

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Ministerial Circular to the Prefects concerning elections, and says the Emperor calls to the ballot nine millions of electors and demands from all a free and loyal vote.

The *Moniteur* announces the dissolution of the Legislative Corps. The new elections commence on the 21st June, and will last for two days. The number of deputies for the new chamber is fixed at 267.

The Emperor, Empress, and the Imperial Prince have quitted Paris to fix their residence at St. Cloud for the summer.

A coolness is stated to have arisen between the Emperor of Russia and Count Morny which is likely to interfere with the settlement of the commercial treaty with France. One of the causes is said to be the failure of the Russian railway project in France, the Czar being led to believe that it would be warmly supported by the credit mobilier and the bourse.

The Emperor has decided upon forming a vast military camp at Chalons. His Majesty will take command of 25,000 men of the imperial guard in August next.

The *Times* correspondent says:—"The Emperor has ordered the construction of a Swiss cottage at the camp of Chalons-sur-Marne, where he intends commanding in person. The time between this and September will be spent between St. Cloud, Plombieres, and perhaps Biarritz. It is said the Emperor's health requires as much repose as possible."

Count de Morny is expected to arrive in Paris from St. Petersburg on the 25th instant. He will take up his quarters at the residence of the President of the Legislative Corps, where preparations are being made to receive him.

## SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill on the 27th, authorising the works of the Puerto del Sol. The Minister of Finance has declared to the Chamber that he intends introducing radical reforms into the customs tariff. M. Isturitz will leave for Russia on the 2nd of June. The Queen was to give a splendid banquet to Prince Galatin on the 28th ult. The *Espana* maintains that Marshal Serrano's resignation of the embassy to Paris has not been accepted. There have been some insignificant disturbances at Granada.

MADRID, June 2.—The Cortes have voted the address in reply to the speech from the throne by 221 to 19.

The electric telegraph is about to be opened to the public to Burgos, Segobia, Talavera, and Truxillo.

A letter from Melilla states that on the 9th the Moors had commenced firing from a cannon against the place, and that the latter responded by shells fired into the village of Cabieriza which is occupied by them. The result was that the native inhabitants abandoned the village, and to escape further vengeance from the Spaniards carried off and interred the gun which the Moors had fired.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says it is feared that the Mexican question presents very serious difficulties, and is by no means so near its settlement as some have supposed.

## PERSIA.

Advices from Teheran, of April 27, state that a person of some importance had been sent to receive Mr. Murray on his arriving at the frontier.

PARIS, June 3.—Mr. Stevens, the British Consul at Teheran, arrived in Paris to-day, with the Persian treaty of peace ratified at Teheran.

A letter from Bagdad announces that Nerim Khan had quitted that town on the 5th of May, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, to return to Teheran, taking with him the copy of the treaty intended for the Persian government.

## THE BRAZILS.

The screw steamer *Dane* has arrived, with advices from Pernambuco to the 2nd of May. The steamer *Teviot*, from Southampton, arrived at Pernambuco on the 1st of May. The political intelligence is unimportant. At Pernambuco large purchases of sugar had been made at \$2 850 to \$2 900 per arroba. A decline in prices was looked for in consequence of a scarcity of shipping.

The subscription list of the Mediterranean Telegraph was closed on Thursday, the 4th inst., a considerable portion of the amount having been taken by persons at Manchester and Liverpool. According to the contract with Messrs. Newall and Co., the line, which will be 920 miles in length, is to be handed over to the company in a perfect state on the 31st of October next for a sum within the amount of the capital (£120,000), on which the British Government have guaranteed 6 per cent. for 25 years.

## PRUSSIA.

The King returned yesterday from Schwerin. The *Zeit*, in a semi-official article, blames the arbitrary acts and proceedings of the Turks in the Principalities, which, it declares, render it impossible to form so just an opinion of the state of those provinces.

## PORTUGAL.

LISBON, May 25.—The accounts from the provinces state that vine disease is again appearing in many districts. The olive trees in the vicinity of St. Ubes are in full blossom, and promise an abundant yield. There is likely to be a scarcity of salt, the water in many of the pans presenting a turbid appearance.

## BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians issued a royal decree on Saturday, 30th May, proroguing the sittings of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Senate for an indefinite period.

The same excitement continues to prevail at Brussels, similar scenes have been enacted at Ghent. At Antwerp all the windows of the Jesuit College have been smashed.

The Government is already putting into execution the measures it had announced relative to the troops. A battalion of Chasseurs, two squadrons of Cuirassiers, and a battery of artillery, have just left the capital for their respective garrisons. The militia called out as a measure of precaution are expected to return very shortly to their homes. Brussels, and indeed the whole of Belgium, is perfectly tranquil.

The following address to The King, voted by the Commercial Council of Brussels, professes to give the history of the transaction:—"Your Majesty is aware of the deplorable events which have just taken place, and of their origin. A bill, which the government considered popular at the time of its presentation, has excited great distrust and manifestations throughout the country, and it has been necessary to repress by force the excesses which have arisen. The first attention of the communal authorities has been to re-establish order, and the great prudence of your Majesty, in adjoining the Chambers, has powerfully consolidated the tranquillity which has been restored. To-day the entire city regrets the explosion of a discontent which could not be kept under; and it comprehends that it is to the wisdom of the King, to his love for the nation, and to his solicitude for the interests of the country, that it must respectfully appeal for the satisfaction of the public wishes. The Communal Council of Brussels has considered, Sire, that it was opportune and useful to constitute itself the organ of these sentiments; and it supplicates your Majesty, with the most entire devotedness, to exercise, in the present instance, the power conferred on you by the constitution, in order to put an end to the agitation of the public mind. Belgium will thus be indebted to your Majesty for an additional benefit."

## SWITZERLAND.

A telegraphic despatch from Berne states that for the purpose of ratifying the treaty with Prussia the Federal Assembly of Switzerland has been convoked for the 9th June.

There is at present not the slightest doubt that the ratification of the Neuchatel treaty will be voted by the Federal Assembly by a large majority. The dissentient voices will come chiefly from Geneva, part of Berne, and the Lower Vally.

## SARDINIA.

The city of Genoa has just escaped a grave danger. The 900 prisoners of the *bagne* had planned an attempt at escape, but fortunately the plot was discovered in time. The city was plunged into great consternation by the bare announcement that the prisoners intended making the attempt, as in 1849 an evasion was attempted, and dreadful excesses committed.

On the 28th ult. the Sardinian Senate passed the bill for the abolition of the usury laws by a majority of 40 votes against 31.

## NAPLES.

Naples is anything but a pleasant place. The gally slaves let out lately are upon us thieving and murdering. The Roman diligence was robbed the other day at St. Agata, and we hear of brigandage in all the provinces. The Duke Diana, a Government official, was robbed a few days since in the Strada Cedronio, and for attempting to resist had his face slashed with a sharp knife. This event took place at eleven o'clock a.m. The Countess Serignano, the daughter of General Filangieri, has been plundered of her jewels, worth many hundreds of pounds. Not a day passes without some street or house robbery, the authors of such offences (the released gally slaves) are naturally friends of the King, and ever ready with their "Viva il Re!"

The commercial state of the country is as bad as ever. The policy of the king is to keep proprietors poor, so that whilst Europe is asking eagerly and paying highly for corn, the produce of the Two Sicilies rots, to the ruin of its owners, in their depots. Money is of no value under such circumstances, and discount low accordingly.

## AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 31.—The only news to be communicated is that their Majesties arrived here yesterday afternoon. As the little Archduchess Gisella, who is well, was fatigued by the journey, the Emperor and Empress resolved to pass the night in Vienna, and not to leave for the castle at Luxemburg until this morning. The greatest sympathy is felt by all classes of society for their Majesties, and more particularly for the

deeply-afflicted mother, who is not yet 19 years of age. The Emperor and Empress reached Buda at half-past eight in the evening of the 29th instant, so that they passed the last hour of its life with their child.

## RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 1.—It is related here that the Russian Government had made advances to Austria; it is also reported that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army.

The Emperor Alexander will proceed to wildbad on the 17th of July, in order to witness the *fete* which will take place in honour of the mother of the Empress. The King of Prussia is also expected. The Empress will then pass five or six days at Carlsruhe.

Letters from the Russian frontier state that the projected new customs tariff for Russia and Poland has been positively postponed, and that things will remain *in statu quo*.

The Prussian papers say that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army, and it is stated at Vienna that the St. Petersburg Government has made advances to Austria.

## TURKEY.

The last accounts from Constantinople, under date of the 21st, mention the continuance of attacks on foreigners in that capital. The male factors have even attacked the bazaars. The Porte had again conferred with the ambassadors on the subject, and requested them to name delegates to advise with the Divan as to the best means to be adopted to put an end to this state of things. The steam-packet *Euphrate* ran on shore on the 17th, at Gallipoli, but was got off with the assistance of the Austrian *Lloyd's* steamer.

The Porte has forwarded a "Memoir" to its diplomatic agents at the European courts, in which the necessity for some change in the "capitulations" (treaties) between Turkey and the Christian powers is demonstrated. The Porte remarks that it cannot properly maintain public peace and security in the empire as long as each separate legation and consulate has a right of jurisdiction. The system of which the Turkish government complains is not only a very bad one, but an indirect encouragement to all kinds of vagabonds to make the Turkish capital the scene of their rascalties.

## THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Vienna says:—"According to the last account received from M. Leighman the Austrian member of the commission in the Danubian Principalities, that body has felt bound to suspend its labours until after the elections for the divans, in consequence of the confusion which reigns there. This step has been approved of here as time will be attained to renew negotiations between the various cabinets, now somewhat divided on the important question of the future re-organisation of the Principalities."

The *Zeit*, of Berlin, in a semi-official article blames the arbitrary acts and proceedings of the Turks in the Principalities, which, it declares, render it impossible to form a just opinion of the state of these provinces.

## THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1857

WHEN we respectfully solicited that the authority or influence of His Excellency the Governor, would be exercised to lessen the numerous instances of bribery and corruption to which our legislators have been subjected, we did not suppose that any Editor would so far misapprehend us, as to deem it necessary to imply that we required information upon the principles of Responsible Government (properly so called) we were perfectly cognizant of the fact, that so long as the minister of the day can retain the support of a majority of the assembly, whether by extraneous influence, bribery or intimidation, he may bid defiance to the Governor and all other persons who may be honorably and benevolently disposed; but we did calculate upon some advantage from the energetic exercise of that influence which men in such exalted stations must under any form of government always possess; and we still adhere to the opinion, that if such influence were well seconded and supported by the unprejudiced and intelligent portion of society, some little check would be put upon a practice so unconstitutional and so glaringly reprehensible.

The Express remarks "should he [The Governor] disapprove of his Council he can only remonstrate" well, this is precisely what we desire, we said nothing about dismissing or dissolving, where the Governor cannot command, we do not expect him to dictate, but he might at least discountenance, and evince his disapproval of the conduct of those unprincipled politicians, who from motives of self interest and party ascendancy, would perpetuate a state of things so degrading.

It is truly the duty of the Electors to put an end to a system by which Representation is made a mockery, and Legislation a series of party tactics, but admitting that a majority of them are so disposed what can they do

at this time, their representatives were returned upon the faith of certain pledges of Independence, public service and economy, those pledges have been shamefully violated and members have been publicly invited in this district to give an account of their stewardship; but they thought proper to decline, and this was quickly followed by government promotion and emolument; a respectable but too credulous Elector accosting one of our representatives, reminded him of his promise at the hustings, not to accept of Government office or emolument and the grateful and considerate reply was "Ba! Ba! Ba!" The Elector replied, well it shall be remembered against you, and doubtless it will be, but what is to be done now? Two years must elapse before another general election and in the mean time the Country must become more deeply involved in debt, whilst its dearest interests are neglected, men so lost to principle will stop at nothing, increase of taxation by additional duties upon imports, and even upon exports, for this has been attempted, may be effected, whilst mortgages on property may be cleared off, and Palaces raised up by ministerial supporters at the expense of the fishermen of the Country. The system of Libery which has been so effectually exercised upon those men, may be carried much further, selections of mercenary but influential electors have already been made, which will doubtless operate unfavorably for reformers, whenever the time of trial arrives: It is in truth a Hydra-headed evil which we have to combat; but we have an enduring confidence in the result of experience on the part of the electors; that when again called upon to exercise their high privilege, they will not suffer themselves to be again deceived; and so the present Ministry, their purchased supporters, and the demoralising system will fall together.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

### CARGO.

June 24.—Skelleftea, —Anderson, —Quebec.  
29.—Libra, —Troensegard, —Queenstown  
Ridley & Sons

PASSENGER.—In the *Schr. Libra* for Quebec, town Mr. John Sharp.

## NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Harbor Grace Fire Companies will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, This day at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, and other matters required by an Act of the Legislature.  
P. Deveroux, Robert Walsh,  
H. T. Moore, Thom's Higgins,  
H. W. Trapnel, John Richards,  
J. Mullally, Charles Walker,  
WARDENS.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£50,000 Stg., in 50,000 shares of £1 each.

ALL PERSONS desirous of having an interest in the above Association, will please notify the Manager at St. John's, in writing, stating the number of Shares required, on or before the 25th June.

The number of Shares apportioned to Newfoundland being limited, an equitable allotment will be made to each applicant on that day.

For all further particulars please apply at the office of the Association, at the head of Messrs. GIBBORNE & HENDERSON'S wharf.

F. N. GIBBORNE, Manager.

St. John's, June 11.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINING ASSOCIATION

CAPITAL—£50,000 Sterling

WE WILL deal LIBERALLY both by Money Payments and in awarding Paid-up Shares to any Party who may bring to the Notice of their Manager at St. John's, any Mineral discoveries or INDICATIONS which may lead to the Discovery of any remunerative Mineral Deposits.

The Discoverer of any Specimens which may on examination at the Company's Office, prove worthy of attention, will be FAITHFULLY SECURED in his rights on account of such Discovery, before application shall be made to the Colonial Government for any License of occupation on the Company's account.

F. N. GIBBORNE, Manager.

OFFICE at the head of Messrs. GIBBORNE and HENDERSON'S Wharf, St. John's, Newfoundland, to whom please direct all parcels of Samples' Letters, &c.

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June 23, 1857

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