

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

### THE DANUBE.

A letter from Galatz, in the *Prussian Correspondence*, says—"The European commission for the navigation of the Danube has published provisional rules which came into work on the 12th April. The principal rules are these:—1. The pilot dues established by Austria at the Sulina bar are reduced by one half. 2. Pilots from Constantinople are excluded from the Sulina bar as being ignorant of the ground. 3. All vessels entering or leaving are to employ local pilots. 4. All the dues are to be paid to the harbor master of Sulina. 5. The pilots will be remunerated from the fund so raised. Dredging operations have already been commenced at the bar which is to be completely removed for a breadth of 100 metres. This labour will not, it is supposed, be concluded in less than three months."

### THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 20.—The new colonization scheme of the Grand Vizier is much discussed. Gen. Wildenbruck, the Prussian minister, has taken advantage of it to organize an emigration of his countrymen on a grand scale, to be farmers in Turkey and a self-supporting community, of which he is to be the head.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent adds that the subject deserves the serious consideration of English capitalists and men of influence, the leading features of the proposal being that the lands will be virtually in a healthy climate, ten days from London, free of taxes for twelve years, and an excellent market for all their produce in Constantinople.

### FINANCIAL STATE OF AUSTRIA.

The "Morning Post's" Paris correspondent writes on Wednesday—"The financial state of Austria is so unsatisfactory that the Government is taking into consideration the necessity of suspending all public enterprises the paper of which is negotiating at the Bourse.

"I understand several European powers of the second order have signified their intention to send a vessel of war to the Chinese waters."

Despatches have been received from the French Minister at Copenhagen. It appears that an influential party in Denmark is endeavouring to force the King to abdicate. His Majesty resists, and he has declared to the members of the diplomatic corps that his enemies shall never compel him to lay down the sceptre.

Again we learn that great agitation and dissatisfaction prevail in the Danubian Principalities owing to the attempts of the authorities to stifle the expression of any desire for or publication, in favour of the union. A letter from Bucharest, of the 18th instant, given in the *Daily News*, complains bitterly of the "enormities" and the partial conduct of the Kaimakan, Prince Vogorides. He has entirely suppressed the journals which advocated the union, and which endeavoured to enlighten the people on the real facts of the case upon which they are called to decide, in accordance with the treaty of Paris. A deputation waited on him to complain. He admitted the justice of their complaints, but affirmed that he was powerless to apply a remedy, and referred them to the commissioners of the great Powers, but secretly attempted to prevent them from carrying this advice into execution. The deputation saw the commissioners, but were told that those functionaries have no power to interfere in the government of the country. The French commissioner, siding of course with the parties who take the same view as his own Government, has made very strong representations on the subject. The English envoy, Sir H. Bulwer, appears to refrain from committing himself, and to await the decision of the people themselves; but whether he has done anything to secure for the people the free exercise of their judgment in deciding on the form of their future government is not known. It is said that he is waiting orders from home.

It appears that the excited state of the Danubian Principalities has caused so much uneasiness in Constantinople that the Turkish Government has asked Austria whether, if disturbance should take place, she would again effect an occupation. Count Buol is said to have replied that such a step would require the approbation of the protecting Powers of the Turkish empire; but that, in case of actual revolt, Austria, for the sake of self-preservation, might think proper to maintain order on a frontier which was peopled by her own Roumanian population.

**DISTRESS AMONG THE LABOURING CLASSES IN IRELAND.**—The "Limerick Reporter" states that owing to a combination of adverse causes the labouring classes in that city were never in deeper distress than they are at this moment, and adds:—"The shipping interest, which in former years, at this season of the year, contributed to afford large numbers of them employment, just now gives them little to occupy their time. What with railways and steam-ships, the business heretofore done by the liners between this port and England is sadly fallen off, and the crews, which in other days presented a busy and

active scene at this time, are now well nigh deserted. Our shipping news counts but comparatively few arrivals and departures. Meantime the emigration of the population is greater than ever we remember it. Crowds leave almost every morning by train en route to Liverpool to take shipping for America, Canada, or Australia."

**FURTHER DISCOVERIES AT TUNIS.**—The Malta and Barbary Steam Company's steamer *Sovereign* arrived here from Tunis on Monday, after a beautiful run of only 22 hours from port to port. We learn by her the success attending the Rev. Nathan Davis's explorations among the ruins of Carthage. In addition to the late important discoveries of a series of Punic mosaic a further piece of mosaic flooring about 12 feet square has been brought to light. This wonderful specimen of ancient art appears to have constituted the flooring of a private villa of some rich Carthaginian, as the designs upon it, in contradistinction to the previous discoveries, do not seem to indicate it as having belonged to any public edifice or temple. In the centre appears a basket of the most beautiful form and design, filled with members of the finney tribe and other inhabitants of the deep, consisting of several varieties of fish, crawfish, writhing eels, prawns, &c., so beautifully delineated in colour and effect as to vie with the most perfect oil-painting. This mosaic picture, including a basket of flowers, executed in the same exquisite style, and surrounded with scrolls, finished off by a border of purely Carthaginian design, strikes the beholder with surprise and admiration at the wonderful perfection attained at so early an age of the world's history, and of which as yet we have been totally ignorant in the absence of all specimens.

**THE AUSTRIAN VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.**—Persons who have been on board the *Novara* state that the arrangements which have been made for the intended expedition round the world are most judicious. On deck there is a very roomy saloon, and another between decks. On the outside of the stern of the vessel there is a kind of gallery, which in calm weather is likely to be a favourite place of resort. The ship's guns have been removed, and the gunroom fitted up as a study in which is a large and well-assorted collection of books, and the best maps and charts that could be procured for love or money. As the men of science are Germans, it is almost superfluous to remark that smoking in the study will not be prohibited. The mathematical instruments, &c. are by the best makers, and some of them are presents from English, French, and German celebrities. The crew which consists of 200 men, was chosen from among 400 volunteers, and there will be a band composed of 12 men on board, as music is supposed to be necessary to the well being of the fellow countrymen of Mozart and Hayden.

Lady Franklin has determined to fit out another and final expedition in search of her lost husband. She has purchased an Aberdeen clipper for the arctic voyage, and given the command of it to Capt. M. Cointock who has had considerable experience in his perilous navigation. Various reasons have been assigned why this expedition should not be undertaken,—reasons so cogent that the Executive Government could not be induced to enter in the matter; but Lady Franklin's motives are to be respected, for they show a devotional feeling which all must admire and the discovery of the North-West Passage has certainly cleared away much of the doubt and uncertainty which so long hung about the subject.

Mr. John Macgregor, late member for Glasgow, has paid the debt of nature—died after having for many years led an active life, chequered by great success and failure.

**EMIGRATION TO CANADA.**—We are glad to perceive that a great emigration is likely to take place this year to Canada, and that owing to the judicious arrangements of the provincial Government, every facility for their distribution and employment will be afforded to all persons on their arrival. We have on former occasion cautioned our readers not to entertain too sanguine ideas of the value of the free land grants to newly arrived Emigrants from the United Kingdom, and therefore necessarily without experience in the laborious task of clearing and bringing them into cultivation. The object which the Government had in view was to open up a new and extremely valuable district, in the first instance, by bringing in pioneers from the industrious labouring population of the more settled portions of the country. It is strongly recommended that emigrants, before availing themselves of the free land grants, or indeed attempting to farm for themselves, should acquire some previous experience in the country. We believe it is the intention of the Government to open other lines of roads, but there is plenty of land in the market in this district, other than the free grants, which will be sold at 3s. 3d. sterling per acre, with ten years to pay for them, at 6 per cent. The fine town-ships of Sebastopol and Brudenell contain ten square miles each. A high authority writes—"Be careful not to place too much value upon the free grants of

the Canadian Government, as none but persons of small capital and a determination to work hard and to endure many privations and avail themselves of them to advantage. There appears to be quite an erroneous idea about them in the old country. In truth, newly arrived emigrants, being unacquainted with our bush life and bush work, ought not to settle on them till they have learned the practice of the country."

**THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.**—The following humorous notice of the Convention is taken from the London correspondence of a late English paper, for which we are indebted to the polite attention of a friend.

An evidence of the interest British public and executive takes in what "intelligent foreigners," speculating on the characteristics of our race, would suppose most interested us, is furnished in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. It is only the other day, as it were, that anybody here knew, and when it was known nobody cared, that the piscatorial islanders aforesaid were about to be robbed by our own paternal government of the means of existence, these means being handed over to the French, in exchange—for nothing. The islanders, in an amazing fright, flew for sympathy and for succour to the main land, among Sam Slick's Blue noses, and the other colonists, and found what they sought. Detachments of delegates were nominated from everywhere, to come over here and gaze Downing-street to its foundations, unless French frogs were kept from colonial eed. The ark of the constitution has been endangered by many native perils are now, but to be shattered on this fish bank was a new and wholly unexpected peril. Had an earthquake arrived in Whitehall, as pioneer of the first shock of the electric oceanic cable, Colonial Secretary Labouchere could not have been more astonished than by the uproar from the water. Wringing his hands, he protested that he knew nothing whatever about the business, which nobody acquainted with him suspected him of knowing, or anything else either. He immediately hurried off to Pensions, who hurried off to Paris, and told the Emperor that a pretty kettle of fish had come of the cod, or rather wouldn't, mustn't come of it, for if a scale were touched in the troubled waters that washed the boundary there would be a finis to the *entente cordiale*, and after the deluge, of course. Bonaparte boiled up but he had to cool down again. It seems that he had set his heart upon this privilege of fishing on Newfoundland and had so baited his hook that he expected to catch lower Canada before long pursuant to arrangement made when visiting Windsor in proof whereof reference is made in a letter in two of the London journals to the publication of certain propositions in Paris just after the Queen's visit, advocating an exchange of this British North American province for the French possessions in the East Indies. But the hubbub made by the islanders and their brother colonists disconcerted this pleasant arrangement which would have charmingly embroiled us with the United States, and so the convention about the cod is now as dead as a herring very much no doubt to the disgust of the delegates who expected to spend the summer here eating exotic whitebait and turtle in support of their native fins.—[London Letter.]

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HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY MAY 27 1857

A PETITION, praying that a more efficient system of police, might be established in this place, was some time since numerously signed, and forwarded to Head quarters; but nothing has yet resulted from the application. All sea-port towns particularly require an efficient police, it is one of the first requisites to the peace and safety of those who reside in such places, and truth compels us to add that Harbour Grace is by no means an exception to the general rule; the scenes of shameful inebriety and rowdiness which we lately witnessed in this place exceed almost any thing which we previously observed even in the Capital.—What a lamentable state of things under glorious responsibility, about 100,000 step annually devoted to misgovernment, and another 100,000 annually wasted upon strong drink, what a commentary upon our rulers, their satellites, and the general tone of Society.

We have listened to mock patriots spouting by the hour upon the progress of the Country, its vast capabilities, and the moral elevation of its Inhabitants; imperial injustice to such a country was loudly denounced, and French diplomacy deprecated.—The Electric Telegraph Company lauded, and direct steam communication vindicated.—Free trade and the Board of Customs magnified.—sanitary regulations and the Board of works exemplified.—A police inspector, and an imperial grand jury system recommended.—The superannuation of judges and the appointment of meritorious assistants, logically decided.—The Attorney General and the license law—acting attorney and solicitor generals, Honor and Honesty.—The old government with its corruption, and the brand-new, in its purity—sectarian Academic disputes—and a tax upon exports.—Upon all these and numerous other equally imposing subjects, we have

heard paid philanthropists ranting, 'with the con tortions of the sybil without the inspiration.' But upon the subject of the £100,000 revenue and the £100,000 liquor money,—both amounts worse than uselessly expended, the one to demoralize the government, the other to degrade the Governed even to bestiality,—nothing was elicited, nothing hinted, or recommended. So that in a country with one half its population, steeped in poverty, and a large proportion in want of the common necessaries of life, "to say nothing of the entire absence of the means of mental culture for the latter," this large amount is not deemed too much by our Solons to have squandered upon the administration and its satellites, and devoted to the most degrading propensity of the unthinking portion of society.

Is it then to be wondered at, that applications should be made for legal protection against some of the evil consequences. Surely the Government which sustains the system, and encourages the traffic in ardent spirits, should be the last to withhold that safeguard which the well disposed portion of society requires, and which the public security demands.

*It is Appointed unto all once to die.*  
DIED.—On Wednesday the 20 inst. deeply lamented by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Howlet, of this place.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ENTERED.**  
May 22.—Kelpie,—Bulley, Liverpool 19 days.  
25.—Brilliant,—Nelson, Hamburg 48 " Ridley & Sons.  
May 23.—Coronilla,—Levis, Liverpool.—Sat. 32 days. Puntou & Munn.  
**CLEARED.**  
May 23.—Caroline,—LeNoir,—Pictou. Ridley & Sons.

**Ridley & Sons.**  
ARE now landing ex "Brilliant" from Hamburg.  
**2500 Bgs. No. 1-2-3 BREAD.**  
**400 Fkns. Butter**  
MENS AND BOYS  
**Boots & Shoes,**  
Blocks Jib Hanks &c., &c.  
May 26 1857.

**For Sale.**  
THE BRIGANTINE  
"CLIO."  
With all her materials as she returned from the Sealing voyage. A most desirable vessel for the general Trade of the Country.  
ALSO  
**The Dwelling House,**  
At present in the occupancy of the Subscriber, with Land, Out Houses, and appurtenances belonging to the same.  
SAMUEL GORDEN.

**The Subscribers.**  
HAVE just landed p.r. Brigantine "Caroline" from New York.  
764 Brls. extra superline FLOUR.  
800 do. sunderline Do.  
50 do. FITCH  
50 do. TAR.  
100 do. Mess BEEF, a choice article.  
RIDLEY & SONS.  
May 26 1857.

**Just Landing**  
Ex Richard Brown from Sydney  
**A Cargo of Prime COAL!**  
Cheap if taken from the Vessel,  
RUTHERFORD & BROTHERS.  
May 11th. 1857.

**Ridley & Sons.**  
HAVE received per. "Kelpie," from Liverpool.  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Leatherware,**  
And have by her completed their Spring importation of other British Manufactured  
**GOODS,**  
All of which will be sold Cheap for CASH.  
May 26th 1857.

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