

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

SLEEP.—Miss Barrett.

Of all the thoughts of God that are
Borne inward unto souls afar,
Along the Psalmist's music deep,—
Now tell me if that any is
For gift or grace surpassing this,—
"He giveth his beloved sleep!"

What would we give to our beloved?
The hero's heart to be unmoved,—
The poet's star-tuned harp to sweep,—
The senate's shout to patriot vows,—
The monarch's crown, to light the brows?
"He giveth his beloved sleep!"

What do we give to our beloved?
A little faith, all undisproved,—
A little dust to overweep,—
And bitter memories, to make
The whole earth blasted for our sake!
"He giveth his beloved sleep!"

"Sleep soft, beloved!" we sometimes say,
But have no tune to charm away
Sad dreams, that through the eyelids creep.
Shall never doleful dream again
But break the happy slumber, when
"He giveth his beloved sleep!"

O earth, so full of dreary noises!
O man, with wailing in your voices!
O delved gold, the wailer's heap!
O strife, O curse, that o'er it fall!
God makes a silence through you all,
And "giveth his beloved sleep!"

His dew drops mutely on the hill,
His cloud above it saileth still;
Though on its slope men toil and reap,
More softly than the dew is shed,
Or cloud is floated overhead,
"He giveth his beloved sleep!"

Yea, men may wonder, while they scan
A living, thinking, feeling man
In such a rest his heart to keep;
But angels say,—and through the word
I ween their blessed simile is heard,—
"He giveth his beloved sleep!"

For me, my heart, that erst did go
Most like a tired child at show,
That sees through tears the juggler's leap,
Would now its weary vision close,—
Would, childlike, on his love repose
"Who giveth his beloved sleep!"

And friends!—dear friends!—when it shall
be
That this low breath is gone from me,
And round my bier ye come to weep,
Let one, most loving of you all,
Say, "Not a tear must o'er her fall,—
"He giveth his beloved sleep!"

(From Willmer & Smith, March 13.)

The reform movement seems to be rather stimulated than otherwise by the accession of Lord Derby to power. We read of meetings being held in various parts of the country, at which views are enunciated of a large character, and it is evident that if the existing ministry should live long enough to face Parliament next year they must amend the Reform Act of 1832 in a very liberal spirit—that is if they wish to continue in their places. Not the least gratifying sign of the times is the hold which the Ballot has taken of the public mind. At several of the recent re-elections the Ministerial candidates were questioned on this subject; but secret voting did not find much favour in the sight of the new Premier's colleagues.

The new passport system is evidently very unpopular in England, and it cannot fail to largely diminish the number of travellers to the continent when the fine weather sets in. From the feeling which prevails it is clear that the points of attraction for tourists in the British Isles will be largely increased during the coming summer and autumn. We shall hear more of the passport business in Parliament by and by. The French official organ has recently put forth a slight modification of the original programme. From this we learn that travellers going into France must have their passports vided by a diplomatic agent or French consul, but no additional expense will be incurred by this step except for the first journey,—the visa for every subsequent journey throughout the year, being gratis. If the English, Irish, and Scotch hotel keepers are wise they will attract by moderate charges and reasonable accommodations a large number of persons who go abroad during the season to seek for health and relaxation.

Mr Disraeli takes possession of the national exchequer at an unpropitious time. The deficiency on the year's revenue will amount to at least four million and a half. More than half of this sum is for the purposes of repayment.

France is evidently in an unsatisfactory state. We hear of arrests being made in the capital and many of the principal towns, and the affray at Chalons-sur-Saone as interpreted by the *Moniteur*, savours of chronic discontent. That journal admits that towards the close of the last month a number of persons were apprehended simultaneously in various parts of France, caused by the discovery of a complicated plot. In the capital fifty of the ringleaders were taken into custody, at Lyons twenty, at Marseilles twelve, and four on an average in forty departments—more than 200 in all. We learn also from the same source that on the night of the 5th of March there was a "gathering" in Paris, but the firm attitude of the authorities and twenty more arrests put it down.

Some sensation has been caused in Switzerland by a despatch from Count Walewski relative to the danger to the peace of France which the Count professes to apprehend from the French and Italian refugees who reside on the frontier cantons. The Count insists upon these men being drafted into the interior, and the request is accompanied by something equivalent to a threat in case of refusal. To avoid any annoying collision with its powerful neighbour, the Federal Government has recommended compliance with Count Walewski's wishes, so that the refugees in the Canton of Geneva, more especially, will be requested to act in the way recommended.

VIENNA, March 11.—An excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Ministry and this Government.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM INDIA

A supplement to the *London Gazette* is published containing several despatches and a number of casualty returns. The despatches describe various successful operations in India, which took place at dates ranging between October 21 and November 30.

Colonel Wilson, commanding at Cawnpore, writing on October 21, details the proceedings against a division of the Delhi fugitives' mustering 3000 men and eight guns, whom he attacked at Sherapore, 22 miles from Cawnpore, and completely routed. The loss on the part of the rebels was considerable; that of Colonel Wilson's force was three killed and six wounded.

Colonel Forster, commanding at Shekhawatte, reports, on the 9th November, the successful operations of a wing of his regiment in the maunboom district. The rebel chief, Neem-money Sing was in the hills with about 4000 followers, but when the British troops approach him within musket shot he quickly surrendered. His stronghold, which mounted four guns, was dismantled, and great quantities of arms and ammunition destroyed.

Brigadier Stuard, commanding the Malwa field force (now 1st brigade Nerbudda field force, describes at considerable length his successful operations against the insurgents assembled near Mundisore during the four days from 21st to 24th of November. The fort was dismantled and the guns destroyed by Brigadier Stuard, who afterwards removed his camp to Mundisore. During the four days attack our loss amounted to seven killed and 69 wounded.

The casualties generally refer to officers and civilians, with, in some instances, their wives and families, killed in action, massacred, or wounded in various places in India, but chiefly during the earlier period of the mutiny.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The *Times* announces that the general programme of the second, and it is to be hoped, final attempt to submerge the Atlantic telegraph wire, has already been decided on. The 400 miles of cable ordered to replace the 384 which were lost last autumn off Valentia have been completed, and it is intended, in order to make better provision for casualties, that an additional 300 miles shall be at once proceeded with. The Agamemnon and the Niagara are the vessels again to be employed in the attempt to lay the wire, and the operation will, this year be commenced in the middle of June, in which month, it is said, there are some five or six consecutive days during which a gale in the Atlantic was seldom or never known to occur. The line will be joined and laid from the centre of the ocean, the Niagara bringing her end of the cable to Ireland, and the Agamemnon conveying hers to America. The Agamemnon was to leave New York on the 1st inst., and she is daily expected at Plymouth, where she will take on board, at the Keyham Dockyard, 1500 miles of the wire. On this occasion the cable will not be piled away in one huge mass, but will be distributed equally in the fore, midship, and after-part of the vessel, in three coils of 500 miles each. As soon as the wire has been stowed away, the two steamers will proceed into deep water, when a number of experiments will be made with the paying out machinery, to ascertain, practically, if any difficulties exist in the proposed plan for submerging the wire from the centre of Atlantic.

The mail steamer *Pera* has brought 67 passengers, but none of the lady refugees from

Lucknow have arrived. There were on board the widow and daughter of Brigadier Wilson and several officers wounded at Cawnpore and Lucknow.

NANA SAHIB'S TREASURES.—A young officer who assisted at the recovery of some of the Nana's treasure near Bithoor, writing to his father under date the 30th December says:—"I wrote in the beginning of this month from Cawnpore, and since then another engineer officer and myself, with a few Sappers, have been fishing treasure out of one of Nana Sahib's wells at his palace at Bithoor, about ten miles from Cawnpore. The well contained about twenty-five feet of water, but by getting two hundred of the line to work half-a-dozen buckets we succeeded in getting it down to three feet. Two or three Sappers then went down, and, after emptying the well of three feet of rubbish, which the fellows had thrown in on the top, we managed to get out about £2000 worth of silver plate and about £6000 worth of gold vessels. Some of the gold plate was magnificent. Two large plates were two feet nine inches in diameter and of solid gold, and weighed together 70lbs. The other gold articles consisted of chalices, cups, &c., spurs for throwing rose-water, massive spoons for the Ganges water when worshipping, &c. It was difficult work, for we had no implements for working the well, and the water came in at the rate of sixty gallons a minute. This mine is not quite worked yet, and a few sappers we left behind at Bithoor to get at the rupees, which they say are still at the bottom. The Nana's palace is in complete ruins, and every thing belonging to him in the village we have burnt."

INSURRECTIONAL MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* states that at Chalons, on Saturday the 6th, forty men surprised a small post of infantry. They then attempted to get possession of the railway station, crying "Vive la Republique." Driven back by the station master, clerks, and assistants, they then occupied the head of the bridge to intercept the communication with the barracks. The officers, who live in the town, cut their way through, and the garrison also turning out, the rioters were dispersed. Fifteen men were captured.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald*, writing on Tuesday night, says—"It was only on Monday that intelligence of the above affair began to ooze out. It appears that a band of about forty men appeared all of a sudden before a small guardhouse on the left bank of the Saone. Before the soldiers knew what they were about, they found their arms pinioned and their firelocks and bayonets taken from them. Having locked up their prisoners in the guardhouse, the insurgents, shouting "Vive la Republique," "Caennaise aux armes," "The Republic has been proclaimed in Paris," &c., walked up to the railway station, with the intention of preventing the arrival of troops, and of using the telegraphic wires for their own purposes. The noise they had made, however, in their exultation at their easy victory over the soldiers, defeated their plans, and on their arrival at the station, they found the stationmaster and a respectable number of clerks, porters, and platelayers ready to receive them. They then ran off to take possession of the bridges, by which access is gained from the main quarter of the town, where all this was going on, to the barracks which are at the other side of the river. Their shouts meanwhile had roused most of the inhabitants, and the officers of the garrison, most of whom live in lodgings. Instead of rushing off to the barracks, it is asserted that they knocked up the sous-prefet, and asked him if it was true that the republic had been proclaimed. The functionary replied sensible enough that it was not, but that in any case it was their duty to be with their men, and that they should turn out the garrison to repress the rioting; and on arriving at the bridge they found it in possession of the insurgents. Some parleying ensued, which leading to no result the officers drew their swords and charged across the bridge, which they cleared in safety, and immediately made their way to the barracks. All the troops in garrison were ready to march within a quarter of an hour. The rioters were dispersed without a blow being struck, and 15 of them taken into custody. The evening papers contain no further details respecting the movement. The public generally do not attach much importance to it. It is not, however, without a certain significance, as showing that the tranquility which France enjoys is more apparent than real.

RECIPRO-PATRY.—To the practice of medicine in Beloochistan, there are only two slight drawbacks. When the physician gives a dose, he is expected to partake of a similar one himself, as a guarantee of his good faith. Should the patient die, under his hands, the relatives (though by no means bound to exercise it in all circumstances) have the right of putting him to death, unless a special agreement has been made freeing him from all responsibility as to the consequences; while he should they decide on immolating him, has no reasonable ground

for complaint, but is expected to submit to his fate like a man and a bakin.

THE BEST PLACE FOR BABIES.—"Mother," said a little three year old whose nose had been "put out of joint" by the recent arrival of a baby brother "if the baby should die would it go to heaven?"—"Certainly, my child," responded the parent.—"Then I think heaven is the best place for him," was the affectionate sister's conclusion.

John's wife and John were *tete-a-tete*; she witty was, industrious he; says John, "I've earned the bread we've ate," "and I," says she, "have *urned* the tea."

A drunken Dutchman by the name of Cain, staggering through the streets one day was asked if he was the man that slew his brother? "No," said he, "I was the one that got slewd."

A CORRECT MISNOMER.—We know an old lady who, when she alludes to the leader of the Mormons, always calls him—either unintentionally, or else by a curious jumble of ideas—"Mr. Bigamy Ycung."

Which causes a girl the most pleasure, to hear herself praised, or another girl run down?

THE STRONGEST KIND OF A HINT.—A young lady asking a gentleman if one of her rings will go on his little finger.

"I am thy father's spirit," as the bottle said to the boy, when he found it hid in the woodpile, and wondered what it was.

"I hab always in my life," says Casar Hannibal, "found de gals to be fust in lub, fust in a quarrel, fust in de dance, fust in de ice-cream saloon, and de fust, best and de last in de sick room! What would we poor fellers do widout dem? Let us be born'as young, as ugly, and as helpless as we please, and woman's arms ready to receive us; she it am who puts close 'pon our helpless, naked limbs, and cubbers up our footsies and toeses in long flannel petticoats; and it-am she who, as we grow up, fills our dinner-basket wid dough-nuts and apples as we start to school, and licks us when we tear our trousers."

Well Augustus, you have been apprentice three months, and have seen the several departments of our trade—I wish to give you a choice of occupation.—Apprentice.—"Thank'ee, Grocer. Well, now, what part of the business do you like best?"—Augustus, (with sharpness beyond his years.) "Shuttin up, sir!"

Post Office, Notice—Registrar 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 Holloways'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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