

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

ONE WEEK LATER.

A Butin vessel, which arrived on Monday morning, fell in with the Steamship "Vanderbilt," which left Liverpool one week after the "Niagara," whose intelligence is already given. The London Times of the 12th, and Morning Chronicle of the 11th, supply the following:—

Alexandria, Nov. 5. The Pottinger reached Suez on the 2nd inst., with dates from Bombay to the 18th October. General Wilson has resigned the command (at Delhi) from ill health, and was succeeded by General Fenny.

The Dinapore mutineers have, it is feared, got as far up the country as Banda. Nena Sahib is believed to be in that neighbourhood, exciting the Gwalior mutineers to join them. Anxiety was felt for the garrison at Sawgong, which comprises a number of woman and children. Two Sepoys have been blown from guns at Bombay for plotting sedition.

The following telegram was received, through the Admiralty, at the Foreign Office, on the 11th November, at 8.45 a. m. —

The Pottinger arrived at Suez on the 2nd inst., having left Bombay on the 18th ult.

Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th, September, was entirely reoccupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th, 61 officers and 1,178 men, being one-third of the storming force, were killed and wounded.

Gen. Nicholson had died of his wounds on the 21st.

The old King, said to be 90 years of age, surrendered to Capt. Hodson and his cavalry about 15 miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife—their lives were spared—two of his sons and a grand son, also captured by Capt. Hodson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police-office.

Two movable columns were despatched from Delhi on the 23rd in pursuit of the enemy. By accounts from Agra one column appears to have reached the neighbourhood of Allyghur, and the other that of Muttra on the 28th September.

Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men, crossed the Ganges from Cawnpore on the 19th Sept., and relieved Lucknow residency on the 25th, just as it was mined and ready to be blown up by its besiegers.

On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken, 450 killed and wounded—Gen. Neill killed.

There has been a slight rising of the rebels near Nasik, in the Bombay Presidency, in the suppression of which Lieut. Henry, of the Ahmeil-ergerger police was killed.

Madras troops defeated the mutineers of the 52nd, near Kambtee, and killed 150.

The above news confirmed by subsequent arrivals at Suez.

The following has been received at the Indian Board:—Mr. Greathad, Commissioner of Delhi, died 19th Sept. of cholera, Gen. Nicholson on 23rd, of wounds received in the assault.

The Malwa country is in a disturbed state. Bhopawar has been burnt. Dhar, Amjheera and Mundesar are disaffected. Forces are moving towards Mahow. All is quiet in Scinde, but the state of the frontier is not satisfactory. General Jacob proceeds immediately to Scinde.

There has been an outbreak of Rheas in Kandeish, and a plot discovered at Bombay. The Deccan and Southern Mahratta States all quiet, as also the Nizam's country and Madras Presidency.

The entire of the 69th regiment, except one officer and 50 men have orders to proceed to India by the overland route.

The whole of the Queen's forces in India, up to the 29th ult., according to official returns amounted to 33,660. The East Company's European troops to 13,260 men of all arms.

The Western Bank of Scotland suspended payment on Monday the 9th inst.—on the following Wednesday, the City of Glasgow Bank stopped, which was followed by the suspension of the discount-house of Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman & Co., with liabilities for three and half millions, believed, however, to be amply secured by the commercial bills and the property of the firm. During the day on which the City of Glasgow Bank suspended, the panic created thereby was considerably relieved by the fact that the other Banks were accepting Western and City notes in the transaction of business.

The Dublin Journals, of at least the majority of them, are exercising their influence in the right direction, and are making every legitimate effort to prevent the occurrence of a monetary panic in the country parts of Ireland.

Heavy declines is noted in the produce markets—sugar, coffee, &c., having fallen considerably.

The Duchess de Nemours died at Clarendon on the 10th.

Advices have been received from St. Petersburg of the loss of the Russian steamer Koubay

of 100 horse power, in the Caspian.

The Steamer was driven on a reef during a violent storm, and out of a crew of 75, the commander, two lieutenants, a sub-lieutenant, and 18 men perished.

(From Wallman & Smith Nov. 7th.)

"It is pretty certain," says the Times Paris correspondent, "that the Emperor is much annoyed at the turn things are taking in the Danubian Principalities; perhaps he now regrets having allowed his political agents to excite the population and the divans to the pitch they now are. He is a fry with Austria, angry with Turkey, angry with those about him, angry with Redmond Pacha, and very angry with the ministerial press, which has made matters worse, and those that inspire it. It is remarked that neither the Austrian nor Turkish ambassador has as yet been invited to take part in the festivities of Compiegne, though series after series of guests have gone there. Even if the two supposed diplomatists were now invited, it would hardly be considered as a distinction, as the festivities are drawing to a close. Something serious must be going on at this moment at Constantinople, if it be true, as reported, that M. Thouvenel has suspended his relations with Redmond Pacha, though not with the government. It is added that M. Thouvenel has been left alone in this matter, and that the representatives of the other powers, even those who have sided with the French ambassador in the question of the Principalities, have not imitated him, but continue their intercourse as usual with the grand vizier. The 15th of December is now spoken of for the congress to receive the reports for the commissioners in the Principalities."

The French colonels killed at Sebastopol, Lieutenant-Colonels Fontaine, Jolley, and Deshayes, were captured on the 5th October, with the permission of the Russian Government, their relatives desiring to remove their remains to France. The whole garrison of Sebastopol was under arms on the occasion, and rendered military honours to the coffins as they were transported from the cemetery to the French ship waiting to receive them.

PORTUGAL.

We have accounts from Lisbon of the 29th October. The yellow fever still rages at Lisbon. Shops and manufactories continue to be closed and business is stagnant. Opinions continue to be divided as to what the precise nature of the disease is. The average number of people dying daily at Lisbon from fever was from 80 to 100. The King continues at Lisbon. On visiting the Fever Hospital His Majesty contributed £7,000 sterling towards the relief of the widows and orphans of those who have died of the fever.

It is stated on good authority in Lisbon that the Portuguese Government offered 500 Portuguese to the British Government, and that the offer has been declined by Lord Clarendon, on the grounds that existing circumstances do not render it necessary to employ foreign levies.

The fall of Delhi was communicated to the Swedish minister at Lisbon, who communicated it to the public. A subscription has been proposed at Lisbon for the relief of the sufferers by the mutines in India, and has been handsomely responded to.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By Her Majesty's brig Spartan, arrived at Plymouth, we have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 22nd of August. Tranquility prevailed at the Cape. Three regiments and two companies of artillery had been sent on to India. The Kamias on the coast were lying by hundreds near starvation, and several thousand had entered the colony, where they were fed and clothed by the colonists.

CHINA.

The Paris Pays says:—"We have private intelligence from Hong Kong to Sept. 8. The Yancy Yeh was expected at Canton about the 15th, on his return from Beaulieu. The Emperor conferred upon him the title of Honorary-Prince, which means lieutenant of his person. This is a rank which is never given except to princes of the imperial family when on a mission. It is said that Yeh has positive orders to summon the English to evacuate Canton, and is authorized, in default of compliance, to issue an official declaration of war against England. It follows from this correspondence that the plans of China are far from being in the way of a peaceful solution. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were expected at Hong Kong about the 20th or 25th September, and no course of action could be decided upon till after their arrival."

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The announcement made by an influential journal that the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick will be postponed, in order to say the least, premature. It is not to be expected, on the state of health of the King, and possibly of the Prince of Prussia, visiting England, as he naturally would desire to be present at the nuptials. We believe it was intended to have a court celebration of the

birth-day of the Princess Royal on the 21st of next month. *Cotton Journal.*

THE BALLOT.—Lord Palmerston has promised a Parliamentary Reform Bill in the coming session; and the London Ballot Society, being desirous not only to extend the suffrage, but to enable the holder of the suffrage to use his privilege independently and honestly, has resolved to raise a subscription for the purpose of promoting its views. A vigorous campaign in behalf of the ballot is promised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The planet Jupiter is now a very beautiful telescopic object every evening after eight o'clock.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have in preparation a complete library edition of Mr. Dickens's works.

Mr. James Condie, writer, Perth, has failed, with liabilities to the extent of £180,000. The assets will probably realise only 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The Heir apparent is beginning to be gradually initiated into court-life. The Prince is occasionally present at the Queen's dinner table twice or thrice a week.

Thomas Fuller Bacon, convicted of administering arsenic to his mother at Stamford, has been removed from Lincoln Castle to Millbank prison under sentence of penal servitude for life.

By a letter received at Portsmouth, from Rear-Admiral Sir H. Keppel, dated Singapore, Sept. 7, it appears that he was on his way to Borneo, to visit Rajah Brooke, previous to his return to England.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—About 20,000 imported slaves are expected in Cuba during the next three months from Africa. Shipping for that purpose is fitting out in America. The high price of sugar has greatly stimulated the value of slave labour in Cuba.

Mr. Charles T. Bright, engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, is at present engaged raising the cable payed out from Valencia by the United States frigate Niagara; operations for relaying it will be resumed about May or June, with every prospect of success.

(From the Anglo-Saxon Oct. 13th.)

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE REBELS.—Instructions having been drawn up by the Governor-General and Council relative to the treatment of mutineers, deserters, and other persons concerned in the recent and present disturbances. In these instructions we read:—

Least measures of extreme severity should be too hastily resorted to, or carried too far, his lordship in council thinks it right to issue detailed instructions on this subject, by which all civil officers will be guided in the exercise of their powers in the cases of mutineers, deserters, and rebels.

There is reason to believe that in some, even of those native regiments whose revolt has been staved by the most sanguinary atrocities, some men may have distinguished themselves from the mass by protecting an officer. In some such cases, men of very guilty regiments possess certificates in their favor from officers of their regiments; but there may be others equally deserving of clemency who are without any such ready means of clearing themselves from the presumptive evidence of their deep guilt.

Where the number of men guilty of what it is impossible to pardon is so great, the Government will gladly seize every opportunity of reducing the work of retribution before it, by giving a free pardon to all who can show that they have a claim to mercy on this ground, provided they have not been guilty of any heinous crime against person or property, or aided or abetted others in the commission of any such crime.

It is understood that in regiments which mutinied, and for the most part went over to the rebels, without murdering their officers or committing any other sanguinary outrage, there were men who appeared to have had no heart in the revolt, though they failed in their duty as soldiers, and who have evinced their peaceable disposition, and their want of sympathy with those who are now armed in open rebellion against the Government by dispersing to their villages when the regiment broke up, and mixing quietly with the rural population. It is desirable to treat such men with all reasonable leniency.

No native officer or soldier, belonging to a regiment which has not mutinied, is to be punished by the civil power as a mere deserter, unless he be found or apprehended with arms in his possession. Every mutineer or deserter who may be taken before or apprehended by the civil authorities, and who may be found to belong to a regiment which killed any European officer, or other European, or committed any other sanguinary outrage, may be tried and punished by the civil power. If the prisoner can show that he was not present at the murder or any other outrage, or, if present, that he did but

stand to prevent it, full particulars of the case should be reported to Government in the Military Department before the sentence, whatever it be, is carried into effect. The Governor-General in Council is anxious to prevent measures of extreme severity being unnecessarily resorted to, or carried to excess, or applied without due discrimination, in regard to acts of rebellion committed by persons not mutineers.

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HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2.

A SUBSCRIBER having again called our attention to the absence of Park or pump in the Eastern portion of this Town; we must express our unqualified surprise that such a desideratum has not long since been supplied—Health, Comfort, and Security in case of Fire, all require that the town should be well supplied with water, and this might be afforded in Harbour Grace, at a very inconsiderable expense; the question may then be asked, how is it that the populous locality alluded to, has been so long neglected? Surely there must be culpable neglect somewhere. In the absence of municipal Institutions the authorities are to blame. But who are the authorities in Harbour Grace, the Judges, Magistrates, or the Members of the Assembly? Some of them are authorities for political juggling, pecuniary, or posthumous cringing to the powers that be—still, on behalf of the people, they might demand this modicum of justice from their masters; but some say it has been solicited, and that a sum of money was granted for the purpose; then why has it not been faithfully expended? "Ah! there's the rub."

On the part of the people we demand of our Representatives—of Messrs. Prendergast and Hayward, that they assign a sufficient reason for withholding pure water from the inhabitants, and for which money has long been appropriated; it is a disgrace to civilization that the place set apart for this purpose, should have been suffered to become a nuisance to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

A misstatement of facts with reference to the recent outbreak in this place having appeared in the Express, we deem it our duty to deny that Mr. Piusetti, and other gentlemen named therein, were present during the riot, or at least were actively engaged in suppressing the riot, but we would not willingly withhold credit where it is due, and hasten to acknowledge, on the part of society, that we have been informed, the Hon. Judge Hayward exerted himself very much in aid of the law during the late riot, and was very roughly handled whilst engaged in his praiseworthy efforts. It is to be regretted that the Judge's influence was not so considerable as from his dignified office, might have been expected, but as we have frequently observed, the *morale* of society does not rise in a fair ratio with the elevation of men who do not command the most respectful consideration of the community—this occurrence is significant of the fact. It is however, but fair to observe that his Honor's efforts might have been more successful but that the Crown officer acted upon a different construction of the Law.—When Doctors disagree the people will decide for themselves.

We also learn that much credit is due Captain Hayes of this place, whose stalwart form and able and frequently wounded of the deadly blows aimed at the wretched prisoner, who had himself so outrageously violated the law.

Many other respectable citizens were similarly engaged, and acted with energy and resolution, but none so conspicuously as those whose names we have already mentioned.

The annual Meeting of the Harbour Grace Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, took place on Thursday evening last according to announcement.

The Meeting was largely and most respectably attended, and the proceedings were of a highly interesting character.

The business of the evening was briefly opened by the Chairman the Hon. J. Munn, with a few appropriate remarks, after which the following Resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously; we understand that the subscription on the occasion exceeded thirteen Pounds, and from the increased number congregated, and the deep interest manifested, we have reason to hope that this establishment is of a permanently beneficial and progressive character.

I.—Moved by the Rev. Mr. Ross, seconded by

Resolved—That this Meeting gratefully rejoices in the success which has attended the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and tendered its congratulations; and deems it a duty to appeal to all Christians to unite in the great work of promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures without noise or comment, among the natives of the island.

II.—Moved by the Rev. Mr. Stark Esq. Resolved—That the times, and the manner, of being made for the word of God, especially all the Branch societies to meet kind at this month.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Cor Main correspondent Caldwell was killed in a carriage in which John's; we understand Mr. Main, where the very dangerous condition.

"It is Appointed."—On Saturday Mr. William Thistleton place, aged fifty family to deplore the

SHIPPING.

Nov. 28—Favorite, 4 days. Nov 30—Rothsay, Punton & Munn. Nov. 26—Kelpie, B. 27—Jabinta (S.) P. Dec. 1—Annie Grace, Midley & Son. Passenger in the A. Hon. T. H. R.

On

PUNTON & MANNING.

The cargo of the S. Hamburg 1140 Bags BR 250 Fikil BU

an additional supply

Now landing from 200 Brre P 550 do. H F

Selling off at HARBOR GRACE Nov. 24th,

ON

PUNTON & MANNING Schooler St 1762 Bags No. 300 Firkins 50 10 Puncleons ALSO a large Ass

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FIEED

The Subscriber Self by Private in the rear of forming a desk the greater part has Harbor Grace, Nov. 18