

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The King of Prussia has outwitted the Swiss Cantons, and the Neuchâtel Conference are adjourned for the present—to be resumed probably when the Swiss have acceded to his preposterous terms. The monarch has hitherto passed for a weak man, but either he or his advisers have a dash of the opposite quality in their nature. The Swiss were foolish enough to give up their strong position—the retention of the royalist rebels. When this had been conceded his Prussian Majesty quietly turned round, and agreed to renounce his claim to sovereignty when the following terms were complied with:—1. A full amnesty to those who took part in the events of September last. 2. Payment to the King by the Swiss Confederation of a sum of 2,000,000 francs, being the capitalised amount of the revenue of the domains he is to cede, at the rate of 5 per cent. 3. Restitution of the church property confiscated to the State in 1848. 4. Payment by the Swiss Confederation of the expenses resulting from the events of September. 5. Guarantee by the State of the capital and revenue of the pious foundations, almshouses, &c., and particularly of those founded by Herr von Purg. 6. Suspension of the discussion of the constitution of Neuchâtel until after the expiration of a delay of six months.

It is not to be wondered at that Dr. Kern found it impossible to admit these pretensions, and referred to his Government for instructions. Switzerland is hardly likely to accept these terms, but then it has disbanded its forces, and must now trust for an abatement of these demands to the generosity of the Power which it was about to oppose in the field.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.—Letters from various parts of Italy are quoted in the Times. One writer says:—"It grieves me much to be obliged to confess that the state of public feeling here (in Lombardy) is nearly as bad as it was three months ago. The recent measures towards Sardinia has produced a very bad impression, and has induced the Lombards to believe that the Austrian government has an inveterate and incurable antipathy to the Italian nationality. The Milanese are blinded by their prejudices, and consequently totally unable to make allowance for the morbid sensibility which Austria displays whenever the justice of her claims to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is impugned." A second writer speaks of the discontent which has been caused by the "unusually large conscription" in Venice and Lombardy; and a third declares that the Venetians are extremely indignant that three millions of lire should have been advanced by the state, at very low rate of interest, to the Podesta Count Correr, who a few months ago was in great pecuniary difficulties.

THE FIGHTING IN CIRCASSIA.—The following official report of the warfare in Circassia has been received at Constantinople:—"The Hetman of the Cossaks of the Black Sea received orders to surprise and seize Chapsu. He took with him four thousand men from Olbinski, a fortified place which defends and commands the bridge that the Russians have built over the Kuban. The Russians marched in a southerly direction along the river Alfins, hoping to surprise the enemy, but as their ill-luck would have it, they were watched in their movements by Naib Pacha, who, without loss of time, sent orders round about Chapsu and Apash for every man capable of bearing arms to repair instantly to a certain spot which was indicated. In a short time Naib had around him several thousand men, whom he briefly harangued with a few heroic words, and then took up a position on the right bank of the Alfins. Although the Cossaks advanced with considerable caution, they had no suspicion of meeting with an ambuscade; and when actually attacked they fought very gallantly; but the Circassians, numerically superior, and with a spirit much excited against them, inflicted upon them a severe defeat, and pursued them as far as Olbinski. The Russians lost several men and three guns, which the mountaineers took home in triumph. This affair proves that the presence of Mehmed Bey in the country has already produced its effects. Upon his landing he was received by a deputation of the Circassian nobles, and some 250 Polish deserters, and some strong detachments of the national troops. Each detachment, headed by its captain, was drawn up on the coast, where the ships of the expedition came to anchor, and all in readiness to encounter and repel any Russian attempt at a diversion.

SPAIN.
A letter from Madrid of the 2nd has the following:—"It is said that the Russian Government is employing all its influence to bring about a reconciliation between the members of the royal family of Spain, and to cause the most influential Cortes to acknowledge the Queen's Government, so as to enable them to return to Spain and to obtain high places; but the Narvaez cabinet has nothing to do with these projects. Reforms in the tariffs are spoken of, but it appears that the Government will not undertake any without the co-operation of the Cortes."

A letter from Madrid says:—"Very active communications are taking place between our Government and those of France and England on the subject of the difference between Spain

and Mexico. Our cabinet hopes to obtain the moral support of those two Powers; and in the event of the question going beyond a war between Spain and Mexico, their material support also."

NAPLES.
A despatch from General Martini, the Austrian Ambassador at Naples, repeats the statement that the court of the Two Sicilies is more and more disposed to make advances towards the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the Western Powers.

According to the Court Journal the marriage of the Princess Royal is not to take place until January next. As the young lady is only in her 16th year the delay is not a matter of serious import. One of the causes alleged for the postponement is that the residence which is now preparing in Berlin for the young Prince and Princess will not be completed before the end of the year. There will be some amusing debates in the House of Commons respecting the allowance which the country is expected to make the young lady on her marriage; and very pertinent questions were put to many of the candidates at the hustings during the late elections on this subject. It is well known that the civil list of the Sovereign is so ample that her Consort is enabled to save large sums of money out of it; and there are very good Conservatives who think that the Royal, like all other families, ought to provide for the education of its children, and meet, besides all the contingencies incidental to the family, the contingencies of the State. But the fact is, that the continental potentates believe the English people to be rolling in wealth, and to ease them of a portion of it is one of the main causes of these Royal Alliances.

The Sound Dues treaty has been ratified, and the first ship that passed through the Sound without stopping at Helsingfors was a Prussian.

Some stir, according to the last accounts, has been caused in Newfoundland by the convention between the British and the French Crowns relative to the rights of fishing, which was signed in London in the early part of last year.

Another convention between ourselves and the French has been concluded, the object of which is to prevent misunderstanding with respect to the right of trading at and near Portendic, on the West Coast of Africa, and at Albrede, on the river Gambia, between English and French subjects. Some rights are conceded on each side, and others are given in return, and the general result will further, no doubt, the amity of the two nations.

DUMAS ON LORD PALMERSTON.—M. Alexander Dumas, *fi s.*, in his last letter to *La Presse* about the English general election, says:—"Lord Palmerston appealed to the people. The people have already responded to that appeal by returning a formidable majority, of perhaps a more formidable one than the limited liberalism of the noble lord would wish. For the noble lord undoubtedly belongs to the religious party which is not progressive—that is, to the low church; and the noble lord has always refused, if not in word, at least in deed, to consent to any real reforms. Now, the great cry of the English nation at this moment is for liberty of conscience and for an extension of the suffrage, which will always encounter in him a resistance, cleverly disguised but therefore the more invincible. Lord Palmerston in his speech to the electors of Tiverton plainly declared that he would never comply with the demands of those who expected radical reforms. On the other hand, the members just elected have pledged themselves to the full accomplishment of the wishes of their constituents with regard to those reforms which public opinion considers to be necessary, such as the extension of the suffrage and liberty of conscience. Some of them have even declared that if Lord Palmerston did not propose measures as liberal as they hoped, they would compel him to do so. The minister has called to his aid the giant power which is called public opinion. Now he will have to struggle with that giant. Do you remember what Pyrrhus said after the battle of Heraclea? 'One more such victory as this, and I shall be ruined.'

NOBLE LADIES AND THE ELECTORS.—An influence that largely contributed to Lord John Russell's return was the admiration excited by the appearance at the hustings, and active interest taken in the poll, by his wife. Lady John Russell appeared in the City with her children, visited the different polling booths, had a smile and a courtesy ready for every voter, and completely won the hearts of the multitude, who here, as elsewhere, like to see a strong display of the domestic ties. Another candidate's wife in the country carried matters even further than did Lady John Russell. Lady Mildred Hope, the daughter of the marquis of Salisbury, and wife of Mr. Beesford Hope—who has just got in for Maidstone—by the admission of all parties carried the election for her husband. She did not exactly canvass for him, but all through the election she was constantly driving about the town; she also was most active at the nomination and during the polling; and at the close, unable to restrain herself any longer, she threw up the window of her hotel, and addressed the mob in a speech which everybody agreed was

better than her husband's, delivered immediately afterwards from the same place.

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."

The abolition of the Sound Dues has caused very great satisfaction to all classes in Sweden as the trade of the country is thus relieved from a yearly tax of no less than a million of rixdollars or the interest of a capital of 20,000,000 rixdollars. The proposed new tariff is a worthy addition to this treaty and will place the customs law of Sweden on the most liberal footing, making free trade a reality in that country.

(From the Ledger.)
TO P. F. LITTLE ESQ. H. M. ATTORNEY GENERAL.

As leader of the ministry and legal adviser of the Governor you are responsible to the people who placed you in power, for the measures of that Administration, I shall therefore offer no apology for thus addressing you with reference to the French Fishery Convention. In doing so I shall only refer to Governor Darling, inasmuch as he has put himself forward as the apologist and counsel for the acts of himself and advisers, with that consideration, candor and truthfulness to which the absent are entitled, feeling assured that should I exceed the bounds of fair criticism his ministry will not be wanting or unwilling to apply the lash. The specious pretence of a defence of Governor Darling was too transparent to cover the real design, to excuse your own administration, whether from your paid organ in pamphlet form, or anonymous scribbles. The tenor of the whole was to throw dust into the eyes of your dupes and tools, some of whom are gullible enough to believe, that neither the Governor nor the Little Administration had anything to do with the French Fishery Convention. The reply of His Excellency Governor Darling to the inhabitants of St John is also open to something more than a suspicion of his casting a lurid light over his complicity with you and your colleagues, in that monstrous scheme of spoliation, some of its most injurious articles being based mainly on your 66 Despatch. When I say your, I wish to be understood as meaning you and your colleagues, who unanimously concurred with Governor Darling in all its contents, and are therefore responsible, I wish again to remind you that it is not against Governor Darling that these remarks are directed, but against the advocate of a wily Administration. To the great mass of those who signed the Address, the Reply may have appeared as a conclusive and triumphant refutation of the suspicious intimations, or charges, openly or covertly made by the Governor and his advisers—but I will not insult the intelligent portion of them who are accustomed to look beneath the surface, by supposing that they have failed to discover with pity and surprise that the retutation and defence of Governor Darling and his ministry is based upon equivocation the most despicable. There is no denial of the knowledge of the *existence of negotiations*. He could not deny it! can you Mr. Attorney General? I await your answer, you are arraigned at the bar of public opinion, you are charged with guilty complicity with the authors of the French Fishery Convention, that can and will be sustained only by reference to parliamentary and other documents published by Governor Darling, your counsel has failed in making out a case in your favor, you are challenged to defend this measure of your administration if you can and dare try.

Yours obediently
JUNUIS.
THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN
HARBOUR GRACE WEDNESDAY MAY 6

The question often presents itself to our mind are those papers which are termed Government organs, really and truly the exponents of ministerial policy—the indices of Cabinet feeling; as they undoubtedly are the defenders, and fulsome adulators of that unaccountable and irresponsible body. If such must be taken as the true state of things political; what a contracted and lamentable feeling must pervade the august body which now sways the destinies of the Country. From the Newfoundlander's Editorial we take the following elegant extract.

"He [Mr. Robinson] came to first light, even as his noble friend Lord Palmerston, without original sin 'born a protestant' above the vulgar need of Baptismal rite."

This quotation would sufficiently show the present animus of the Newfoundlander, which to a certain extent might be made to operate upon the minds of a few prejudiced and ignorant partisans, but in the name of the Country, and of society generally without respect to sect or party, we protest against the reintroduction of such principles into our Colonial polity, or among the people.

If the mercantile body thought proper to employ Mr. Robinson as a delegate, or to solicit that Gentlemen's professional opinions, upon the subject of French rights to our shore and Fishery; what was that to the Newfoundlander or men of his ilk? They (the Merchants) had long supported the said Newfoundlander, by subscription and voluminous advertisements, before the triumvirate which now rules the Country dreamt of significance or potentiality. And some of them had even deigned to avow their adhesion to that Government, which still owes and pays so much to the Newfoundlander; all were willing to give it a fair trial, but surely they could afford to act independantly of their former hopeful protegee in such a matter as our Fishery rights, this was no party subject, nor would it have been so deemed, if the Newfoundlander, prompted by a guilty and consequently suspicious ministry, and goaded by a latent but rancorous spirit, had not violated all rules of Editorial, political, and social decency, to make it so.

But admitting for the sake of argument that the point in question was a fit subject for party discord, what had the religious profession of individuals to do with it? certainly nothing. Governor Darling's opinions were adverse to Mr. Robinsons, and both those gentlemen are Episcopalian, of the correctness of either of those opinions as to our fishery rights the public "which knows not how to spare but rarely blames unjustly" must and will determine.

We hoped that after the introduction of liberal and responsible principles into the Government, distinctions of creed would no longer form an element either of power or exclusion, that old prejudices would disappear under a just form of Government, and that men would no longer persecute or annoy their fellow citizens on the ground of religious difference, this to a great extent has taken place, and it may be presumed that christian charity would soon completely set at rest those feelings of animosity which were of old encouraged by the interested and the unprincipled for party purposes, but the Newfoundlander true to its established character grasps at the Dictatorship, and changes venue when it suits his own purposes; not catholicism but Governmentism is engraven on his crest, when church and state policy was in the ascendant, the Newfoundlander was with the government which would retain his Co-religionists in subjection, but now that by the efforts of better men, that principle is eradicated, and a Government Established which might and should afford justice to all, the Newfoundlander scribes change their cue and to prove their sincerity, under new motive power at present in operation, or to gratify an envious and malicious propensity, spirit out their venom on characters which despise them, let them go on, one thing is certain they will find less sympathy in the public mind now than in other days, men who knew their rights, and how to obtain them, will no longer be swayed by catch words, but will allow all public questions to be judged by their merits, without appeal to discordant sectarian invocations.

We are compelled to trespass a little longer upon the indulgence of our subscribers, with regard to our type impressions, but have reason to believe that in a very short time, we shall receive from Boston a variety of new type, which will give our paper quite an improved appearance. It is hardly necessary for us to say how anxiously we expect the arrival which will thus enable us to give satisfaction (at least in this particular) inasmuch as we know that we have lost subscribers by our deficiency in this, and it may be in other respects; but this only impresses us the more with a sense of obligation to those generous friends whose support to a journal at once liberal, and independent, clearly evinces that they are worthy of liberal institutions and capable of appreciating Patriotic efforts to render them permanently beneficial to the Country. It matters not whether the government be in the hands of Whigs or Tories, Liberals or Conservatives, all are subject to venality, and all require the constant supervision of an independent, and uncompromising public press.

We regret to observe that many of our sealers are returning slowly from the voyage and that they are not generally so well fished as those interested were led to anticipate. A few good trips have lately come in, and we have reason to believe that, with a few unfortunate exceptions the sealing voyage in this Bay will be a saving one.

It is Appointed unto all once to die.
DIED.—On Friday morning Leopora the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Martin of this place, aged 54 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
ENTERED.
April 28.—General Washington.—Longard, New York 20 days
Ridley & Sons.
May 2.—Julio.—(Sph)—Collado, New York 14 days.
Punton & Mann.

FOR
BY PUB
ON SATURDAY
at 12 o'clock
Donnelly Esq.

THE R
"CAL
126
With all her
Ice. [as per
Harbour Grace & A
4th May 1857

Choice O
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THE
Are now landing
A Cargo
MUSCOVA
Which will be

FOR
PUNTO
The Cargo ex
CON
1527 Barrels
230 do MEA
50 do Mess
50 do PITC
50 do TAR.
50 Boxes sup

Ridley
HAVE received
An addition
Manufact
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FOR
The fine
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Apply

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The following reso
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Resolved.—That t
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Harbour
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Begs to inform them
of these works, which
land, in a superior style
ready for delivery. A
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PRICE—Charts, 20s.
Fixings for Tables can
for Charts 20s. Samp
at Mr. McConnan's Bo
FR

St John's April 22.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

For Sale.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON SATURDAY next the 11th day of May, at 12 o'clock on the Wharf of William Donnelly Esq.

THE BRIGANTINE, "CAROLINE,"

126 Tons Register
With all her Materials as she came from the Ice. [as per Inventory.]
Harbour Grace } Andrew Drysdale } Executors
4th May 1857 } Robert Wash. } to the estate
of W. Cori

Choice Cienfugas Molasses.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
Are now landing ex Spanish Brigantine Bella from Cienfugas.
A Cargo of very Superior,

MUSCOVADO MOLASSES

Which will be disposed of on liberal TERMS.
April 28th 1857.
RIDLEY & SONS.

For Sale.

BY

PUNTON & MUNN,
The Cargo ex Rotsey from Baltimore

CONSISTING OF

- 1527 Barrels superfine FLOUR.
- 200 do MEAL
- 50 do Mess BEEF
- 50 do PITCH
- 50 do TAR.
- 50 Boxes superior TOBACCO.

April 28th 1857.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE received per Margaret Ridley

An addition to their stock of

Manufactured & Store

GOODS

ALSO BRIDPORT WARES

Of all descriptions
April 28th 1857

For Sale.

The fine fast sailing Schooner

Substantially built, and well found in Sail,

Rigging and Ground Tackle, a very desirable craft for a Conter

Apply to

CLIFT, WOOD &

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 Chairman and 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

THE UNDERSIGNED, in respectfully tendering his acknowledgements to the Subscribers to his

Chart of the Town and Harbour of St John's, and Dairy Tables, &c.

Desires to inform them that he has received both of these works, which were lithographed in England, in a superior style of finish, and are now ready for delivery. A few extra copies will be on hand for a short time for disposal, at the publishing price, if early application be made.

PRICE—Charts, 20s. Tables, 10s. Frames and Fixings for Tables can be supplied for 15s. and for Charts 20s. Samples of which may be seen at Mr. McConnan's Book-store.

FREDRICK R. PAGE
St John's April 20.

SPRING GOODS.

Ridley & Sons

HAVE just received per [Spirit of the Times] and [Hatdee] from Liverpool their Springs Supply of

STORE GOODS,

Comprising everything necessary for the FISHERY OUTFITS

ALSO

100 Firms Irish BUTTER choice for family use.
100 Tierces Irish PORTER which can be highly recommended

Together with their usual extensive and varied assortment of

British Manufactured GOOD

All will be sold on the most reasonable terms CASH.

April 14 1857.

PUNTON & MUNN

ARE now landing [Ex Hampden] from

Hamburg.

600 Bags No 2 & 3 BREAD

310 Kegs BUTTER

ALSO

AN

Assortment Of Men's Wellington Boots

Lambskin Caps &

Which will be sold on reasonable terms

Harbour Grace, February 25. 1857.

On Sale

BY

PUNTON & MUNN.

(Ex Laure from Baltimore.)

630 Barrels Superfine Flour

400 Do., White Meal

200 Do., Pork

20 Bxs., Tobacco.

ALSO

(Ex Baltic from Baltimore & Sea Bird from Boston)

664 Barrels Superfine Flour

200 Do., Prime Pork

200 Do., Corn Meal.

Jan. 14 1857.

FOR SALE

THAT comfortable and well finished Dwelling

House formerly occupied by the late Capt. Cunningham, in breast of Mr. Mark Parsons,

with a Brick Celler beneath, and Garden in front.

The above property is for sale and the terms will be made accommodating.

Apply to the Subscriber.

Thomas Godden.

Jan. 21. 1857.

FOR SALE

NOW LANDING by the Subscribers, ex Brig

Greyhound, from Baltimore—

200 Barrels Prime PORK,

752 " Superfine FLOUR,

300 " White CORN MEAL,

30 Bags COFFEE.

RIDLEY & SONS.

Dec. 24, 1856.

Ridley & Sons.

HAVE just received per "Belle," from Demerara

100 Puncheons very superior MOLASSES,

20 Hogsheds bright SUGAR.

All of new Crop, which will be sold cheap

CASH.

Harbour Grace, Dec. 16, 1856. Im.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Ex Boneta, from Baltimore.

Superfine Baltimore Flour, Prime Pork

White Corn Meal, Rice:

Ex Acacus from Montreal,

Superfine Flour, Butter, Pease, &c

And ex Queen, from Liverpool.

An Assortment of British Manufactured

Goods which will be sold low for Cash.

or Oil.

Oct. 15. Wm. DONNELLY.

TO BE LET,

An immediate possession given,

Bona Vista GOTTAGE,

with Gardens and Outhouses,—lately in

the occupancy of Louis Emerson, Esq.

for particulars, apply to

PUNTON & MUNN

BRITANNIA LIFE Assurance Company.

1, PRINCESS STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED—1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV

Vict. cap. IX.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION

INCREASING RATES OF PREMIUM.

A Table especially adapted to the securing of

Loans or Debts, and to all other cases whereof

Policy may be required for a temporary purpose

only, but which may be kept up, if necessary,

throughout the whole term of Life.

HALF-CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Credit given for half the amount of the First

Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the un-

paid Half-Premiums being deducted from the

sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

SUM ASSURED PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The amount payable at the death of the As-

sured, if he die before attaining the age of sixty

out to the assured himself, if he attain that age,

thus combining a provision for old age with an

assurance upon life.

ORPHAN'S ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Established for the purpose of affording to

parents and others the means of having Children

educated and started in life, by securing annu-

ities, to commence at the Parent's death, and

to be paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his

21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL

LIFE ASSOCIATION.

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

INSITUATED—1839.

Impowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction

of the current year's Premium.

Policy-holders entitled to participate in the

profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual

Premiums according to the table of Rates se-

lected.

Premiums charged for every three months

difference of age—not, as is usually the cases

for every whole year only.

Half-Credit Policies granted on terms unusu-

ally favourable to the assured, the amount of

half premiums for which credit is given being

liquidated out of the profits.

At the last Annual General Meeting a reduc-

tion of 30 per centum was made in the current

year's premium on all participating Policies.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in

the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases

of the Reports.

Extract from Table with Participation in profits after Seven Yearly Payment

(MUTUAL.)

Extract from Table with Half-Credit Rates

(PROPRIETARY.)

Extract from the Half-Credit Rates

of Premium.

Detailed prospectuses, and every requisite infor-

mation as to the mode of effecting Assurances

may be obtained upon application to

ROBERT PROWSE,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Agent for Newfoundland,

January 28.

TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the School at the Dock, Port de Grave.

Salary £40 currency per annum, with Fees.

Apply to the Rev. MARTIN BLACKMORE,

Chairman Provincial Educational Board, Bay

Roberts.

Dec. 2 1856.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£200,000,000, in 0

SHARES £20 EACH. 1000,

TRUSTEES

JOHN SHAW LEIGH—

JOHN NAYL R Esq., Esq.

DIRECTORS, ETC., &c. LIVERPOOL

CHARLES TURNER, Esq. Chairman.

J. BRAMLEY MOORE, Esq., M. P., Esq.

RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., Deputy-Ch

FIRE BRANCH.

Annual Premiums £130,000, exceeding at

most every Office in the United Kingdom.

Losses promptly and liberally paid.

SECURITY OF A LARGE CAPITAL ACTUALLY

PAID UP.

LIFE BRANCH.

Stamps on Policies not Charged. Forfeitures

of Policy cannot take place from

unintentional mistake.

MEDICAL FEES PAID,

Moderate Premiums.—Large Bonus

Declared, 1855.

Amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the

sum assured; being, on ages from

twenty to forty, 50 per

cent. on the premium.

PERIODS OF DIVISION EVERY FIVE YEARS

EXAMPLES:

Date of Policy.	Age	Sum Assured.	Premium.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1845	29	1020	242	18	4
1846	24	1000	194	5	0
1846	33	2900	480	15	0
1847	10	300	46	4	0
1848	23	100	14	5	2
1849	27	500	46	18	4

This Company added about £90,000

to its permanent capital, for the increased

protection of its Insurers. This step dis-

tinctly shows that the Company has always

acted upon the principle enunciated by one

of the directors at the last Annual Meeting

of the proprietors—that the interests of the

assured have a paramount claim on the

directors—a claim superior even to that of

the shareholders themselves.

From that moment, as might be ex-

pected, the Company attained the highest

consideration throughout the country, and

has retained it ever since. The result is

shown in the unexampled fact that its Fire

Revenue alone rose in about five years

from little more than £30,000 to about

£130,000!

A further cause of this rapid growth

lies somewhat more below the surface, but

is yet of importance. From inquiry we

learn that no fire office possessing half the

above revenue annually deposits its account

with the Registrar-general.

The resources and balance-sheet of this

great Company are, on the contrary,

annually registered, and unmistakable

evidence is thus given periodically of its

capacity to meet its engagements."—

Morning Herald, December 26, 1855.

Indeed, the bonus of the 'Royal' may

be pronounced to be larger than any yet

declared by the mass of the English office

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

FROM THE LAST OF THE ABORIGINES.

The day once more is on the wane, Bravura gazes on the plain; And far beyond, from mountain's crest, Perceives the boundless ocean's breast; And resting there an hour alone, The scene, the season, all his own— 'Thinks o'er the past with anguish deep, And for the first time faint would weep: Just such an hour have thousands passed, Whose days have dwindled to the last, They could not know, nor car'd to tell, It was the scene, it was the hour, To yield to memory's fancy's power; And mingling upon by-gone days, The phantoms of the past to raise,— To hear, or dream you hear, around, From fairy plot, or haunted ground, A lullaby of childhood's time, Or plaintive strain of youthful prime. Descending now the mountain's side, And fast approaching ocean's tide, Bravura swiftly onward press'd, Reliev'd by action more than rest. He gains at length the home, he thought, The same from whence the child was brought, With Indian freedom opens the door, Reveals, by signs, that distant moor Conceal'd the child they long had wept, And he would shew them where it slept; Alas! for him, those men had bound Themselves by oath, wherever found, An Indian red, beneath the sky, That one or more, if there, should die.—

DEATH SONG.

The spirit of life's early morn' Now heralds forth the coming night; In misty shroud my father's form Descends—as in his hour of might— The foeman to defy! He breathes upon my burning brow, I hear his war-cry even now, To teach me how to die: For the departed best can tell The anguish of life's last farewell! Oh! were it but on battle plain, Where warrior true may strike a blow; And, ere he perish'd, bravely gain One trophy from the dastard foe;— Then freely would he yield The life that had been his full long; But not for him the battle song, The glory of the field: Unknown, dishonor'd, he must die; By Christians slain, with cowards lie. But let me, ere my final fall, On early scene a moment dwell, The dim and distant past recall, When thou, my father, fought and fell; All lonely did'st thou go, A fierce marauding band to brave, Thy captive wife to shield or save, From slavery and woe,— With battle blade and tow in hand, And harmless branch alone in hand, Emblem of peace, display'd in vain, And scot'd at in an evil hour: For foemen press'd the icy plain, Who yielded not to pity's power Tho' thou did'st reason mild; And plead with pathos wild and high, That they would let the father die, And mother join her child,— The treach'rous answer thou did'st feel— Not hear—the base assassin's steel! Yes! there, upon that frozen lake, The sanguinary contest dire, Was witness'd by the wife, whose fate Depended on one hero's fire,— Nor seem'd the struggle vain; Ere rais'd on high thy battle brand, The women fell beneath thy hand, And strew'd the gelid plain,— Until they sped the fatal ball, Heroic chief, thou didst not fall! And thine, since then, yon misty form, Which tading on the captive's view, Now mingles with the rusting storm, And beckons that he may pursue, Aad with thy spirit dwell; Even so,—the murderers wait around,— The wolf's, the ravens' cries resound; Then life and love, farewell! Now let your direct vengeance flow; Christians, I'm ready,—strike the blow! Bravura ceas'd,— he died and they Destroy'd their infant's chance that day. Oh! if I knew where sleeps that brave And faithful Indian, o'er his grave A stone of adamant should tell To latest ages how he fell; "That from deep forest, dang'rous wild, "Or from an unknown early grave, "Indian would save a Christian child, "And Christians slew who wish'd to save!"

* The particulars of this dreadful contest were taken (almost verbatim) from a published account of the capture of Mary Merch, by an eye witness.

From the Times. The Committee (of the Commercial Society) requested Mr. Robinson to read to them his opinions in extenso, on the Newfoundland fishery question, and having heard the same, they desired that 300 copies of it should be forthwith printed and circulated throughout the Colony and sent to England. They also expressed the opinion that a copy should without delay be transmitted to the Secretary of State, accompanied by a letter from the Chamber of Commerce declaring that the Trade did not concur in the view that the French had any exclusive right whatever to other than a concurrent property in cod. The opinion of Mr. ROBINSON on this vitally important point is as follows, and will no doubt be received as one of the plainest expositions of our fishing relations with French subjects that has yet appeared most conclusively fixing the property of the British subjects in Newfoundland in an undisturbable position, if adopted by the home government:— I am of opinion that the only fishing rights the subjects of France are legally entitled to in Newfoundland are (1) the liberty to fish for Cod in common, or concurrently with British subjects on that part of the coast between Cape Ray and Cape John, in the enjoyment of which privilege they are not to be interrupted by the competition of—or, as the word is subsequently explained—by "being molested by," British subjects;—(2) the liberty of drying such fish within the limits aforesaid;—(3) the right to build scaffolds, stages and huts "necessary and usual for drying fish," and to repair their fishing vessels. I do not think the French are entitled to an exclusive right to the Cod-fishery within those limits, nor to any right whatever to carry on, or interfere with, Salmon, Herring, Seal net, Mackerel or other fishery than Codfishery, for the following reasons— The language of the Treaties between England and France under which alone the rights of the latter nation are derived does, on any or purpose to convey, any exclusive right, the term "exclusive" or any synonyme is not used. The sovereignty of the Island being in England, she concedes to France "the liberty to fish, and dry that fish on the shore; promising not to interrupt French subjects in the enjoyment of such permissive rights, but stipulating that the method of carrying on the 'fishery' which had at all times been acknowledged and used shall not be deviated from by either party thereby providing for the presence of both parties in the prosecution of a common pursuit. Vattel lays it down that "rights ceded by the proprietor of anything are considered as ceded without prejudice to the other rights that belong to him, and only so far as they are consistent with these latter, unless an express declaration, or the nature of the right, determine it otherwise." "I, as proprietor, have an essential right over the river itself, you have only a right to make use of it, a right which is merely accessory to, and dependant on, mine." (Vattel p. 126) And Chief Justice Eyre declares that "Treaties are to be construed by the same rules that apply to any contract in private life." (Mariot vs. Wilson 1 B. & P. 436) SIR JOHN DODSON, SIR JOHN CAMPBELL now Lord Chief Justice of England, and Sir R. ROLF now Lord Chancellor of England gave their official opinion, as the law advisers of the Crown, in 1837, respecting French pretensions, that "if there be really good room, within the limits of the district in question, for the fishermen of both nations to fish, without interfering with each other, we do not think that this country would be bound to prevent her subjects fishing there." Lord PALMERSTON in his note to Count SEBASTIANI under date 10th July, 1833, declares that "the British Government had never understood the declaration of 1733 (accompanying the Treaty of Versailles) to have had for its object to deprive British subjects of the right to participate with the French in taking fish at sea off that shore provided they did so without interrupting the French cod-fishery," and that in no public document, Act of Parliament, Admiralty Instructions, or Colonial Proclamation, is the right of French subjects to an exclusive fishery recognized; that "if an exclusive right had been intended, the terms used for defining such right would assuredly have been more ample and specific; for in no other similar instrument which has ever come under the knowledge of the British Government, is so important a concession as an exclusive privilege of this description announced in terms so loose and indefinite; adding—"that when negotiators have intended to grant 'exclusive' rights, it has been the inviolable practice to convey such rights in direct, unequivocal and comprehensive terms, so as to prevent the possibility of future disputes." The Earl of DERBY and the Earl of ABERDEEN in 1843, both enunciated similar opinions, and instructed the Governor of Newfoundland to conform himself thereto. Although British Subjects have of late years found it more convenient to fish uninterruptedly on Labrador, and have therefore discontinued the enjoyment of their said concurrent right in some parts of the so-called French shore, they do not thereby lose such right for it is laid down that "the right of common fishery is one of those

rights to which we have an inprescriptible title, that it is not lost by discontinuance, and can be exercised whenever we please."—(Vattel) The usage under the Treaties—or, as the law designates it—the "contemporanea expositio" which is an important element in ascertaining the true construction of any document strongly supports my view, since from the earliest Treaty between England and France on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries down to the present period, great numbers of British subjects have carried on, and still do prosecute, Cod, Salmon, Herring and Seal fisheries on the French Shore; their fishing posts and settlements have descended from father to son, for many generations, and have been, and are, the objects of purchase and sale and request in the same manner as any other lands or property in the Colony. Secondly—The grounds upon which I rely for sustaining the opinion that the French concurrent rights is confined to the Cod Fishery, and that they have no privilege to carry on or interfere with, any others are, in my judgment, equally conclusive; although, some of them, being derived from the local meaning which the terms used in the Treaty bear, are possibly, not known to Lawyers in England, and therefore would not receive from them due consideration. Such words are, nevertheless, all-important, because every contract of Treaty is to be understood secundum subjectam materiam, and the language used is to be received in the sense which common usage has affixed to it. Now in Newfoundland the terms "fish" and "the fishery," possess a local and technical meaning, so universally understood that every one in the Colony knows them to apply solely to "codfish." If you ask a fisherman if he have any fish, he will say no, he has only a few salmon, or herring; if you inquire of a merchant whether he will ship any fish he will say no, but will ship herrings or salmon; and conformable to this universal understanding a solemn decision of the supreme Court has been given, ruling that the word "fish" in a Policy of Insurance in Newfoundland applies to codfish, and excludes salmon, herring, or other fish except cod. The term "fish" in this country is a technical term, known as such to French and British, and it is to be construed in these Treaties by the well defined rule of law applicable to the case. Then, in the Treaties the privilege of the French to land is solely for the purpose of "drying" the fish they catch and as a general rule no fish in this Colony is cured by drying except codfish. It must not be overlooked that "the fishery" is in the singular not plural number; and the article used is the definite one. Again, the fishery is to be carried on according to the method acknowledged in 1713, at which period it is alleged that whilst the codfishery was concurrently exercised, neither salmon, seal, herring, or mackerel, were taken here by the French. Again; Great Britain entered into a Fishery Treaty respecting Newfoundland, with the United States, in 1783, the very year, and contemporaneously with that made with France at Versailles, and whilst the latter had only liberty to "take and dry fish" conceded to her, America had the "liberty of taking fish of every kind, in such parts of the coast as British fishermen shall use," granted to it. So, in 1818 England, again using similar language, conferred upon the Americans the liberty to take fish of every kind between Cape Ray and Quirpon (being part of the so-called French Shore); This language deliberately used in two Treaties with America, is surely too marked to have been accidental, and shews what words would have been used in the Treaty with France if it had been intended that that Nation should enjoy equal privileges with those granted to America. And the fact of Great Britain granting to America, and America exercising the right of fishery along part of the French Shore furnishes almost conclusive evidence that England possessed the privileges she conceded, and therefore had not previously conveyed all her rights therein to the French. And finally, in 1852, M. DEBON, the commissioner authorized by France to make proposals to England for the settlement of the conflicting rights of British and French fishermen on the coasts of Newfoundland, speaking of this French right to "fish and cure fish," uses the word "morue" alone, which signifies nothing but codfish. On this part of the case the usage, or contemporanea expositio, is equally strong as on the other, for until the last 15 or 20 years, no pretensions were set up by the French to any right whatever to take salmon, herring, mackerel or seal, whilst those fisheries were at all times prosecuted by British subjects along the said French Shore. In conclusion I would observe, as applicable to both points of the argument, that Lord LOUGHBOROUGH was of opinion that the "Sovereign of England does not possess the legal power, without Parliament, to cede any part of the dominions of the Crown, lawfully in the possession of subjects under the allegiance and peace of the King."—"The Crown cannot take away the personal rights or property of a natural born subject, or deprive him of privileges which by common law he has a right to enjoy." (2 ch. Op. 448.) The crown, therefore, could no more

give to the French the right of disturbing the concurrent fishery in Newfoundland in the enjoyment of his homestead or fishery, than the richest subject in England in the enjoyment of his personal estate. As the maxims of law are—"That the Queen can do no wrong," and that "omnia presumuntur rite acta," the inference is that the interpretation given by those who take the French view of the Treaties, and which would involve a violation of law, is incorrect. BRYAN ROBINSON. St. John's Newfoundland } 17th April, 1857. TREATY OF UTRECHT, 1713.—ARTICLE 13. "The Island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent Islands, from this time being of right wholly to Great Britain."—"Nor shall the Most Christian King, His Heirs and Successors, or any of their subjects at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said Island and islands, or to any part of them."—"Moreover it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to erect any Buildings there, besides Stages made of board and Huts necessary and usual for drying Fish; but it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch Fish and dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that of the said Island of Newfoundland, from Cape Bonavista round a Point Riche." TREATY OF PARIS, 1763.—ARTICLE 5. "The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying fish on the part of the Coast of Newfoundland such as is specified in the 13th Art. of the Treaty of Utrecht." "Great Britain cedes St. Pierre and Miquelon to France to serve as shelter." TREATY OF VERSAILLES, 1763. "The French fishermen shall enjoy the Fishery which is assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht," except that the limits are varied and made to be from "Cape John to Cape Ray." DECLARATION OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY ACCOMPANYING TREATY 1763. "His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing His subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the Fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the Coast of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed here to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not accommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their Scaffolds, Huts and Fishing Vessels. "The 13th Art. of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the Fishery which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan on which the Fishery shall be carried on there; it shall not be deviated from by either party—the French fishermen building their Scaffolds—confining themselves to the repair of their Fishing Vessels—and not wintering there. The subjects of His Britannic Majesty on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishery nor injuring their Scaffolds during their absence. TREATY OF PARIS, 1814.—ARTICLE 13. "The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, and upon the Coast on the Island of that name, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792." HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloways' Ointment. In the nursery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rashes, excoriations and scabious sores to which children are liable, and mothers will find it the best preparation for alleviating the torture of a "broken breast." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for ulcers, sores, boils, tumours and all scrofulous eruptions, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills, all through Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, and our other chief towns, have a reputation, for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaints, and disorders of the bowels; it is in truth, co-extensive with the range of civilization. For Sale, NINETEEN Years Interest, in a Commodious House, Centrally Situated (Near Tuckers Hotel), consisting of two Tenements, with shop in each and well finished rooms, on basement and second story's, there is also a good Bakery attached with yard Pump, and Store-house, and convenient access for cartage to the yard. Ground rent, £11 currency per annum. Apply to SILAS KNAPTON, Harbour Grace. April 14th 1857. THE CONCEPTION-BAY-MAN, Is Edited and Published every Wednesday, morning, by GEORGE WEBBER, at his office, Water street, opposite the Premises of W. DONNELLY Esq. TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, half in advance.

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