

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

From Willmer & Smith September 12.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The subjoined Telegraphic despatch was issued from the Ledger office Friday afternoon:—
Per Jura at St. John, N. B.—Nena Sahib has been defeated by Gen. Havelock with immense slaughter. Bithoor burned to the ground. The monster, Nena, committed suicide, having first destroyed his family. Agra possessed by the rebels. General Nicholson expected daily to arrive before Delhi with reinforcements. Several sorties repulsed with great slaughter of rebels. 500 British troops killed and wounded. Madras and Bombay armies continue loyal. Central India in a state of repose.

The Rev. Jas. Kennedy, of Benares, writes on June 29:—“The dread of the European soldiers has fallen remarkably on the people since the engagement here on June 4th. They think their demons in human form, and to this opinion our safety is in a degree traceable. We have an officer in command of the station of great vigour, in whom all have confidence. Our judge is a man greatly feared by the people, and during this crisis he has done most excellent service. For daring vigour he has few equals; his name is a proverb for swift, stern justice. There are of course thousands in this city set on mischief, and the dread of this man has done more to keep them quiet than any thing else. The result is, that the city notwithstanding its well known turbulence in peaceful times, remains astonishingly quiet. Many of the people are petrified with fear of our soldiers being let loose on them. Our head magistrate, also is well spoken of by the community. The gibbet is, I must acknowledge, a standing institution amongst us at present. There it stands, immediately in front of the flag-staff, with three ropes always attached to it, so that three may be executed at one time. Two additional gibbets were erected, with three ropes to each, but they have been taken down. Scarcely a day passes without some poor wretches being hurled into eternity. It is horrible, very horrible. To think of it is enough to make one's blood run cold; but such is the state of things here that even fine delicate ladies may be heard expressing their joy at the manner in which the miscreants are dealt with. The swiftness with which crime is followed by the severest punishment strikes the people with astonishment; it is so utterly foreign to all our modes of procedure as known to them. Hitherto the process has been very slow, encumbered with forms, and such cases have always been carried to the Supreme Court for final decision. Now the Commissioner of Benares may give commissions to any he chooses (the city being under martial law) to try, decide, and execute on the spot without any delay, and without any reference. The other day a party was sent out to Gopengung, some thirty miles distant, to seize a landholder who had proclaimed himself rajah, and two men said to be his ministers. The three men were surprised and taken. They were tried on the spot by a commission composed of five military and civil officers. After a short trial the three were condemned to be executed then and there. The rajah and the others protested they were innocent, and appealed to Sadder (the supreme court). They were told there was no appeal to the Sadder in those days. To their utter amazement and horror, preparations were made for their execution before their own door, and before the sun went down they were executed. Whatever may be thought of such things, one thing is certain—that these executions have struck terror into the hearts of the marauders in this district, and have done much to awe them into better conduct. Roads near us on which people were hourly plundered a fortnight ago are now quite safe.”

ADDRESS FROM THE NATIVES AT MADRAS.

An address, signed by several hundreds of the Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of Madras, has been presented to Lord Harris, governor of Fort St. George intimating that they want words strong enough to convey the feelings which are inspired by the frightful atrocities committed by the Bengal army, expressing a belief that the alarm caused by the new cartridge originated in discussion, and trusting that the might of the British Government will be put forth, until all who have taken part in or abetted the unheard-of barbarities of the revolted troops have been subjected to the condign punishment of the state. After congratulating his lordship on the unshaken fidelity of the armies of Madras and Bombay, the memorialists say:—“In conclusion, we beg to express our entire conviction that the overthrow of the British power in India would be the greatest calamity that could fall upon the natives; and while we regard with pride the loyal services of the various native princes and chiefs in alliance with the British Government, and the alacrity with which they have assisted to crush rebellion, we beg to assure your lordship in council that you may unhesitatingly rely on the allegiance of the natives of this Presidency.”

MUTINOUS PROCEEDINGS AT PATNA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times sends the following:—“At everything connected with

India must necessarily be of interest, it is not necessary to apologise for laying before you some news forwarded to this city from Patna by a Roman Catholic bishop. On the 3rd of July the House usually inhabited by the bishop and the cathedral were attacked by several hundred Mahomedans. The bishop had gone some days previously with the school children and orphans to a village at no great distance from Patna, but Dr. Lyall, who, with a detachment of troops endeavoured to save the cathedral from the fury of the populace, was shot, and his body cut to pieces. Several other Europeans were wounded. The insurgents called on the people to take up arms in defence of their faith, but, fortunately, the appeal was made in vain. On the 6th of July the bishop and his flock were obliged to quit the neighbourhood of Patna, and go to Bankipore (probably Bhogpoor is meant.) as great numbers of deserters came down the Ganges in boats from Dinopore. We arrived at Bankipore on the 11th of July. Fourteen of the insurgents have been hanged, and sixteen condemned to hard labour in chains. Although the foregoing intelligence is but meagre, it is of some importance as it shows that the Babar district is in a very disturbed state.”

THE SURVIVOR FROM CAWNPORE.

Letters have been received from Ensign Robert Browne, of the late 56th Bengal Native Infantry, who arrived in General Havelock's camp on the 12th of July. He did not escape from the intrenchments at Cawnpore, but was on detached duty at a short distance with two companies of his regiment; they mutinied on the 16th of June, but the Sepoys allowed their officers to escape. From that date he wandered about the country disguised as a native, until he reached the English camp, one march above Futteypore, where he immediately joined the volunteer corps of cavalry composed of officers, and was advancing with the army on Cawnpore.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ripon has arrived at Southampton with the heavy portion of the India, China, and Australian mails. Among the passengers was a young lady, named Stallard, who escaped the massacre at Meerut. In escaping she had to swim over a river. At one time she was in a carriage in which there were six persons, of whom only she and two of her companions saved their lives; the rest were murdered. The Rev. Mr. Hay, an American missionary, and his wife and family, were passengers in the Ripon, and they also narrowly escaped with their lives from Meerut. They lost all their property and clothes. One of the passengers of the Ripon was a civilian, who left Delhi just before the mutiny broke out there. In travelling down to Calcutta he saw unmistakable signs of the mutiny. He met a lady travelling by dak to Delhi, he and his party persuaded her to turn back, as the country appeared to be dangerous. She turned back with them to Cawnpore, but there she was persuaded by others to resume her journey. An Indian colonel who came home in the Ripon, had a whole company of European soldiers, consisting of nearly a hundred persons, cut to pieces by mutineers. The Calcutta passengers on board the Ripon believe that Delhi must soon fall; the mutineers are in want of ammunition, cholera is raging amongst them, and when they make sallies they are slaughtered in great numbers by the besiegers. It is believed that when Delhi has fallen, the mutiny will spread still farther over the country, by great numbers of the mutineers escaping to various parts of India. The Ripon's passengers confirm all the reports about the atrocities committed. Infants and children were literally, for sport, thrown into the air and caught on the swords and bayonets of the Sepoys. Whole European families—husband, wife, and children—have been exterminated in India by the native soldiers.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.

It may not be generally known that this gallant officer, whose name has become one of the most familiar to British ears among the most splendid instances of courage and devotion which are now signalling our arms in the East, is a native of the banks of the Wear, and a member of a Sunderland family. His father, Wm. Havelock, Esq., was a well-known shipowner and coalfitter, residing at Ford Hall, the present residence of W. Hay, Esq., where the family, since so distinguished as soldiers, were born. Another brother, Colonel William Havelock, well known in all the Peninsular and Oriental campaigns as one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the service, fell at the head of the 14th Light Dragoons, in one of the bloody engagements of the Sulej. The present representative and subject of our notice, after passing a long and distinguished apprenticeship to arms in the great conflicts of North-Western India, especially in the Campaigns of Sir Charles Napier, holds at present the post of adjutant general of the Bengal Presidency, a rank likely to be changed, if providence reserve him for the completion of the great work which he has so energetically begun, for the highest the service can afford. There are not wanting anecdotes among those who remember the residence and early life of this hero of the courage and daring which foreshadowed the man in the boy, and

we may earnestly hope that it will yet be our pleasure to record in the future career of retributive valour exploits and honours which will alike reflect distinction in the soldier and do honour to the town which claims his birth.

Roman Heroism and Devotion.—From Jhansi we hear of a tragedy terrible in its simplicity. Captain Gordon, Captain Skene and his wife, took refuge in a small round tower. They were assailed by the mutineers; but having a “regular battery of guns and revolvers,” they were enabled to pick off the mutineers as they showed themselves. All this time Mrs. Skene gallantly stood by and loaded the guns. They could, however, do nothing but sell their lives; and thirty-seven of their fiendish foes perished under their fire. But ladders were brought; Gordon was shot dead; and the terrible story ends in these simple but eloquent words:—“Skene then saw it was of no use going on any more, so he kissed his wife, shot her and then himself.”—[Captain Skene was the son of the late Dr. Charles Skene, an eminent physician in Aberdeen. He was also nephew of the late Andrew Skene, Esq., advocate, well remembered at the Scotch bar as an energetic, eloquent pleader and who was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland by the Melbourne Ministry in 1834. The two infant daughters of this hapless but heroic pair fell victims at the same time.—Weekly Guardian.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1857

We are sorry to announce the destruction of the Ellen Gisborne by fire, on Sunday last about 4 o'clock smoke was observed to proceed from her funnel, shortly after which she was boarded by a number of people by whom every exertion was made to extinguish the fire, but without effect. The E. Gisborne had recently undergone a thorough repair, was furnished with a new boiler, and began to ply to the satisfaction of all parties; her loss therefore, is a public one, but we trust the spirited directors of the steam Company will shortly fill up the vacancy thus occasioned.

We notice with pleasure the arrival, since our last, of Mr. and Mrs. Munn after a few months absence in Europe.

Also of John Shea, Esq., merchant of Cork, on a visit to William Dornally Esq.

James L. Pendergast Esq., N. J. A. arrived here on Sunday last in the Colonial Yacht, after a cruise to the French shore and Labrador.

Same day arrived the Hon. Judge Hayward, in his Circuit Carriage, from St. Mary's.

WE would direct attention to the notice of Mr. R. B. Streeter, of Boston, that Gentleman being a stranger here has very considerably furnished us with a notice (from the Liverpool N. S. Transcript) which being in itself a sufficient recommendation, we also publish.

Mr. Streeter has also intimated his willingness to favour those who may encourage him, with one or more Lectures upon an art in which we feel no doubt he is thoroughly proficient.

Streeter & Palmer's Saloon is now at Bridgewater, notwithstanding the prognostications of those who had such dire dread of the many miles of “hard road to travel.” They have been very successful through the Northern District, having taken many faces, and in exchange thereof, received the equivalent in hard currency. Their expenses however, are and must of necessity be heavy, though we hope that the end of the season will show that their time and labor has not been expended in vain. They remain but a short time at Bridgewater, and will then proceed on their way to Lunenburg, Kimbourn, and Chester, after which we may again anticipate a visit to this vicinity. They have many friends here, and will make others, whenever they go, by their upright, manly method of doing business.—Transcript.

BIRTH.—On Monday the 1st inst. the wife of Doctor Allen of a son.

DIED.—On Wednesday last, aged 60 years and six months, Mary L. the beloved Daughter of Mr. Henry Thomey, of this place.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ENTERED.
Oct 3,—Justina Rendell—(Am.)—Peterson Baltimore, 21 days, Provisions,
5,—Bueva Ventura, (sp.) Carratura, Cadiz,—Punton & Munn,
6,—Belle, Brooks, Bahia, 35 days,—Ridley & Sons,
5,—Maury, Lebrov, Bridge Water, Lanher,—Rutherford Brothers,
CLEARED,
6,—Spirit of the Times, Martin, Brails,—Ridley & Sons,

For Sale.

Superfine Flour.

PUNTON & MUNN

Are now landing Ex “Justina Rendell” from Baltimore.

1200 bbls. Superfine FLOUR.

Cheap for Cash or FISH.

October 6,

FOR sale by public auction on Thursday next on the 8th instant at 12 o'clock at Ship Head beach,—

The hull and machinery of the Steamer

Ellen Gisborne

surveyed and ordered to be sold (as it now lies on the beach) for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Harbour Grace

ANDW. DRYSDALE

Notary Public

October 6th 1857.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

350 Barrels Superior

FLOUR

200 Kegs Prime

BUTTER.

20 Barrels Prime PORK

15 do. ONIONS.

40 Boxes CHEESE

100 do. BISCUIT.

10 do. TOBACCO.

38 dozen CHAIRS.

40 do. BROOMS.

10 barrels TAR.

40 do. CORN MEAL

Brooms and Wash-Tubs Glass Ware

TEA CHOCOLATE

Sole Leather &

CIGARS.

DANIEL GREEN

Sept. 30.

The Subscribers.

Have just received per Queen from Liverpool

BRITISH MANUFACTURED

GOODS.

Which they now offer for sale

Cheap for Cash.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS

Sept. 30.

FALL GOODS.

RIDLEY & SONS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

PER, Barque “Spirit of the Times” from Liverpool.

A varied assortment of manufactured GOODS,

Comprising all the Novelties of the Season,

ALSO

TEAS,

CONGOU,—SOUCHONG & HYSO.

Crushed Sugar.

Irish Butter,

A CHOICE ARTICLE

Cordage,—Nails,—

TAR.

And every article

suitable for the

Fall business

Sent. 16th 1857—

1m,

BUTTER.

400 Tubs BUTTER per Highlander and

Emily Corbett,

Can be recommended as a

PRIME ARTICLE.

RUTHERFORD BROTHERS.

Sept. 15.