

EUROPEAN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA AND PERSIA.

The Admiral at Malta has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Admiralty under date 24th of March; and from the agent at Suez to the 20th. The Bombay brings no news of the Hindostan. The passengers reported that the night before they left Bombay a telegraphic message was received from Calcutta, stating that the Emperor of China disapproves of the proceedings of the Governor of Canton, and had given orders to conciliate the English.

The Admiral also telegraphs that a battle was fought on the 8th of February, about 40 miles from Bushire, between the Bombay and Persian cavalry, which ended in the total rout of the latter, with a loss of 800 killed. The loss on our side was 10 killed, and 62 wounded.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

The first division of the Spanish squadron for Mexico is expected to weigh anchor for the Havannah on the 28th.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

In reference to the complaints of Count Buol against the Sardinian press, it is stated that, as the law at present stands, the representative of a foreign power, who conceives his sovereign to have been libelled, need only lay the case before the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, when the law officers take all the trouble of prosecuting the editor off his hands. Since 1852 there have been ten condemnations of newspaper editors in Sardinia for offences against foreign Sovereigns; but perhaps Count Buol wished Count Couvour to abrogate the liberty of the press altogether in Sardinia.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The following despatch has been published at Paris, dated Berlin, 22nd inst.—“ Prussia refuses to refer the decision of the question of the Danish Duchies to the Western Powers, as desired by France and England, on the ground of its being a purely German matter. It is thought that Austria will also refuse.”

AUSTRIA.

By order of the government extensive modifications in the military organisation of the Italian provinces have been set on foot.

RUSSIA.

It is said that extensive contracts have been made with an English house, by the Russian government, for the supply of guns and war material necessary for the campaign in Circassia. The Russian government has complained of the countenance which England gives to the Circassians, by supplying them with arms and conveying foreign officers to the seat of war.

Advices from Tiflis state that the Russians have succeeded against the Circassians. They have arrived within 30 versts of Schamy's camp.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Nord of Brussels, says:—“ The Grand Duke Michael has arrived here. The Government proposes to build for him a palace on the banks of the Neva, on the spot where now stands the Ministry of Crown domains. Count de Morny decidedly remains the summer in St. Petersburg.”

SICILY.

PALERMO, March 15.—The state of things here is very bad. The King of Naples has ordered political prisoners to be tortured with an instrument invented by the Commissary Baiona. People are hiding themselves in the mountains. The island is agitated.

PERSIA.

We learn from Persia that a three months' armistice, agreed upon between the English and Persian troops, had been concluded from the month of March.

Official despatches announce that an insurrection has occurred in the Persian Tauris, of which province a cousin of the Shah is governor. Accounts from Persia state that the revolt which had broken out in that country had developed itself.

FRANCE.

It is stated that M. Alexandre Dumas, the elder, is about to visit England and has promised to the " Presse " a series of letters on English elections.

The Moniteur publishes the official return of the Customs' revenue for the last month which amounted to 13,987,439*l.*, showing an increase of 926,771*l.* on the receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

A rumour was current in Paris on the 26th, that the French Government intended to suspend the reduction of the army on account of the complications which the suspension of diplomatic relations between Austria and Sardinia may create in Italy. It was also reported that the Austrian officers on leave in Paris had received orders to rejoin their respective regiments forthwith.

Le Nord announces that the demands for shares at St. Petersburg in the Russian railway are so numerous that there will be no subscription lists opened at Paris.

The quarrel between Denmark and the German Confederation deepens. Russia, it is said, sides with Denmark, and the "small circle" seems in a fair way of considerably enlarging.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

TRIESTE, March 26.—It is stated from Constantinople under date 20th March that 1800 Turkish troops are stationed upon the frontiers of the Principalities, ready in case of need to enter them for the protection of the rights of the Porte.

TURKEY.

Ismail Pacha was reported to have been arrested as suspected of having contributed to purchase arms for the expedition undertaken by the Kangaroo to the Circassian coast. An attack by the Russians upon Circassia was regarded as imminent.

It appears that the Sultan who had already made a present to the Emperor Napoleon of the Church of the Nativity at Jerusalem, has in order to render the gift complete, also given him the old palace of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which is annexed to St. Peter's Prison. These ruins have been surrendered to France on the ground of her considering herself as the representative of the Roman Catholic interests in the East.

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—In the last Parliament no less than 102 members were returned by majorities of less than 50; 58 had less than 20, 33 less than 10, and ten less than 5 over their opponents.

The Neuchatel conference has resumed its sitting. The Prussian official journals intimate that a general amnesty and the maintenance of the benevolent institutions are the only points contended for—a greater share of moderation than the world was led to expect.

We are to be favoured with a visit from the Russian Prince, the Grand Duke Constantine, who will be accompanied to England by the Russian General Todleben, and while here they will inspect the arsenals of this country,—having previously paid a visit to those of France.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY APRIL 22, 1857

Alluding to the Anglo-French Convention the "Conception-Bay Man" of the 25th of February remarked:—

(From our position it may be expected that we hazard an opinion upon the matter in question. We will do so? If the inhabitants of Newfoundland generally unite and appeal with one voice to the Imperial Government, the subject will be promptly taken up by the friends of the Country elsewhere, and the first Minister of the day will find it difficult to retain his position if a course so Anti-British in its character, and so fraught with evil in its consequences as the one contemplated, be persisted in.)

Such were the observations, which at a time of extraordinary excitement we felt called upon to hazard, and the result has proved that we were tolerably correct in our conclusion, it is true that matters did not go to such an extremity as might be anticipated, and even if they had the following remarks of Mr Dunlop, member for Greenock at the Mustings, would fully bear out our opinion as to the consideration which this colony might calculate upon by members of the Imperial Parliament.

"There is one small cloud on the horizon just about rising in reference to our relations with France. The morning I left Edinburgh to come here I received a paper containing the copy of an address from the inhabitants of Newfoundland and a colony with which you have a strong connection. There it is addressed to the Queen, complaining of a convention entered into between this country and France giving over to French subjects exclusive or concurrent rights of fishing over certain parts of the coasts of Newfoundland, to the great injury of our colonists. So far as I have been able to look into the papers sent me it seems that a great hardship and a great injury have been inflicted on these colonists. It requires an Act of Parliament here, and of the Legislature there, to give effect to that convention; and however we may have gained by those sessions some advantages in our continental diplomacy, it seems to me that those advantages should not be gained at the sacrifice of the interests of any of our colonies, I do not yet know all the circumstances connected with the case, and will not, therefore rashly pronounce judgment without full information, but so far as I can judge, the interests of that colony are at stake, and I should consider Great Britain bound to stand by her colonies, and not allow them to be deprived of their just rights, and without consulting them—(Cheers.)

This again may give occasion to differences with France, and though I will gladly support Lord Palmerston's general policy, yet if I see that justice to Newfoundland requires it, at whatever sacrifice, if the first vote I give should be disapproving part of that policy, I shall not hesitate to oppose that convention—(Cheers.) I trust, however, that these matters may be arranged."

The above may be taken as one honorable proof of the salutary influence which may at any time be exercised by our jealously regarded and calumniated mercantile body, and it should be

borne in the public mind, that whenever they feel called upon to act with decision, in matters for imperial consideration, success is generally certain; and further that any local ministry which attempts to thwart, to irritate and to defy that body, or which bases its establishment upon influences which they entirely disapprove, must in a colony, relying upon trade for its support, be feeble in its character, deceitful in its popular profession, and false to those interests upon which the stability of all Government depends, viz the general benefit of the population. The merchants in a fishing and trading country stand relatively in the same position as Land-holders in agricultural countries.

But to return to the Convention. The Colonial Minister was evidently surprised at the Newfoundland storm which was raised by an ordinary despatch containing an unreasonable proposition no doubt suggested, by the liberality of our Government in bartering away similar rights for what may have appeared to him, less substantial considerations; it should also be borne in mind that the proposition was accompanied by the same assurance which is now only more emphatically repeated and with which all appears to be satisfied, viz, that the concurrence of our Legislature was indispensably necessary to give validity to the convention.

It appears to us that the whole hubbub arose, either from a misapprehension of the Colonial Secretary's opinion, or from a desire on the part of our touting ministry to prolong for another season their ill-gotten and worse sustained position; we repeat, the Legislative proceedings of the colony should not have been interrupted and such extraordinary expenses incurred, owing to a communication which an efficient and patriotic ministry would have promptly taken up and summarily ignored; or if the nature of the question required the whole weight of Legislative authority and popular demonstration, why was not the Legislature convened at an earlier period, thus allowing time for proper measures to be adopted and acted upon without hurt or detriment to the other important interests of the country. But "It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good" and our premier and his assistants may plot, plan, tax, and fatten a little longer, thanks to the sacredly-prized epistle of the much abused Mr Labouchere.

ODE TO NIGHT.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND ESSAYS BY G. W.

Night—sacred time of solitude,
That veils the evil and the good,
By thy all changing power;
To placid minds serenely bright;
When his own rays of living light,
The sun has ceased to shower.

How beautiful beneath southern skies,
To see thy lucid uros arise,
Their courses to perform;
Nor less sublime in arctic climes,
Where savage Sages marking signs,
Betray the boddy Storm:

And lovely art thou in the spring,
With flower, and fruit tree blossoming,
To scent the dewy air;
Still more when summer round us throws
Its full blown sweets, and blooming rose,
The soul of love lays bare.

Not always placid, midnight thou
In altered guise, with threatening brow,
Frowns o'er old oceans breast;
When winter stormy wind and dark,
Arrests the lonely sea girt bark,
By adverse tempest press'd.—

Methinks I hear the boddy cry,
Of stormy petrel from on high,
When tems of danger near;
Aton, 'tis lost amidst the roar,
Of oceans dash on treacherous shore—
The signal of despair.

Nerved for the worst the seamen stand
By shroud or stay, with grasping hand,
Lashed by some rending sail,
She strikes, and yielding to the blast;
One fearful cry the first—the last—
Is mingled with the gale.

Oh Franklin! whose thrice honored name,
Strikes with electric shock, the chain
Of feeling in each land;
Breathe still within the frigid zone,
With hourly less'ning hope of home,
A remnant of thy band;

And in their suffering faithful still,
Are they submissive to thy will,
Or powerless dost thou stand;
Conscious alone, unheeded by
The jailing ear, the fading eye,
Lost to thy high command?

Nor morn, nor eve, on their dull sight
Appears, but ever reigning night,
Enthroned in icy state:
Oh! answer Heaven their prayerful cry;
That self devoted aid is high,
To save, not share their fate.

Night is the time for ardent prayer,
Who! gazing on some starry sphere,
Ethereal spark of Heaven—
Can coldly sue for pardon there,
Without one sad repentent tear;
And hope to be forgiven?

From misery's oft neglected shed
Have ardent aspirations sped,
And from the grated pane,
Oh! wafted thro the midnight air,
The wretched captives ardent prayer,
Nor wafted once in vain.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY QUESTION.

It is a remarkable fact, and strongly indicative of the interest which this question has excited in Newfoundland, that the Requisition for the Public Meeting at St. John's, was headed by the two Bishops of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, and letters on that subject to the press, both speaking from their own local knowledge and experience, and condemning the convention in the most unqualified terms, as fraught with moral, religious and commercial mischief of the most deadly description, to the inhabitants of that Island. When two gentlemen of their high position and sacred calling deem it incumbent upon them to take such a prominent part it must be considered that there is a cause of overwhelming magnitude at stake.—Halifax Paper.

We were agreeably surprised by a visit to the Messrs Ridley's capacious building in which the steam machinery for summing transforming seals at late on was in full operation; considerable advantage must attend such a process, both by saving time and enabling the merchant to avail himself of the earliest and best market.

As the expense attending such an establishment, must have been considerable, and the speculation is calculated to benefit, not only the purchaser of seals but every individual engaged in that fishery, we heartily wish the spirited proprietors that success which the establishment of works of general utility certainly deserves.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

April 16.—Bacalieu, Cadiz, 25 days
Funton & Mann,
April 18.—Cormeneta—(Sp.)—Arnondi,
Cadiz 25 days
Acatus,—Pace, Crookhaven 52.—
Ridley & Sons.

MEMORANDUM.

April 8.—"Acatus," spoke the ship "Anglesea" of Glasgow in Lon 45, 40, W, Lat. 45, 33 N. out 14 days from Liverpool, bound Montreal, ad wen, desired to be reported.

NOTICE.

Office of the Board of Works,

April 8th, 1857.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board on the 4th inst:

Resolved.—That the Board of Works will not be accountable for any expenditure on Roads, Public Buildings, or any institution over which it has control, except such expenditure shall be ordered by the Board,—such order to be verified by the written order of the Chairm and a Secretary for such expenditure.

Resolved.—That no Surveyor or Inspector of Roads, or servant of the Board, shall give or have authority to give any order for Supplies, or work of any description, without first obtaining the written order of the Chairman and Secretary.

SPRING GOODS.

Ridley & Sons,

HAVE just received per [Spirit of the Times] and [Maides] from Liverpool their Spring Supply of

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