

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

The Times of Monday devotes an article to the intended visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to England. After referring to the avidity with which he visited the arsenals and the dockyards of France, the Times says—

“However, as far as we are concerned, the Grand Duke Constantine is most heartily welcome to see everything that is to be seen in this country. He will not see so splendid a capital as our neighbours have to show; he will not have such fetes in his honour, and possibly not be assisted with quite so much alacrity in his naval measurements; but there is not an invention of peace that England will not be proud to show him. That, in fact, is our great art of war. If the Grand Duke wants to know how it is that we carried on the war with so much vigour and success, leaving off stronger than we began, he will see that our military and naval resources lie rather in the prosperity of the people—in their perfect freedom, and their unfettered enterprise—than in any aggressive or defensive organisation. He will see that we are really a military Power because we seek peace rather than war, while the weakness of his country has lain in its aggressive spirit and expressly military organisation. We are amused with the Grand Duke's visit to the dockyards and the Court of France. Of course, we are aware that Russia would rather have France for an ally than a foe, and that on the most common grounds of policy France will do her best 'to be civil' to her Imperial visitor. Indeed, we take it all as a matter of course. We feel, however, that what we have to show Russia is neither naval establishments nor Royal magnificence. We neither dread Russia as a foe, nor particularly desire her as an ally; but we do most earnestly desire to see her entering more cordially and unreservedly into the race of civilisation. We wish to interchange with her not the ideas and the materials of only military success, but of peaceful progress. In this sense Russia will find England much more of a sister and an ally than even France, which is still swathed and cradled by a jealous and prohibitory system. We want in Russia neither a foe nor an ally, but simply a neighbour; and if Russia desires to be worth more fifty years hence, as either foe or ally, she will do well to accept this advice.”

LADY FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Times by Mr. C. R. Weld:—

“The rumour contained in one of your recent leading articles respecting the intention of Lady Franklin to send out another and final expedition to clear up the great Arctic mystery has, within the last day or two, ripened into reality, Lady Franklin having effected the purchase of a steam yacht, admirably adapted for the requisite Arctic service, and the eminent and experienced Arctic voyager and explorer, Captain McClintock, having accepted the command of the expedition. These facts alone are abundantly sufficient to show that Lady Franklin is as earnest as she is energetic in her intention of carrying out the great duty which has devolved on her. But shall she be allowed to do national work unassisted? I trust not. Already many leading scientific men, among whom are the presidents of the Royal and Geographical Societies, have evinced by liberal contributions toward the equipment, of Lady Franklin's expedition that they consider the burthen of this, the last effort to ascertain the fate of our countrymen, should not fall entirely on the devoted and high-spirited widow of Sir John Franklin. It cannot be too widely spread that this final search will be limited to a very small portion of the Arctic regions, where all evidence—and it is now very strong—points to the conclusion that a thorough exploration of the tract in question will be rewarded by the discovery of the relics of the Erebus and Terror.”

Letters from Vienna speak of the resumption of diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia as probable. Sir Hamilton Seymour, it is said, has been made the medium of conveying to the Court of Vienna the willingness of the Ministry at Turin to see the ordinary diplomatic relations resumed.

The Liverpool Times says:—As a truly tragic episode of the Persian war, we have to mention the death, each by his own hand, of Gen. Foster Stalker, commander of the forces, and Commodore Etheridge, of the navy.

The verdict on Gen. Stalker's body was that he came by his death from a pistol-shot inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. There was no paper left to indicate this, and he was merely heard to complain that the 3d cavalry was not given him, and was always uneasy about the responsibility of sheltering the European troops during the approaching hot weather. The verdict on Com. Etheridge was that he destroyed himself with his own hand while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command.

THE LATE DR. KANE.—Judge Kane, in a recent letter, says of his son:—“His characteristic with us was his sensibility to conscientious im-

pulse. It was this which carried him the second time to the Polar Sea and had God spared him would have made him return there again, for he believed, as none but the true-hearted can believe anything, that some of Franklin's party were still alive, and that it was the mission of his life to reclaim them. He had a child-like fondness for the affections of home, but this, and zeal for science, and ambition of fame, and all else that could connect itself with motive, subordinate to his own great conviction of duty.”

REPORTS ON THE COLONIES.—A blue-book of 400 pages, just published, contains a series of official reports relative to our colonial possessions for the year 1855, &c. As may be supposed, the information thus derived is both miscellaneous and highly interesting; and it is satisfactory to find that generally speaking, the colonies give evidence of being in a flourishing condition. This is especially the case as regards Canada, the reports on which refer to the exports of wheat, the working of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, land sales, railways, trade, light-houses, the Militia, the Clergy Reserves Act, and the progress of education. The reports on the Australian colonies afford a fund of suggestive matter. The total export of wheat from Canada in 1855 amounted to 3,193,748 bushels, and of flour to 643,936 barrels. The Customs yielded in 1856 £1,018,312, and Public Works (revenue) £99,581. The beneficial effects of reciprocal free trade with the United States are illustrated by some very striking facts and figures. The settlements of the country is rapidly advancing, and, in short, the progress of the colony is most reassuring.

[FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON, MAY 30, 1857.]

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Our English Correspondents continue to draw attention to the French Fishery Treaty, and to the probable difficulty which the British Ministry may experience in reconciling our influential allies to the position assumed by Newfoundland legislature. Our correspondents think that the main body of the treaty will be preserved intact, but that an equivalent will be offered to the colonists, in the shape of aid to internal improvements, which eventually will more than compensate for their present losses, and place the island in a position far superior to any thing it could hope to obtain by the simple prosecution of the fisheries. We cannot exactly say whether these conjectures of our correspondents are correct; but if so, it will be necessary for our friends in Newfoundland to consider what they would be disposed to accept as an equivalent for the surrender of such portion of their rights as are embraced in the above-named Treaty. That the interior of the island should have so long remained unexplored, is a reproach not only to the colony but to the British empire, and if pecuniary aid can be procured for that purpose on terms “advantageous to both parties,” we do not see the impolicy of acquiescing in the overture. Of course we merely speak from data furnished us by our correspondents, which after all, may have no other foundation than their own fears or opinions.

In connection with the above we take the following from a late Canadian paper:—“Hon. Mr. Terrill presented a Report [to the Legislature] of the Committee appointed to prepare an answer to the communication from the Speaker of the Legislature of Newfoundland.

The letter is as follows:—“SIR.—The Legislative Assembly of Canada had heard of the Convention between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Fisheries on the coast of Labrador, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 2d of March last, and would have been prepared without solicitation from your Legislature to have united with you in a remonstrance to Her Majesty's Government against any interference with the right of the Colony of Newfoundland without the consent of the people.

“We are happy, however, to know that no such remonstrance has been required, and that Her Majesty's Government, with a just consideration for those principles of colonial rule which were shown in the case of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States Government, had already determined that the consent of your Legislature should be required before the Convention should be ratified, as appears not only by the despatch of Mr. Secretary Labouchere of the 26th March, communicated to this Legislature on the 15th April, but by the very terms of the Convention itself.”

DEATH OF LIEUT. STRAIN.—We regret to learn by the Illinois, of the death of Lieut. STRAIN, whose sufferings, heroic endurance and perseverance as a leader in the Darien Exploring Expedition sent out by our government a few years ago have given him his name to fame. Lieut. STRAIN died at Aspinwall on the night of the 13th inst., and next day was buried in the Mount Hope Cemetery. Lieut. STRAIN was one of those noble spirits who reflect credit on our naval service, and on his country, and many will read with sorrow the announcement of his decease in a foreign land.

From Willmer & Smith, May 23. NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Parliamentary business of the week was opened by the receipt of a message from Her Majesty, announcing the forthcoming union between the Princess Royal and his Royal Highness Frederick William of Prussia, and asking for such an allowance on the marriage of her eldest daughter as may be suitable to the dignity of the Crown and the honour of the country. In the Lords Earl Granville moved the adoption of a becoming address in reply to the Royal message which was seconded by the Earl of Derby. In the Commons Lord Palmerston, after the address had been read, moved that the subject be taken into consideration on the 22nd instant—last night, and Mr. Disraeli, as the opposition leader, approved of this course.

FRANCE.

The heat in Paris has been intense. Rain was much wanted up to yesterday.

THE FRENCH MISSION TO CHINA.

PARIS, Friday, May 12.—Baron Gros, the Ambassador Extraordinary to China, and the attaches of his mission left Paris this evening for the port of embarkation.

SPAIN.

More detailed accounts have been received of the proposed new law on the press. It is considered simply a deathblow to newspapers. Nothing like it, in severity or injustice, has ever before been even talked of in Spain. Even the effect at once will be to put a stop to the publication of the majority of existing newspapers.

The affair incident to the arrest of five English sailors at Malaga is nearly settled. They have been in goal about a month, and for two days were kept without food, and all for an offence which a 5s. fine would have expiated in England.

AUSTRIA.

The crops in Hungary, Moravia, and Bohemia are looking remarkably well, but they are less promising in Upper Austria.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor will not confine his measures of clemency in favour of Hungarians to the amnesty granted to political prisoners and refugees, but will also restore them their landed property confiscated after the revolution, and administered since that period, by a special commission. It is believed that the value of the landed property sequestered in Hungary amounted in 1850 to nearly forty million francs.

NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is reported in various quarters that the King of Bavaria, at present the guest of the Emperor Napoleon, is endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between the King of Naples and the Western Powers. The King of Bavaria came direct from Naples to France.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, May 20.—The Grand Council has voted the Constitution, in principle, unanimously. Forty-five votes were given for the immediate revision, and twenty-five for it after a certain day.

Colonel Gevert, ex-Commander of the Foreign Legion, has committed suicide.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

TRIESTE, May 21.—The American Minister at this port left Constantinople on the 15th for the Principalities. It is pretended that his visit has a political object.

CIRCISSIA.

The tribes have assembled and established a court of justice for each 100 families.

The Globe has been given to understand that Mr. Thomas Baring M.P., will be the new Lord of the Admiralty.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes a telegraphic despatch to announce the withdrawal from the Admiralty of Sir Robert Peel, memorable for his oratorical extravaganzas on Russia.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1857

The arrival of His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman as Governor to our shores, is at this time, a subject of more than ordinary interest to the Community; and whilst we deem it our duty to respectfully tender our congratulations to His Excellency upon that event, and to give expression to our feeling of unshaken loyalty to that Gracious Sovereign whom he is appointed to represent; we cannot forbear, even at the outset, to avow our apprehension that His Excellency will find it difficult to realize those anticipations of a halcyon state of society, a Prosperous people or a Popular Ministry, which the speeches and despatches of His Predecessor were too well adapted to create.

More than any other British Colony has this been the arena of sectarian discord, of party warfare, and of fraudulent legislation; the entire absence of the means of ready and constant communication with the external districts, the indifference of the inhabitants engendered by the consequent neglect, and the difficulty of securing a fit and proper representation, have enabled men to attain to power and influence who possessed neither claim nor capacity to warrant such elevations. Successive Governors, (residing as a matter of course in the Capital,) who they might occasionally pay a visit to the most interesting localities, could learn little of the requirements or the desires of the general population except thro representatives several of whom had been foisted upon too credulous Constituencies, and the systematic mode of corrupting others by emolumentary offices, whilst it has given a factitious appearance of unanimity and prosperity in the capital has been attended by a more than proportionate subsidence among the outport population.

To aid in the correction of such a false system of Political economy, with its train of evils; The Conception-Bay Man was especially started, not by a theorising adventurer—a rabid politician or a youthful enthusiast, but by a native of the Country, an advocate of liberal principles, and an experienced observer of the course of public events for the last twenty years, within that period no ministerial artifice—no party machination—no artful effort for personal gain or aggrandisement has escaped our notice, and if we make use of those reminiscences it is only with the hope of correcting present evils by reference to the past. In the mean time we shall confine ourselves to an humble but earnest solicitation that one of the first acts of His Excellency will be to interpose his authority or influence, and restrain our ministerial propensity to render the representation corrupt either by the blandishment of “unmerited” Executive appointments, by official bribery, or by persecution.

We notice among many others the names of Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, and of Mrs. Munn, of this place, as passengers in the Circassian for England, and cordially unite with their numerous friends, in best wishes for pleasant passages and a speedy return.

Our Labrador-men, a goodly fleet have started for their destination, supplies have been issued to an unusually large extent this season, and we trust that neither adverse weather nor French rivalry may prevent a successful fishery, even tho the same should become a subject of self-gratulation to our ministerial counsellors.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.	EXITED.
June 9.—Emma, —Jones, Liverpool, 43 days. Ridley & Sons.	CLEARED. June 6.—Alycone, —Dennison, Quebec. Huron, —Walls, do. 8.—Henrich, —Beho, Queenstown. Kelpie, —Bulley, Perambuca. 9.—Sir John Berresford, —Jones, Richibuctou. Ridley & Sons, June 8.—Arethusa, —Kirkpatrick, Quebec, Ballast. 9.—Joachim & Hinrich, —Stehr, Liverpool Oil &c. Punton & Munn,

REFINED SUGAR!  
Ridley & Sons.

Can now offer an article worth attention. Ex Marian Ridley from Barbadoes. House-keepers will find it to their interest to avail of this opportunity as Sugar is daily advancing,

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, IN SMALL PACKAGES, suitable for families.  
June 9th 1857.

Baltimore Flour. OF Superior Quality FOR Family use

The Subscribers are now landing Ex Brig Skelton, from Baltimore, A Superior article of FLOUR, Also—especially imported for Retailers, 40 Boxes very choice 10 s. Tobacco, Parties requiring same will do well to make early application as all will be sold Cheap for Cash  
RIDLLEY & SONS,  
June 9th 1857.

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June 25th 1857.