

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

On Monday the 9th, the standing orders were complied with, before the examination of the House of Commons, in the case of the Atlantic Telegraph. The bill is to enable the incorporated company to construct and lay down one or more submarine telegraph cables or wires, or other telegraph communication between any point upon or near the coast of Ireland or Great Britain to any point in Newfoundland, and for working and using the lines of telegraph for the transmission of messages between these countries or powers to enter into arrangement with the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company for facilitating telegraphic communication such lines of telegraph being at all times open for the transmission of intelligence on her Majesty's service, and such messages of her Majesty's Government to have priority over all others, the same privilege of priority of transmission to be accorded to the Government of the United States over that of other persons, to be no priority between the messages of the British Government over those of the United States, but to be transmitted and delivered respectively in the order of time in which they were respectively tendered for transmission and delivery; the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to enter into arrangements on behalf of all departments of her Majesty's Government as to the use of the telegraph, and the assistance of their officers and servants in the transmission and delivery of messages on her Majesty's service. The bill also takes full powers for the purpose of punishing any persons wilfully or negligently injuring the telegraph apparatus, or any works connected therewith. The capital of the company to be £350,000, divided into 350 shares of £1000 each but powers will be taken to increase the capital to £1,000,000 if necessary.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

The last act of Secretary Dobbin, before retiring from office, was to transmit orders to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn to fit out at once the United States steamers 'Niagara' and 'Mississippi' to proceed to England to assist in laying down the Submarine Telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Ireland. These are the two finest ships in our Navy for the purpose. The 'Niagara' is the largest steam vessel of war in the world. She is a screw propeller, while the 'Mississippi' is the most powerful paddle-wheel steamer in our Navy. The English Government will also furnish two ships of the same character—the two propellers being designed to receive the cable, and the paddle ships to attend them and in case of accident to take them in tow and continue the voyage. As soon as the cable is received on board, the four ships will proceed together to the middle of the Atlantic, when the two English ships will start for Ireland, and the American for Newfoundland. There will be doubtless a generous rivalry between the officers of the two navies to see which portion of the cable will be laid in the most perfect manner. It is very much to the honor of the two Governments that they are ready to join so cordially in the attempt to connect the two hemispheres. It is a national courtesy worthy to follow the return of the 'Resolution.' Secretary Dobbin has taken the deepest interest in the success of this great enterprise, as he has shown in ordering these two magnificent ships for the purpose. The new Secretary will doubtless carry out fully the intentions of his predecessor.

THE NEUCHÂTEL QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Prussian Minister has received no instructions from Berlin since the 7th, when he transmitted the conditions communicated by the conference for the settlement of the Neuchâtel question. He also writes that the Emperor Napoleon is said to be irritated at the manner in which the Prussian Government is acting. No day is fixed for the next meeting of the Conference.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO.

It is said that the Prince of Montenegro does not meet with much encouragement at Paris in his suit for complete independence of the Porte.

CHINA.

The French government journal, the Patrie, states that accounts from the frontiers of China received at St. Petersburg, and published by the Journal of the Academy, announce that the government of Peking is in a state of dissolution, that the Emperor has no cash, and is forced to issue iron coin, that all the moneyed men had left the city, and that the Chinese mandarins are in open hostility.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA Thursday Evening, March 12.—Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived here at three o'clock this afternoon.

NAPLES.

An extraordinary hoax has been practised at Naples, and it is supposed to be the work of some of the Secret Societies. It was an ingenious imitation of the style and form of a royal proclamation, and announced an amnesty and the restoration of the constitution. The forged decree was ingeniously pasted over a genuine proclamation.

CIRCASSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—The Circassians, it is reported, have beaten the Russians on the banks of the Laba. The Russians had recrossed the river, leaving 400 men, 4 pieces of cannon and part of their baggage on the ground.

PERSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—A Russian corps of 3,000 men had been enthusiastically received at Tabriz. The Persian army which has to operate against the Afghans, has, it is said, been reinforced. Russia is endeavouring to occupy Khanaq, with the view of extending her frontier to the English possessions. The Sovereign of Bokhara, alarmed at these projects of invasion on the part of Russia, had solicited the mediation of the Sultan to have the independence of Khoukhand respected.

Merimon-Knan and Mirza Ebol-Knan, bearers of the treaty signed at Paris by Feroukh-Khan left Marseilles on the 12th, for Constantinople.

EVACUATION OF THE TURKISH VESSELS BY THE BRITISH FLEET.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople of the 4th announces that Admiral Lyons has, in an order of the day, pointed out the order of departure of the vessels of his squadron from the Bosphorus. They are to leave in succession and repair to Malta, where they will all assemble before proceeding to England. Admiral Lyons himself will leave Constantinople on the 15th, in the Royal Albert at which time the only vessel remaining will be the Miranda attached to the service of the English embassy.

CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.

A great public meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders, and electors of the city of London was held in the Guildhall yesterday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, to take into consideration the recent vote of the House of Commons on China, and to express its high confidence in her Majesty's Government. Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., moved a resolution to this effect, which was seconded by Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. Mo-l-y moved, and Mr. Gassiot seconded an amendment, cheerfully acknowledging the claims of Lord Palmerston for his energy during the war, but asserting that no government was deserving of confidence which did not embody in its domestic policy a steady social and political progress.—Alderman Rose having spoken in favour of the original resolution, Mr. E. James, Q.C., observed that the amendment was one which nobody could dissent from, but an expression of confidence in Government at the present juncture was by no means inconsistent with it.—The Lord Mayor put the amendment and it was lost.—The original motion was then carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Crawford, one of the liberal candidates for the city, then made a strong speech in favour of Lord Palmerston.—At the close of the meeting a succession of cheers were given for Lord Palmerston.

LIEUT. MASSEY, OF THE REDAN.—We are glad to perceive that the Queen has accorded a pension of £100 a-year to this chivalrous young Irishman, and that he has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor of the French. We are still more rejoiced that the Duke of Cambridge has, unsolicited, nominated him to a captaincy in the new Military Train.

The Morning Journal states that the Great Eastern, will be launched in August. Accounts from Beyrout, dated the 6th, mention that Sir Henry Bulwer, the English Commissioner for the Principalities, had arrived in that city the previous evening from Constantinople. Sir Henry, it is said, is charged with a special mission to Syria.

A PRIEST SABRED.—The latest account from Naples mentions an incident which occurred recently in Caserta. A good priest, covered with a heavy cloak, happening to meet King Bomba whilst taking a walk. Desirous of showing his zeal, the priest endeavoured to extricate his right arm from the cloak in order to salute his majesty. A soldier, construing this movement into a hostile intention, cut the priest to the ground with his sabre. It was subsequently ascertained that the unlucky priest was a government spy.

A letter from Berlin says that it has been definitely arranged that Prince Frederick William shall go to London in May to be formally betrothed to the Princess Royal of England. The Marriage of the youthful couple remains fixed for the 21st November, the anniversary of the birth of the princess, when she will have completed her 17th year.

IRELAND.

The Limerick Chronicle makes this statement:—"The Pope has communicated to the archbishops his wish that the Irish clergy should not interfere in secular agitation."

Mr. Henn, the senior master in Chancery, died suddenly on Monday, the 9th. Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, M. P., for Limerick, is likely to succeed to the vacant mastership.

The Steamer Stag, from Glasgow to Belfast, struck on Sunday the 8th, during a snowstorm, on Blackhead. The passengers, nearly 100 in number, were all saved; and the steamer has been towed into Belfast.

(From the Telegraph)

Copies of the following letters from the Member for Liverpool Mr. Horsfall, to Mr. TARBETT appear to have given great satisfaction to our English friend; to us they appear not to throw any additional light on the convention, or give any farther security that it will not be carried into effect. We must still look to our Delegates.

House of Commons' 17th March.

My dear Sir,—I have given notice (which is necessary) of the motion for the papers which you desire to have, but don't expect that the Government will grant it. We shall see however. Yours, &c.

THOS. A. HORSFALL.

My dear Sir,—Since writing you this afternoon I have been to the F. Office, and ascertained that a letter was sent me yesterday to the effect that the Convention has been disallowed by the Government of Newfoundland, and that nothing further will be done at present,—as soon as the letter comes to hand, it shall be forwarded to you. Yours, &c.

House of Commons, March 18th

My Dear Sir,—I am this morning in receipt of your letter of yesterday and the copy of Resolution to which it alludes, the whole question belongs more immediately to the Colonial Office, but having before communicated with the Foreign office, I have been there again and had a most satisfactory conversation with Mr. Hammond one of the Under Secretaries of State. He says that the Merchants need not be under the slightest alarm as to any further steps being taken, as you will see on reference to Article XX of the Convention that nothing can be done without the concurrence of the Provincial Legislature of Newfoundland. I left your letter and the Resolutions to be placed in the hands of Lord Clarendon. The business of the Session being now over, I propose leaving town to-morrow afternoon, tho, I shall probably not be in L'pool before Monday when I will endeavour to see you. You will observe by the Times that I gave notice of the motion in accordance with your Telegraph, but since my interview with Mr. Hammond have withdrawn it for reasons which I have no doubt will be satisfactory to you. Yours, &c.

The letter from the F. Office was, I find addressed to me in the Country, if you have not already received it I think you will do so, shortly after the receipt of this.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

The following letter appears in the Monitor:—

HONG KONG, Jan. the 14.—The Chinese no longer restrict themselves to mere self-defence at Canton and upon the river; they have issued proclamations and pamphlets exciting the inhabitants to hatred and to murder of foreigners; they prohibit them from serving the barbarians; and we have had reason to apprehend an insurrectional movement at Hong Kong itself. Sir John Bowring has come to an understanding with Admiral Guerin, the commander-in-chief of the French division, and they have decided in concert upon effectual measures for keeping down, in case of need, the Chinese population. Fifty men of the French crews have taken up a position in the east part of the town, and every arrangement has been settled for landing, at the first signal, all the landing companies and four field howitzers. It would appear that this attitude taken by the French is to be ascribed to the instructions received by the last mail; France and England had concerted, we are assured, before they knew even of the recent events at Canton, to obtain from the Chinese Government the revision of their treaties, which expire forthwith and their representatives are said to have received despatches, which, whilst prescribing to them the identical conduct they will have to observe for the attainment of this object by common accord, authorise them to afford each other mutual support in all eventualities. Be that as it may, it is time to have a reinforcement sent to us, and should fresh forces fail to come to China, all Europeans indiscriminately would be exposed to most serious dangers. In fact, you will learn, that the incidents of the contest, of which Canton is the principal theatre, are succeeding each other rapidly and acquiring every day more serious importance. You will know when you receive this letter that the factories have been destroyed; they were set on fire by the Chinese in twenty places at one and the same time, and the English, unable to multiply themselves, made efforts, but in vain, to subdue the flames. Where the factories once stood we now see nothing but a heap of ruins. Encouraged by the momentary deficiency of force at the disposal of Admiral Seymour, the Chinese are showing themselves resolved to go on by means of murder and arson imperial soldiers in disguise took their passage on board the Thistle steamer, carrying the mail; while this vessel was descending the river these soldiers fell upon the Europeans, whom they assassinated, and they then, having set her on fire ran her ashore. In the course of the 3rd instant a large number of junks attempted to take the Coromandel war steamer, carrying Admiral Seymour's flag. The Chinese had chosen the moment

when the tide was at the lowest, and when the different steamers could not come to each other's assistance. Coromandel made a vigorous resistance, and the assailants were obliged to sheer off, after losing many of their number. The English had one officer and four men killed, and eight men wounded.

SEAMEN IN AMERICAN SHIPS.

The following letter from a friend of the Rev. Mr. Fielden, of Bebbington, on the above subject, will be read with interest. The gentleman who wrote the letter is now in the United States:—

TO THE REV. R. M. FIELDEN, MAGISTRATE, BIRKENHEAD POLICE COURT. New York, Feb. 16, 1857.

Sir,—Allow me, as a traveller and merchant, making frequent trips across the Atlantic in the different Liverpool packet-ships, to corroborate, in some particulars, the brutal and tyrannical treatment of the crews (as set forth in the case of the J. L. Bogart) by nearly all the officers engaged in that traffic. Indeed, so shameful has the cruelty on board become, that in this port of New York it is not without the utmost difficulty they can procure crews to man the ships sailing between here and Liverpool. Every artifice is resorted to by the agents to decoy men on board; and but too often the betrayed ones, particularly if young and inexperienced, on proceeding to sea pay for their temerity with their lives. I will only relate to you one instance out of the many that have come under my notice, and I should not presume, as a stranger to you, to take that liberty, but I view with alarm the increasing tyrannical and bloodthirsty disposition of these petty officers of the packet-ships to all whose unlucky stars place them within their power. I went home in the summer of 1856 on board the American ship —, Captain —, and we had not been one day at sea before the chief mate struck a fatal blow, with a marling spike, on the head of a sailor for going into the second cabin amongst the passengers, where he had been sent by the second mate, and alleged against him by the first, that he went thither to rob. Another man was kicked in the stomach and side in a savage manner by the third mate, for some trifling neglect, which had the effect of breaking a rib beside rupturing the intestines, placing him, for the remainder of the voyage, under the hands of the surgeon. Numerous and sickening were the maulings and assaults of the men all the voyage over, as if really for sport and pastime. till one humane passenger attempted to remonstrate with the captain, when he was quickly silenced by a threat to place him in irons! When we arrived in the Mersey, there were in the fore-castle, unfit for anything but the hospital, four poor wretches more or less mangled for life. I hope and trust in God, that the magistrates of Liverpool will punish to the utmost extent that the law allows, every crime of this nature that comes under their cognisance; for it is a monstrous incongruity that a nation like the Americans, professing so much philanthropy, and boasting of their equality and liberty, should be the acknowledged tyrants and scoundrels of the universe. Be assured that all those serious cases that have been resigned into the hands of the American Consul at Liverpool and sent home here for adjudication, have called in a profound farce and acquittal of the delinquents.— Yours, faithful and obediently, —, Merchant, Nassau-street.

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HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY APRIL 8, 1857

Having devoted all our available space to the latest European News, we cannot follow up our strictures upon the present anomalous condition of our colonial affairs, we may however briefly observe that it is somewhat consolatory to those who have the interest of the country at heart, to know that our present government have reached their zenith, for "the work of Faction can no further go" and capped the climax of absurdity upon their acts by certain official appointments which are in themselves not only an insult to respectability, but a farcical illustration of what party government and prejudice combined will enable and prompt men to do.

How long will electors permit their representatives to support a ministry whose sole object appears to be to oppress the poor by unnecessary taxation; and to insult the independent and the intelligent by placing upstarts and imbeciles in offices formerly filled by men of Education and respectability and we may add of principle and integrity.

In reply to our Corkonian-correspondent, we may state that the Express will cross the Bay on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, until further notice; we are not yet authorized to advertise particulars, but hope to have that privilege shortly. With regard to Accommodation Conventioneers; we do not consider that the public had much to complain of the last season; our own experience goes to prove that every attention was paid to passengers which more essentially important duties would admit of.

An accident occurred on board the Circassian Monday night. The boiler of a small engine used in hoisting out the Cargo, burst and severely injured the engineer and one of the fire-men, tearing up part of the deck &c.

SHIPPING IV
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