

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tost;

And the heavy night hung dark
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore

Not as the conqueror comes,
They, the true-hearted, came;
Not with the roll of stirring drums,
And the trumpet that sings of fame;

Not as the flying come,
In silence and in fear,—
They shook the depths of the desert's gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer,

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea!
And the sounding aisles of the dim wood
To the anthems of the free! [rang

The ocean-eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines of the forest roared,—
This was their welcome home!

There were men with hoary hair
Amidst that pilgrim band;—
Why had they come to wither there,
Away from their childhood's land?

There was woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth,
There was manhood's brow serenely high,
And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—
They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod!
They have left unstained what there they found,
Freedom to worship God!

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Nearly our whole Indian army is at present actually on field service. The Commander-in-Chief has nearly 20,000 immediately under him with at least 15,000 more in his rear and flank. The columns of Roberts, Rose and Whitlock with their reserves, will muster 20,000 at least. Chamberlain must have 10,000 at his disposal—giving a grand total of 65,000, mostly Europeans, in almost constant conflict with the enemy, while there are probably half as many more in lesser detachments on active duty. 18,000 Europeans are mustering in Punjab, and we have probably 60,000 in all the native armies of Bombay and Madras included, stationary on garrison duty.—*Bombay Standard*.

A return received at India House, dated Fort Saugor, 2nd Feb., shows the number of persons in the Fort to be 173 men, 67 women, and 130 children.

Reinforcements to the number of 700 men of all ranks have been ordered to embark for India for the purpose of joining the head quarters of their respective regiments now serving in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Lord Ellenborough has recalled Lieut-General Sir G. Pollock to the board of direction of the East India Company. Sir G. Pollock succeeds Sir Lawrence Peel whose term of appointment expires in April next, and who does not wish to be re-appointed.

PLANS OF THE INDIAN REBELS.—A letter dated, Allahabad, Feb. 11, says:—"The whole force is to be in motion to-morrow. They have been crossing the river at Cawnpore for the last few days, and they talk of the attack commencing 20th. Sir Colin Campbell came here two days ago, and had an interview with the Governor-General, and left again the same afternoon. It was concerning Oude affairs he came. There is a report here that a relation of the old kings has proclaimed himself king of India, and has given orders to the insurgents not to try and fight us, but to disperse in bands of 40 or 50, and scour the roads and kill all the English. I think this the worst news we have had. Mr. Russell, the *Times* man, left this morning on his way to Lucknow."—*Bombay Standard* Feb. 23.

[FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.]

If there is any feeling of disappointment at

the result of the British Bank trial, it is not that the seven defendants have been found guilty. That they should be subjected to a comparatively brief term of incarceration is rather one of the accidents of their prosecution than a measurement of their guilt; but however inadequate to the enormity of the offence, the judgment may nevertheless be widely beneficial. In several cases, our great commercial ruffian who have been brought within the gripe of the law, are or will shortly be expiating their atrocities in distant climes. Expatriated for a considerable length of time, their individual offences may perchance be half-forgotten. But in the case of the seven British Bank officials, the very lightness of their punishment will have a different effect. Ere many months elapse they will return to society, not cleansed or forgiven, but memorable instances of trading enormity, human pestilences to be hated and avoided, men carrying about with them a blasted reputation. It is just possible that the result of this memorable trial may create compunctions visitings on the part of those who in years gone by have allowed colossal railway malversations to go unpunished. It is now seen that something more might have been done than to compel men merely to disgorge some of their ill-gotten gains—a process which, though naturally painful to the *chevaliers d'industrie* of trade and commerce, is far less satisfactory to the public than the fixing upon such men and their proceedings the stigma of a legal crime, as well as that of a moral fraud. As society is at present constituted, there is no set of men so easily robbed as shareholders; and no set of men who have greater facilities for speculation than directors. The discovery, therefore, that we have a law applicable to their case is a great public good. The expectations which follow the British Bank Directors to their deserved cell, will, however, be but sound and fury if they do not, in the first place, repress the misdoings of directors, and in the second place, stimulate shareholders to that watchfulness and unanimity, whose non-existence many thousands of them have had cause to bewail.

The French batch of criminals have likewise been found guilty; Orsini, Piazzi, and Rudio are to be guillotined. They "set their lives upon the cast," and must "stand the hazard of the die." Orsini admits that he planned the assassination of the Emperor through a feeling of revenge, and for no other cause than that Louis Napoleon had by the occupation of Rome pretended any successful attempt at revolutionizing Italy. He played for a high stake and has lost the game; and however our sympathy may be excited for the man whose escape throws Baron Trenck's into the shade, we can feel none for the cowardly murderer of the right and leading individuals who were killed in the Rue Lepellatier.

The Indian news is again of a gratifying nature. Saugor, which had become a second Lucknow; has been relieved and its feeble garrison, with about 100 women and children, rescued from the fangs of the savages who had besieged them during the long and dreary period of six months. To Sir H. Rose belongs the honor of this relief, and the capture of the strong fort of Ratghur, on the way. This service rendered, Sir H. Rose would probably march towards Futtyghur, where Sir Colin Campbell was still accumulating forces. Sir J. Outram had been reinforced at Allumbagh by the 34th Regiment. The final struggle in this bloody revolt will take place around Lucknow where 100,000 rebels are strongly entrenched.

(From *Willmer & Smith*, March 27.)

LATER FROM INDIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE "TIMES."

MALTA, March 23, Half-past 8, Night.—The Euxine arrived a hour ago from Alexandria, bringing the Calcutta and China mails and leaves to-night for Marseilles, whence the Vectis arrived with the outward mails on the night of the 21st, and left for Alexandria early next morning.

The Malabar arrived from Southampton and left for Alexandria on the 21st.

The Austrian mails, per Wye, arrived on the 9th from Marseilles, and on the 21st, per Tamar, from Southampton, which carried same on to Alexandria on the same morning.

The Caradoc, with the Siamese Ambassadors, left for Alexandria on the 20th.

It is reported that the squadron under Lord Lyons will leave for a cruise on the 10th of April.

The Euxine has brought the following which ought to have reached *via* Corfu this morning, the Austrian steamer having arrived there at midnight yesterday:—

"ALEXANDRIA, March 19.—Calcutta and China mails leave to-day with intelligence from Calcutta, February 23; Madras, Feb. 28; Ceylon, March—; Long Kong, Feb. 15; Canton, Feb. 15.

"Canton was quiet.
"America and Russia has joined the alliance, and a course of common action has been agreed upon.

"The four representatives were about to pro-

ceed to a rendezvous at Shanghai.

"Trade had re-opened at Canton, and the site of the new factories had been marked out.

"The Chinese authorities receive the duties.
"The 70th Sepoy Regiment had arrived, and was quartered within the walls of Canton.

"No other reinforcements had arrived.
"The army had crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore to besiege Lucknow on the 11th.

"Cannonade expected to open on the 22nd February.

"Sir Colin Campbell had 160 first-class guns.
"Colonel M'Cauley, with 1000 men, defeated Rohilcund mutineers, 4000 strong, near Moradabad, on the 10th of February. The enemy fled across the River. Ten Europeans were killed.

General Inglis defeated the Gwalior mutineers near Calpee on the 4th February.

"Jung Bahadour, waiting for boats, had not crossed the Gogra on the 19th of February.

"Hope Grant's column in Oude cleared the left bank of the Ganges and destroyed the stronghold of the enemy, who fled northward

"The Agra convoy of women are close to our camp; all well.

"Fresh attack on Alumbagh on the 21st, reported by Outram."

The following is from the *Bombay Times* of Feb. 24:—

The trial of Mahomed Rahadour Sha, the ex-King of Delhi, by the Military commission appointed for that purpose, has been the most interesting event, news of which has reached us from the North West during the last fortnight. The evidence adduced leaves no doubt whatever that the charge which constitutes the gravamen of this miserable man's offence against us is fully sustained, and that it was by his order that forty-nine of our race, chiefly women and children, were cruelly butchered, in the palace at Delhi, on the 16th of May last. A contemporary assures us, on the strength, we suppose of a telegraphic despatch, that the royal murderer has been found guilty by his judges, and is sentenced to transportation to the Andamans for life. So sets the sun of the last of the Moguls.

Sir Colin Campbell, contrary to the general expectation that he would cross the Ganges at Ferozabad, and direct his march through Oude upon Lucknow, has moved from that place down the right bank of the river again to Cawnpore, where he seems to have been accumulating stores and troops for his final advance to join Outram at the Alumbagh and commence the siege of Lucknow. We look impatiently for the notice that is to be taken of General Outram's brilliant services in this campaign. With his small force, not more than 4000 strong, he has had to watch a city covering an area of twenty-eight miles, and garrisoned by disciplined troops twenty times his strength, has had to keep communications open with Cawnpore, and hold Bunnee, while attack after attack has been repelled by him, entailing the severest loss upon his assailants.

Lord Derby has given to the country, through his statement in the House of Lords, his administrative manifesto. Alluding to Foreign affairs, he says he is not surprised that the late attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French should have provoked intemperate expressions among the subjects of the Emperor, but he thinks Lord Palmerston's overment blameable for leaving Count Walewski's despatch unanswered, at the same time that they laid it on the table of the House. The conspiracy to Murder Bill, he says, is still before the House untouched on its merits by the Resolution of the House of Commons, which only raised one issue, namely between Parliament and the ministers, whose conduct was impugned. Her Majesty's Ministers, he says, have resolved to answer Count Walewski's despatch in a firm but friendly tone, and upon the tenor of the answer of the French Government depends the future course of the British administration. On the great question of the Government of India, the noble lord expressed his intention to bring in a bill of his own for the better administration of the affairs of that mismanaged empire. With regard to Parliamentary Reform, Lord Derby, deprecating the issuing of promises year after year without the honest intention of redeeming the pledge, tells the country that his Government will bestow their utmost attention to the existing defects and possible improvement in the system of representation, and he hopes, in the next session to lay a well framed measure of electoral reform before the Legislature. In their general administration, he says, the new government will endeavour to maintain unimpeded all the institutions of the country in a way perfectly consistent with active and energetic progress. In the most emphatic terms he speaks of the great mistake which is made in identifying Conservative principles with a stationary policy. Some people would, no doubt, be better pleased if Lord Derby promised more; forgetting, perhaps, for the moment, that it is much easier to promise than to perform;—witness, for instance, repeatedly broken promises on the part of the late government upon the question of reform.—*Royal Gazette*.

THE MENACED INVASION OF ENGLAND.—

The following is extracted from an article in the *Univers*, written by Louis Veuillot, now a great favourite with the Emperor, he having recently had several private audiences of his Majesty and having also been presented to the Empress:—"Mr. Disraeli remarked in a recent speech that the Emperor Napoleon is perfectly acquainted with the strength and resources of England. But there is something else of which the Emperor is likewise aware, and which the statesmen of England, who calculate too much on our discord and misfortunes, are apt to forget. We speak of the national sentiment, of the public and unanimous sentiment—experienced by France on the subject of England. Therein exist far greater resources than those depicted by Mr. Disraeli. If England is prudent, she will not provoke this formidable sentiment; she will not incur the risk of learning what France can effect in the hands of a Bonaparte. Frenchmen do not like England. They have their reasons for this dislike—reasons for which the English may be proud, but which should not be met with to great disdain. Amidst all our discord and divisions there exists a word—perhaps it is the only one—which speaks to all hearts, even to those which appear to have lost their nationality through study or through enthusiasm for foreign laws and customs. On the Pyrenees along the shores bathed by the ocean, in the plains of Alsitia and of Sologne, in the streets of our towns, in mansion and in hovels, workshops, and even in banking establishments, that word, once pronounced, would excite the same eagerness, the same inexhaustible vigour. This may be termed a vulgar passion, but not so vulgar that reason has failed in restraining it for a time, and may continue to restrain it; but it would take centuries to extinguish that sentiment, while to let it loose would be the work of an instant. England should wish that this instant may never arrive; she should desire this the more since having identified her cause with that of the revolution, she possesses no longer the friends on whom she counted at the commencement of this century, and since the events of late years have considerably diminished the prestige of Waterloo, she no longer possesses the strength derived from her triumphs; and this is one of the facts which is known to the present ruler of our destinies who may justly be proud of being the heir of St. Helena.

GOOD FOR THE EYES.—To give brilliancy to the eyes, shut them early at night, and open them early in the morning; let the mind be constantly intent on the acquisition of human knowledge, or on the exercise of benevolent feeling. This will scarcely ever fail to impart to the eyes an intelligent and amiable expression.

Post Office Notice—Registration of Letters.

ON and after the 1st April next, Letters may be registered in Newfoundland by the payment of a fee of 6d. currency on Local Letters, and 6d. sterling on Letters for the United Kingdom and for British Colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom, a further fee will be charged on Letters forwarded through the United Kingdom.

The safe delivery of those Letters, will not be guaranteed by the Post Office; yet their inland transmission will be comparatively secure, from the means that will be adapted to trace them to their destination.

The postage on Registered letters must be paid in advance.

Full information respecting the Registration of Letters may be obtained on application at the General Post office, or Post Offices in the external districts.

W. L. SOLOMON, P. M. G.

Post Office Department, 1st. March, 1853.

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 serofulous 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.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

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