

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

OUR OCEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

It is said that, in consequence of the increased naval force about to be sent to the China Seas, the command of the entire French forces in those waters will be given to a Vice-Admiral, who will have the two Rear-Admirals under his orders.

The *Journal des Debats* contains an article on the English elections, in which "the interesting spectacle of a free people, who transact their affairs amid the greatest political excitement, without any one in the three kingdoms or on the continent apprehending the slightest injury to social order, or interruption to the regular march of the Government," is held up to general admiration.

The *Pays* says that Baron Gros, a diplomatist of great experience, is about to proceed to China, with the title of envoy extraordinary, and that he will go out in the steam-frigate *Audace*.

Prince Napoleon will go to visit the Exhibition of Art Treasures at Manchester.

The re-organisation of the Bank of France has not been postponed, but a new scheme for effecting it is under discussion. It is proposed that the capital shall be fixed at 300 million francs, of which 100 million shall be devoted to the purchase of *renes*, and 100 million shall be employed in giving facilities to trade. There are to be five new regents appointed, who will be chosen from amongst the directors of railway companies; and it is proposed that the Bank shall no longer be limited to the rate of 6 per cent. in discounting bills of less than 90 days date.

AUSTRIA.

Count Alexander Mensdorff-Pouilly was married on the 28th to the Princess Alexandrine Dietrichstein.

A Vienna letter of the 28th ult. says: "A deputation of the Protestants of Hungary has been received by the Emperor, to make known the wishes of the reformed church in Hungary. The Privy Councillor de Lonyai addressed the Emperor in the Magyar language, in the name of his co-religionists, and besought him to grant to the church of Hungary the right of convoking a general synod, to deliberate on an organic statute for the church and schools of that creed. The Emperor replied in the same language with his usual affability, and promised the deputation that their request should be taken into consideration and acceded to as much as possible. He assured them of his constant solicitude for the welfare of his Protestant subjects, and recommended them to have confidence in him."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 1st inst., says:—"During the last few days the 'Minister-conference' has had several sittings, at which, as is related, Hungarian matters were discussed. Positive information was given me that a general amnesty will be granted, and the political processes which are now pending quashed; but no greater concession will be made to the Hungarian than has been done to the Italian nationality. Within the last 24 hours Hungarians, who deeply regret the loss of their privileges, have candidly confessed to me that the confusion which prevails in Hungary would be ten times as great if government should attempt to retrace its steps. 'The die is cast, and the principle of unity must be rigidly maintained, for, if not, the whole machine will fall to pieces.' My own opinion is expressed in the foregoing sentence; but the government will assuredly do well to yield in the school and language questions, which the Hungarians have much at heart."

DENMARK.

Prince Christian of Denmark, the adopted heir apparent of the King, is on the point of going to Berlin on a mission of the greatest delicacy to the King of Prussia. It is understood that in the same way as the Emperor Ferdinand not only abdicated the throne of Austria, but induced his next brother to do so in order to make room for the present Emperor Francis Joseph, so the King of Denmark, disgusted as he is with public affairs, and the incessant cabals and counter-intrigues of the court and his cabinet, and himself lacking the talent and capacity for making himself master of the situation, has not only resolved to become one of the "monarchs retired from business," but has persuaded his uncle and next heir, the Prince Ferdinand, to relinquish his claim to the succession, so that Prince Christian may be able to mount the Danish throne at once.

SWEDEN.

All the four estates of the Storting have now unanimously voted the sum demanded by Government for the construction of the railroad, this year (3,870,000 rigsdalers).

RUSSIA.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, dated 29th April, says:—"The prohibition of the exportation of gold has been raised. The Government has just published the treaty commerce and navigation with Japan. The treaty consists of nine articles. The ports of Simoda, Hakodada, and Nangasaki are thrown open to commerce."

The *Madrid Gazette*, of the 30th ult., publishes the decree by which, as already announced, the Captain-General of Malaga establishes the state of siege in all the towns of his province. The preamble states that this measure has become necessary in consequence "of the enemies of the Queen and of public tranquillity having prepared to raise the standard of revolt, and to spread alarm, consternation, and mourning among the population." The decree is very severe, as it declares that whoever shall utter a seditious cry shall be shot; it orders peaceable citizens, on the first symptoms of alarm, to go home, close their doors, and keep their balconies lighted up at night; it calls on possessors of arms to give them up under pain of being sent to the galleys; and it forbids assemblages in the streets of more than three persons. A priest, named Robles, and two other persons who had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late Carlist conspiracy at Madrid, had been set at liberty. The government had received information from London that several refugees had left that city for Spain. The remains of the famous Fernandez de Cordova had been interred with great pomp in the Church of St. Geronimo at Granada. The *Restauracion*, an absolutist paper, declares that what the *Epoca* has said about Count de Montemolino being unwilling to acknowledge the Queen, on certain conditions, is "completely false." At Madrid the cold was greater than ever known at this season; at Malaga, on the contrary, the temperature was hot as in August.

The ship of the line *Dona Isabel II.*, the frigate *Baylen*, the brig *Pelavo*, the steamer *Francisco de Asis*, and two smaller vessels are under orders to sail from Cadiz with troops for the Havana.

The French papers have published the following telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid, 4:—"The cortes continue the verification of powers. The treaty on the boundaries between France and Spain will be shortly submitted for the approbation of the cortes. The official presentation of Monsignor Siniemi, as nuncio per iterum of his Holiness, will take place shortly."

A letter from Mexico of the 30th March says:—"The instruction on the affair of the assassination of Spaniards is concluded. It is proved that the sons of General Almaraz were the instigators of the crime. If the execution takes place, which is very doubtful, on account of the feebleness of the government, the news will be despatched to the Havana, in order to prevent the sailing of the Spanish fleet. The charge d'affaires of England has communicated a note to his government, which allows an interval of nine days to bring the criminals before the tribunals; and if this is not done, he will withdraw with his legation."

FINLAND.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 22nd ult. says:—"A committee, to be formed in this capital for the affairs of the Grand Duchy of Finland, measures relative to that province will undergo a preliminary examination by this committee, to decide whether it is in conformity with the particular laws of the Grand Duchy, and to point out to the Emperor the motives on which their decision is based. The committee is to be composed of five members, Count Armfeldt, Secretary of State for the Grand Duchy, being the president. A similar committee formerly existed, but was abolished in 1825, on the accession of the late Emperor Nicholas."

IRELAND.

With scarcely an exception the agricultural reports from the province show decided symptoms of improvement.

A Roman Catholic chapel, to accommodate a congregation of 4000, is about being erected in the middle parish, Cork.

Mr. O'Driscoll, the editor of the *Derry Sentinel* for the last twenty-three years, purposes starting a new Conservative Journal in that city—the fourth paper.

INCREASE OF EMIGRATION.—during the month just passed the number of emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool for all foreign and colonial parts was 25,837, being 10,694 in excess of those who took their departure in April, 1856. The number of steerage passengers who sailed under government inspection was 24,256; 18,977 of whom were for the United States; 1417 for Canada; 3042 for Victoria; 1150 for New South Wales.

COAST DEFENCES IN SCOTLAND.—The War Office is busied at present putting the coast defences of Scotland into repair and adding to their strength. At Aberdeen three new batteries, manned by 16 guns, are to be erected, by which the harbour and town will be defended from any attack on the seaboard. Lord Palmerston has sent a number of Russian guns as war trophies to Aberdeen, Elgin, and other towns in the north.

TURKEY.

Letters from Smyrna, of April 23, state that a Turkish vessel from Tripoli, having fifteen slaves on board, had been seized at Tchesme on the requisition of the English consul-general. The municipal council at Smyrna has ordered the slaves to be set at liberty.

An imperial order has been sent to the Greek bishops requiring them to carry into execution the reforms decreed in 1856.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The "Borsenhalle" of Hamburg announces that the representatives of all the powers which signed the Treaty of Paris assembled on the 21st ult., at Constantinople, to deliberate on the memoir drawn up by the commission charged to present to the conference the report of the Principalities. The election of members of the divan are adjourned to the 15th June.

The following strange piece of intelligence is transmitted to the "Cologne Gazette" by a Vienna correspondent:—"The Kaimakan of Moldavia, M. Vagorides, has discovered an original method of putting down political agitation. He has ordained that any man meddling in an illegal manner in internal politics, shall be punished by the loss of his mustaches and whiskers."

ELECTION EXPENSES.—One advantage of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act is that it will afford the public a precise account of the actual expenses of each election throughout the United Kingdom. "The return," says the *Weekly Dispatch*, "will conclusively demonstrate the heavy tax imposed on all public men by the present system of voting, and establish incontestably the absolute necessity for the application of a remedy. Election expenses have hitherto been a myth. They have been supposed to be very much greater than they really are, but still they are much larger than there is any reason that they should be. I spent £1500 at my first election," said a late member, "and was returned. I spent only £700 at my last, and was rejected." An experienced election agent says—"Show me who has spent most money, and I will show you who has been returned." In both instances the parties mean only perfectly legal expenses—not bribery, corruption, or even treating."

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1857.

ACCORDING to the doctrine of chances (if Dame Rumour speaks truly) there doubtless must be a rod in pickle for our obstinate minority; no less than three Knights of that order, being advised to forsake the present for the future perfect tense to enter the political arena, and do battle for the benefit of their supporters.

Well, we naturally entertain a sympathetic feeling with persons of that ilk, and provided a certain pledge be given by either or all of those gentlemen, he or they shall command the humble advocacy of the Conception-Bay Man; but minus this pledge, no man, whatever may be his claim, calling or influence, shall represent any district in this Bay if we can prevent it. The pledge might, could, would or should run somewhat as follows:—

I, (D, F, or R,) solemnly promise my supporters, that if I should be returned as a Representative for this district, I will not accept from the Government, any office of profit or emolument for myself, and will endeavour by all means in my power to prevent the exercise of such a demoralizing influence upon others; for which purpose I will cordially and faithfully support Mr. Carter's Bill for the purification of the House of Assembly, or should that bill be withdrawn, ignored or rendered nugatory, by ministerial influence or the machinations of party, I engage to introduce or aid in the introduction, of another of the same tendency, and with the same object in view.

2dly.—I pledge myself to unite with other members of this district, for the purpose of insisting upon a fair appropriation of the public money according to population, so that the local expenses of the Capitol may not remain a dead-weight upon the general fund, but be provided for by local assessment, as in all other countries enjoying liberal institutions, and,

3rdly I promise not only to resist every attempt at additional taxation either upon imports or exports; but if possible to have that reduced, which under the name of duties, has latterly been laid upon the people.

Such are some of the general principles which we deem essentially necessary to be upheld. Political freedom or serfdom is now the question, and party tactics must be made to yield to true Patriotism, to justice, and to humanity. Relying with confidence upon the intelligence and independence of the Electors of this and the neighboring districts, we believe that neither Government party, nor personal influence will be found sufficient to disappoint the reasonable expectation of those who have their Country's interests most at heart.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

SIR,

I am now a resident in Harbour Grace since 1852, during that time, four of my letters have been mislaid or not delivered. Within the last week one letter post paid to Mr. Andrew Drysdale on last Monday morning, is still unacknowledged and unaccounted for from St. John's.—He now well remembers the said letter was delivered to him post paid, that is on Monday the 24th of May. Now Sir, altho' my business may be of very little consequence to any one in the Post Office it is of vast importance to me. Altho' not a subscriber of yours

I will trouble you with these remarks.—I hope the Harbour Grace Post Office may be cleared of the onus of this charge.

Yours,
T. HAYES.

Harbour Grace, June 1st. 1857.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.
May 29.—Belle.—Cook, Hamburg, 20 days.
June 1.—Skeletea.—Anderson, Baltimore, 21 days.
2.—Marian Ridley.—Hartry, Barbadoes, 18 days.
Ridley & Sons.
May 27.—Sarah Thorndike.—Lowe, Baltimore, Flour &c., 22 days.
June 2.—Argus.—Williams, Liverpool, Salt, 30 days.
Punton & Munn.

CLEARED.
May 28.—Greyhound.—Layton, Queenstown, Ridley & Sons.
May 29.—Rothesay.—Taylor, West Indies.
June 1.—Sarah Thorndike.—Lowe, Pictou, Ballast.
2.—Scipio.—Hill, Quebec, Punton & Munn.

Just Landed.

Ex "Sarah Thorndike" from Baltimore, "Brilliant" & "Joachim Henrich," from Hamburg.

500 Barrels Superfine Baltimore

FLOUR.

100 Firkins Randers

BUTTER,

10 Boxes

TOBACCO,

400 Bags No. 1-2 or 3 Hamburg

BREAD,

Coffee, Rice.

WILLIAM DONNELLY

June 2nd, 1857.

For Sale.

40 M. prime seasoned
PINE LUMBER,
30 M. Hemlock,
80 M. *Shingles*.
Now Landing ex "John Benson," and
"Richard Brown."
RUTHERFORD & BROTHERS
May 15 1857.

COALS! COALS!!

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

NOTICE.

I will not be accountable for any debt contracted in my name, without my order.
SAMUEL GORDEN.
Harbour Grace, }
May, 25 1857. }

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
His Premises and Property in Catt Harbour
CONSISTING OF
A Dwelling House
Shop, two Stores,
Two ground Cellars, Fishing Room & Flake.
Ten seal nets with moorings, and six Acres of land (well fenced) Possession to be given the last day of August next.
JOHN BRIDE.
May 7th. 1857.

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