

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Pays announces that the Grand Duke Constantine will arrive in Paris on Thursday, April 30, and will remain till May 16. During his stay there will be fetes in Paris and at Fontainebleau, a grand ball at the Tuilleries, a grand soiree at the Hotel de Ville, races in the Bois de Boulogne, a hunt at Fontainebleau, and a review at the Camp de Mars. There will be two "comrades" at the opera. "Marco Spada" will be represented on the first occasion, and the "Corsaire" on the second. The Prince will leave Paris on the 16th of May for Bordeaux, and after seeing the town will embark on board the imperial yacht the Rein Hortence, which will be waiting to receive him.

DENMARK.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen, of the 22nd inst., says:—"The Cabinet arrangements make very slow progress, owing to the difficulty of filling up the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, vacant by the resignation of M. Scheele. The general impression is that, with the exception of M. Scheele, the other ministers will return to their former posts.

The "Fæderlandet" states that the reason of M. Andrae refusing to undertake the formation of the ministry was that he did not wish to be at the head of it, but preferred the portfolio of finance. The Danish Envoy at the Germanic Diet has been sent for.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—M. de Balor left this city yesterday on his way to Copenhagen, whither he has been summoned by telegraph despatch. He is solicited to enter the Ministry, and even to charge himself with the formation of a Cabinet, but he seems determined to decline the honor of it, as an undertaking, of which he knew all the difficulty.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, April 24.—All the rumours that have been circulated on the subject of a camp of 20,000 men to be formed at Alessandria are destitute of foundation. No steps have yet been taken even to fix the time for the reviews that take place in the autumn of every year.

SARDINIA AND ROMÉ.

The "Indépendance" states that steps have been taken at Rome by the Sardinian Government to prepare the way for conference with the Holy See, with a view of terminating the difference which has subsisted since 1850. These overtures have been well received.

PUNISHMENT OF CHINESE MERCHANTS FOR TRADING WITH ENGLAND.

The Paris journal Pays states that, on the 8th March, the Mandarin of Whampoa sentenced three Chinese merchants to death for having carried on commercial relations with England.

SPAIN.

The Queen of Spain, in her speech at the opening of the Cortes, will express a hope that a difference with Mexico will be amicably settled, but not unless the honour of Spain is satisfied and the interests of Spaniards in Mexico guaranteed for the future, and an indemnity paid to those who have suffered. Should the conditions put not be granted, Spain will not hesitate to resort to coercive measures. Peace and order prevail throughout Spain, and a veil of oblivion is to be thrown over the past. The Cortes will explain the bills that will be presented by government with a view to establish the financial system upon the principles of economical science and the wisdom of experience.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The Times Paris correspondent writes:—"I am happy to state that the serious difference between Mexico and Spain presents, at the moment, a fair chance of a pacific arrangement. It is not often one can approve of the foreign or domestic policy of the Spanish Government, but, on the present occasion, the minister of foreign affairs, the Marquis Pidal, has evinced much moderation and good sense. He has been zealously seconded by Marshal Serrano, who has also had the benefit of the judicious counsel of the English ambassador in Paris, and the excellent spirit of the French Minister for foreign affairs, Count Walewski. The one condition demanded by the Spanish Government is the punishment of the assassins of its subjects.

THE RECENT BATTLE IN CIRCASSIA.—The recently circulated report that a battle had been fought in Circassia has been confirmed by the Journal de Constantinople. The battle is said to have taken place on the 27th of March; the Russians meant to surprise their foes, and to that end made a sortie from the fort of Ekaterinodar, crossed the river Kouban, and were going to fall upon the inhabitants of Ubyss. Mehemed Bey got a hint of their doings, and that they were approaching the mountains, across which the road goes to Tuats; that is the only practicable road which they would consequently be forced to take. He planted four guns on a very well-chosen eminence, and masked the position. He confided the command of this battery to Major Lapinsky who employed the Poles to man the guns. The key then divided his troops into two columns placing one on the right side of the road and the other on the left, the object being to get the Russians under a cross fire. On came the latter, without the slightest suspicion of their danger,

or of an enemy being near; but when they came fairly within range, the signal was given by the Polish commander, the guns unmasked, and a most murderous fire poured into the Russian column. The latter was thrown into such confusion that in spite of the Russian officers and their gallant efforts could not be rallied. The fight was rendered more murderous by the suddenness of the attack; the Russians lost 750 of their slain upon the spot, while the Circassians suffered only a loss of 250 men, including both dead and wounded. So heavy a defeat inflicted upon the Russians inspired Mehemed Bey with a wish to pursue and cut them up, but the cavalry unfortunately could not be used to much advantage. All that was done was to deprive the retreating body of mules laden with ammunition.

THE EXPEDITION FOR CHINA.—Major General Ashburnham, with the staff of the expeditionary force for China, arrived on the 12th at Malta, in the Colombo, from England. Most of the staff were present at a grand ball given on the 13th at the N-w Exchange, and the next morning a review of the troops was held at Floriana, in compliment to the gallant and his officers. A telegraphic despatch from London states, that General Ashburnham was laying ill at Malta but the papers from the Island of the evening of the 14th not only do not make mention of such an event, but add that the general was to pursue his voyage the next day. "H.M. despatch-boat Caradoc," says the Malta Times, "left for Marsailles on the 12th, to fetch Lord Elgin, proceeding with full powers to China.

A deputation from the General Association for the Australian colonies had an interview with Mr. Secretary Labouchere, on the 23rd, at the Colonial-office, to present a memorial requesting him to bring a bill into Parliament, giving the Australian colonies powers to form a federal assembly.

THE ONEDIA.—As so many conflicting opinions are expressed respecting the missing Steamer Onedia, we may point out the improbability of any news of her being received before the next telegraphic anticipation of the Indian and China mail, which is expected either on Saturday or Monday. This mail will probably bring advices from Point de Galle to the 31st March.

FREE BLACK STATES IN AFRICA.—Advices from the West Coast of Africa report the arrival of the new ship Mary Caroline Stevens, of Baltimore, at Monrovia. The Cape Palmas colonists had fought another battle with the natives, when over twenty of the colonists were killed. 163 men had sailed from Monrovia in the Stevens to aid the settlers. A union of the Cape Palmas colony now independent with Liberia was proposed, and ex-President Roberts sailed for the former place in order to advocate the measure before the people.

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

The first session of the new Parliament after the general election was opened to-day at two o'clock. Before that hour New Palace-yard was nearly filled by respectable persons anxious to see the new representatives of the people as they arrived to take their seats.

The House of Commons was partially filled by members soon after one o'clock, several of whom were cheered as they entered.

The House of Lords was throughout very thin, not more than 20 peers being present.

In the House of Commons the benches on the ministerial side were densely crowded while those on the opposite side were much less than usually filled.

The presence of Baron Rothschild was generally remarked.

The treasury bench contained most of its usual occupants, but neither Mr. Disraeli, Sir J. Pakington, nor Mr. Henry was present on the other side.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Shortly after two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Earl Spencer, the commissioners appointed to open the new Parliament, took their seats on a wool sack immediately in front of the throne.

The usual writ having been read, the Commons were summoned by the usher of the black rod and soon made their appearance in considerable numbers, headed by Sir Denis Le Marchant, the sergeant-at-arms, and other officers of the house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in the name of her Majesty, dismissed the members of the lower house to elect a Speaker, and to name a day for presenting him for the royal approval.

Several of their lordships proceeded to take the usual oaths upon the assembling of a new Parliament.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

A supplement to the London "Gazette" announces that the Duchess of Gloucester, and the

Queen, died this morning (Thursday) to the great grief of her Majesty and the royal family.

In consequence of the Duchess of Gloucester's death all the theatres are closed.

The funeral proceedings will be comparatively private, with the exception of the presence of a detachment of Life Guards to escort the funeral cortege to the terminus of the Great Western Railway Paddington. Orders have been sent to Windsor for the opening of the royal mausoleum in St. George's Chapel, the remains of the illustrious deceased will be placed by the side of her royal husband.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Bern, dated 27th April, with respect to the arrangement between Switzerland and Prussia says the document is drawn up in the form of a treaty between Prussia and Switzerland under the express guarantee of Austria, England, France and Prussia—the object of which is to prevent a disturbance of the peace of Europe. The first article says his Majesty the King of Prussia renounces for himself and his successors forever all claim to the sovereignty which article 23 of the treaty of Vienna of 1815 assured to him over the principality of Neuchâtel. The second article confirms the full independence of the canton of Neuchâtel and its right of constitution. The third article states that the Confederation will pay to the King of Prussia 1,000,000 francs. The other articles are of a local nature.

THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

The Paris paper Pays publishes a private communication from St. Petersburg of the 24th ultimo, which announces that the Russian frigate Aurora had anchored on the 11th March at Hong Kong, and part of her crew landed to procure fresh water and had been ill-treated by the population. The captain had lauded a company of marines and taken satisfaction for the injury suffered by his men.

On another side, the Russian Government has received a despatch from the governor general of Siberia, acquainting it that the latter has despatched a body of troops to the Chinese frontiers, in order to maintain tranquillity and to be prepared for unexpected events.

A Paris correspondent of the Nord of Brussels says:—"A letter from Turin informs me that the Sardinian Government has just sent to the French Minister of War 1200 medals for distribution among the troops who fought in the Crimea. The medal, which is in silver, bears the effigy of King Victor Emmanuel, and on the reverse the names of the principal battles of the Crimea and also the name of the soldier who is to receive it. The English army is to receive 400 of these medals."

(FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.)

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, has been pleased to appoint John Hayward, M.H.A. to be an Acting Member of the Executive Council, in the room of the Honorable P. F. Little, absent on leave; and Edward D. Shea, Esquire, M.H.A., to be an Acting Member of the Executive Council, in the room of the Honorable Laurence O'Brien, absent on leave.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council has been pleased to appoint John Hayward, Esquire M.H.A., to be Acting Attorney General, in the room of the Honorable P. F. Little.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY MAY 20 1857

WE are apprehensive that something in a charge of ingratitude may be urged against us on the ground of hostility to a ministry which takes such pains to evince their good feeling towards the electors of this Bay, by deigning to honour, eye and to profit our independent representatives.—But even at the risk of incurring this grave censure we must give expression to our sentiments, that however flattering to our good taste in the election of those ministerial favorites, in their representative character, more satisfaction would be afforded by independence of action, and the People of this district would be much better pleased if something more substantial in its character, and more conducive to the public weal were substituted; for what after all do those special marks of favor or demonstration? Simply this, that the recipients are the thick and thin supporters of our present political chief stage; and the electors resolve to get rid of them, who are the favored few, or what may be their special adaptations for office—but rather what is the character of that ministry, whose they are, and whom they serve; and here it may be well to refresh the public memory by a few pertinent questions:—

How is the large amount of public money expended which by an oppressive table of duties is wrung from the industry of the people?

How have the solemnly repeated pledges of economy, by a determination to lessen the expenditure, or executive official, and contingent purposes, been redounded?

What index is the character of our Legislative points to the contemplated establishment of

similar benevolent institutions to those which mark the progress of the neighbouring Colonies. Why do taxation amount to about twenty shillings annually for each man, woman, and child in this country, whilst in scarcely any other does such amount to half that sum.

Why are we without improvement in our Education Bill, a proportionate increase in our road appropriation or a suitable Poor law?

What legislative enactment is calculated to encourage the Fishery, or to correct those evils which in the lapse of years have been gradually introduced?

What are the Government incentives to agricultural pursuits beyond the precincts of the capital?

And when will the capital be made to support its own local institutions without wronging the outport population by appropriations from the general revenue?

But it is vain to pursue the enquiry, the electors themselves, as a body appear callous to every feeling of justice, of Patriotism and of humanity and whilst they hesitate, their representative officials are making their harvest.

Upon the various points alluded to, and upon many others we have from time to time honestly and faithfully treated, and found little difficulty in tracking home to ministerial influence a species of political turpitude which stands unrivalled in British Colonial history, we have demonstrated that with a considerable increase of revenue, there has been nothing like a corresponding advantage to the People from whose pockets the amount had been extracted;—that the vaunted reduction of salaries (immediate and prospective) was a cheat and a delusion—that, inaugurate the report of paid officials, whose interest by a machivavean scheme of policy has been made to depend upon the nature of the reports—there is still much destitution, and hopeless helpless suffering among the outport poor.

That notwithstanding the boasted Free Trade principle, seldom have the necessaries of life attained a higher rate than during the past winter. That altho under the specious pretext of relieving the poor, a tariff was devised which saved about eight-pence in the pound on Bread and Flour, yet in lieu thereof, a duty upon molasses and other necessaries exacted to about 5 times that sum, and as a finale we may observe that the question of french rights was frequently pressed upon the old government, and as frequently met with stern and unending opposition, without giving cause for a whisper of suspicion, that Imperial policy and Foreign interests were sought to be subserved at the expence of the fishermen of this country.

Can so much be said for our present ministers, or will they be enabled to clear themselves of every thing like complicity in the affair? We think not! But to return to our original proposition. Ministers may flatter themselves that they have found out a more safe and simple method of satisfying the public mind, by curtailing the representation, and to this end may increase their official staff, until they are as numerous in the outports as in the Capital; and they may further increase the paltry salaries of needy dependents, but all this should not avail them with intelligent and honest constituents. They should rather look upon the badge of servitude upon their representatives as a symbol of political serfdom upon themselves.

It is Appointed unto all once to die.

DIED.—Yesterday Morning, after a short illness Maria wife of the Rev. Alexander Ross, Minister of the Scotch Free Presbyterian Church, Harbour Grace.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- ENTERED.
May 10.—Lebra,—Troensegard,—Copenhagen 30 days, Provisions.
11.—Scipio,—Hill,—Liverpool 38 days.
16.—Queen,—Munn,—Liverpool 13 days, General Cargo.
Panton & Mann
May 15.—Caroline,—LeNoir,—New York 14 days.
Sir John Berresford,—Jones,—Liverpool 40 days.
14.—Salem,—Gallien,—Liverpool 12 days.
Ridley & Sons.
CLEARED.
May 15.—Margaret, Kidney,—Brown,—Brazil.
Ridley & Sons.
18.—Julio,—Collado,—Spain, Fish.
Panton & Mann

COALS! COALS!!

Just Landing
A Cargo of Prime COAL!
Richard Brown from Sydney
RUTLEDGE & BROTHERS.
May 11th. 1857.

The Sun
ARE now landing
Brig. William
A LARGE & VAR
British M
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Suitable
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500 Barrels p
Per. "Jacobin & Hi
1270 Bag
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3 Pa.
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BARTLETT ST
14
St John's May 13

GOVERNME
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THURSDA
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convenience in land
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St John's May 13
NO
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myself.
Harbor Grace.
May, 12 1857.