advanced and occupied the Muechee Bowun and Great Imambarrah. Large bodies of the enemy crossed the stone bridges an hour before the attack was commenced by Sir James Outram. The resistance was slight compared with that of the previous day. A Goorkah division seized the enemy's position in front of Alumbagh last night. Numbers of armed and unarmed men are evacuating the city by the outlets they possessed in the north. Our advances to-day are pushed on all sides of the line occupied by the troops, particularly towards Googhaut and towards Moosabagh, in which direction the enemy are advancing. The point they intend to make for is not known.

FROM ALLAHABAD, MARCH 13.

The following message of this date has just been received from the Commander-in-Chief:—We are in possession of the greater part of the city. Jung Bahadur has done good service in taking the line of works from which Alumbagh was long threatened, seven guns falling into his hands in our advance on the right yesterday. The first attempts at restoration of authority in the city are being made, but until a resistance is put down but little progress can be expected. The inhabitants have fled from the city, and are in the neighbouring villages. Everything will be done to reassure them. I expect the Moosabagh, the last post held by the enemy, to fall to-morrow morning, an attack having been organised.

FROM LUCKNOW, MARCH 19.

The last post held by the enemy fell this day and the cavalry had a most successful pursuit capturing guns. Miss Jackson and Mrs. Orr have been saved. The city is now completely in our possession. We have already collected 117 guns. The enemy is in flight towards the north-west.

FROM ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.

The Moosabagh having been taken this morning, there is no longer an enemy in Lucknow Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson arrived to-day in the Maharajah Jung Bahadur's camp, having been rescued by Capt. Marshall and Lieutenant Roule, of the artillery, with a small party of Ghoorkas. They were protected by Meer Wazeer Ally Darogha, and had been well treated by him; The same Intelligence has been reported by the Commander-in-Chief. Cavalry had gone in pursuit to the northwards, and arrangements were being made for the withdrawal of part of the troops from the city. The Commander-in-Chief was engaged in deciding on details of the future garrison, and the selection of a military position.

MAIL INTELLIGENCE.

Another interesting letter has been received from Mr. W. H. Russell, the *Times* special correspondent in India. The following are the most interesting portions of it:—

THE LADIES TROUBLING SIR COLIN.

The Agra convoy came into Cawnpore to-day (Feb. 23), and thus one great cause of anxiety has been removed from the mind of the chief. These ladies and their little ones have been a most embarrassing ingredient in his calculations. At Lucknow he was in a fever at the various small delays which they considered necessary, and courteous as he is to women, he for once was obliged to be a "little stern," when he found the dear creatures a little unreasonable. In order to make a proper effect most of the ladies came out in their best gowns and bonnets. Whether "Betty gave the check" a little touch of red or

not I cannot say, but I am assured the array of fashion, though somewhat behind the season owing to the difficulty of communicating with the Calcutta *modistes*, was very creditable. Sir Colin got fidgety when he found himself made a *maitre d'etiquette* and an *arbitrator morum* among piles of handboxes, "best bonnets," the "few little clothes trunks;" but he sustained his position with unflinching fortitude, till at length, when he thought he had "seen the last of them" out of the place, two young ladies came trippingly in, whisked about the residency for a short time, and then, with nods and smiles, departed, saying graciously, "We'll be back again presently." "No, ladies, no you'll be good enough to do nothing of the kind," exclaimed he; you have been here quite long enough, I have had quite enough trouble in getting you out of it." The Agra ladies ought to have been ready long ago. They were warned over and over again, but— Well, it's the old story. Its rather a bad job—too bad to be appreciated—to keep a husband waiting while "one is putting on one's bonnet," but when the cares of the toilette prove an obstacle which an army cannot overcome, which frustrate strategic combinations, delay great sieges, and effect the fortunes of a whole campaign, it is sufficient to make generals, at all events, wish that good mother Eve's earlier style was now in fashion among her daughters.

LUCKNOW BEFORE THE ASSAULT.

Doubtless, intestine feuds rage inside, and the councils of the enemy are agitated but they have some form of order, and hold a grand durbar daily, and yesterday, it is said, they had a mess dinner, at which the bands of 53 regular regiment assisted in a monster and, I dare say, a monstrous concert. I cannot tell, however, why was their M. Julien. The Moulvie, who is the enemy's most able leader, was wounded some time ago, but is sufficiently recovered to renew his efforts to animate the troops. Placards are posted in all the streets, informing the people that the English have sworn to murder every man woman and child in the place, and calling on the people to defend their lives to the last, it being quite certain that they will not secure safety by cowardice. The notion that our soldiers have received instructions to spare no one has been actively spread abroad by the emissaries of the enemy, and they have published statements to the effect that very recently at Meerangunj our men killed the women. I believe there is no truth in this story, though I have been assured that in the storm of Seanderbagh, the Sikhs, amid the smoke and confusion of that dreadful scene, killed five or six women.

The acquital of Bernard is commented on by the 'Patrie' with remarkable moderation, and on by the 'Univers' with the energy and truth peculiar to that journal. The other Paris journals observe a complete silence on the subject. The 'Univers' says, France has obtained an insight into the thoughts of England. A question, which may be termed the question of assassins, arises between two powerful and friendly nations; one of these solves the question to the detriment of the other, and in favour of assassins.

The "Independence" of Brussels, does not believe the result of the trial will exercise any unfavourable influence on the relations happily established on an amicable footing between the two countries, and denounces what it terms the brutal invectives of the "Universe" against our institutions.

HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT AND PILLS. Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations and scabious sores, to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and our other chief towns, have a reputation, for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization.

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NOTICE

THE BOARD notice that on Green Island harbor, Trinity was on the 13th by one of a motive range. LIGHT burns high water, exhibit to sunrise, and seen from E. 2 miles. Vessels this Light open until Bonavista Jean, will give berth—or when and bound for C. A moderate breeze Rocks by steering Green Island. long. 53.03 West

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