

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

From *Willmer & Smith, July 4*

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

PARIS, July 2.—The steamer Cagliari, bound from Genoa for Tunis, was seized by a band of armed Italian insurgents, who landed on the Neapolitan island of Pouza, and liberated some prisoners. The Sappri Neapolitan frigate, captured the steamer. The royal troops were pursuing the insurgents. The revolutionary attempt at Leghorn was suppressed.

The political prisoners liberated on the island of Pouza, in number about three hundred, had united with the insurgents. They attacked the Neapolitan gendarmerie, but were repulsed, and several of them arrested; the remainder fled.

Further insurrectional movements are reported in Italy, organized, it is said, by "Mazzini." 200 arrests have been made in Genoa. Muskets and a large quantity of ammunition have been seized. The Italian conspiracy in Paris is supposed to be connected with the revolutionary descent on the Coast of Naples.

A despatch from Vienna, dated this day, announces an attempted insurrection at Sappri, in the Neapolitan territory. Naples is tranquil.

MARSEILLES, Friday, July 3.—The mail steamer from Genoa has arrived. She brings news of the conspiracy discovered on the 29th—it was Mazzinian in its origin. Several thousand muskets have been seized, besides daggers and ammunitions of war. The troops of the garrison and the marines are disposed to act with vigour.

LEGHORN, June 29.—The squadron of Admiral Lyons is in the roads.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST THE EMPEROR.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Paris on Thursday evening:—"The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, to which I alluded some days ago, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more numerous; successive arrests, either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from three to 21; I doubt whether it will rest here. They belong to the same school as Pianori, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa, who proposed to proclaim the Republic in that city."

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857

We some time since took occasion to remark upon the cupidity of the Hon. Mr. Little as displayed by his self-appropriation of the Lion's share of Delegation money, whilst his co-delegates were forced to be satisfied with a small moiety of the whole amount; and in reply to an unsatisfactory solution offered by an anonymous writer in the *Patriot*, we observed that in a matter of Pounds Shillings and pence, nothing could be easier, and more effectual, than for Government officials to correct any misstatement of figures, or false calculation, by a public statement of such as would be unquestionably correct.

In the charge of malappropriation of the Poor money, which we continue to extract from the Reporter, our remark would particularly apply, and the necessity was obvious, inasmuch as the charge was made, not by an anonymous writer, not by a person ignorant of the responsibility which rested upon him, to prove his statements if required; but by a talented and respectable Editor of a weekly Paper, a true liberal, the staunch advocate and supporter of the ministry until it betrayed those interests which he with others deemed indispensable in the establishment and sustentation of a Government upon liberal principles; but unfortunately for the country, and still more unfortunately for themselves, the correction of the Poor money accounts could not be effected; we ourselves had heard and witnessed, sufficient, both in the House of Assembly and in the Clerks Room, to convince us that the exposure was justly merited, and that the Documents or vouchers, necessary, properly to account for the expenditure of the poor money, were not in existence, and consequently could not be furnished by those who were well paid, properly to obtain, and faithfully to secure them: We therefore feel no qualms of conscience, no compunctious visitings, in republishing the statement, so ably set forth in the REPORTER, it is true that we could have wished less personal acrimony to have been evinced on the occasion, we have therefore suppressed several expletives and repetitions, and intended to avoid such altogether, but found important points and main facts, so blended with expressions of biting sarcasm, that it was next to impossible to denude the former, without weakening the force of application.

As the Conception-Bay Man finds its way into remote little places where the sayings and doings of our St. John's magi are rarely heard of, we deem it necessary to state that the Editor of the

defunct Reporter, Mr. Talbot, had been for years a personal friend, of P. F. Little Esq., and a fellow worker in all that gentleman's efforts for the subjugation of a power inimical to his views, and standing in the way of adventurous and radical innovations; the example of other colonies was not without its effect, and the Home Government reluctantly yielded similar privileges to this colony, which had been conceded to them: Then came the change, most insidiously of himself, still not without the aid of such men as Mr. Talbot, did Mr. Little attain the position of dictator to the liberal conquerors, then came the fraternal struggle; the indecent scramble! The Loaves and Fishes should be divided, but could not be immediately multiplied, and those only had to be selected whose opposing influence might become most troublesome, so that many who carried only the stalwart frame and unswerving principle to the contest, soon discovered, that neither their particular interest, nor the public weal was to be subserved, on the contrary it became hourly apparent, that a species of despotism of the worst type had superseded a Government which with all its political defects, had by the weight of moral influence alone, retained to the last, the confidence of many and the respect of all: Yet for the sake of that form of Government, which had been nominally established, and still hoping better things, and dignity and neglect were silently borne with by the disappointed, until the administration and principle—Party and probity, were rudely sundered; Political baseness might be tolerated for a time for the sake of the cause, but when by an examination of the poor accounts, the indubitable evidence of moral turpitude was elicited then in the fullness of an indignant heart, the betrayed Confere turned upon his persecutors, not so much on account of injustice perpetrated upon himself, as for the violation of those principles of Integrity, Morality, and Humanity which had loomed in the distance, throughout his struggle for the establishment of a responsible system of Government.

In the discussion or the consideration of acts of public delinquency, too much stress has been laid, either upon motive or upon personality, such as frequently been made the means of evasion or defence by bad governments or their officials; but we contend that with the circumstances, or the motives of a political acuser, the public have nothing to do, the great question to be decided stands thus; are the allegations set forth generally correct, is the main feature of the accusation founded on truth? If so, the manner in which it is bodied forth or by whom, is less than the dust of the balance

FROM THE REPORTER.

A Dissection.

It is necessary for our purpose, and for the convenience of our readers, to publish the Poor Accounts to-day again. The whole of them, as our readers have been already informed, consist of the two papers already given, and now republished. Let our readers look at these two paper productions in an economical point of view, that is as work and labour done, and say what they believe to be the wages that ought to be paid for the job, its magnitude and quality being taken into consideration. A boy of twelve years, of age, with a month's instructions in Arithmetic presuming that he knew how to read and write a little beforehand, would be competent to perform it; and one hour would be the time we should allow him for its performance. Invention is something to be sure; and seeing that the chief part of the work consists of invention, we must of course, allow a margin in that behalf. Well, even so, say two hours would be ample time to be allowed for the completion of the combined work of transcription and invention. What now would be fair remuneration for this two hours' work? One dollar we should say; that is, the amount of an attorney's fee in a police court. That would be quite reasonable. But how much has been paid for it out of the public chest? that is, how much have the fisherman, and the general population of this Country paid for it out of the taxes? Listen,—EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIVE POUNDS. Cy. 1! Not a penny less. Thus: Dr. Shea £250 stg.; James Tobin £300 stg.; and Messrs. Prendergast, Hayward, and Winsler, £150 stg. making £700 stg. or £850 cy. Well, no doubt it is a grand work!

TRUE COPY—Furnished by Dr. Shea himself. Abstract Statement of Expenditure in Relief of the Poor in the different Electoral Districts between the first of September and December 31st. 1855.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| St. John's District | 1763 18 0 |
| Hr. Grace do.       | 96 8 0    |
| Hr. Main do.        | 10 15 0   |
| Carbonear do.       | 233 3 0   |
| Trinity do.         | 179 18 6  |
| Burin do.           | 73 3 0    |
| Bonavista do.       | 98 5 6    |
| Ferryland do.       | 50 6 0    |
| Placentia do.       | 170 19 10 |
| Twillingate do.     | 137 9 6   |
| Brigus do.          | 89 0 6    |
| Fortune Bay do.     | 5 0 0     |
| La Poile do.        | 8 0 3     |
| Currency            | 2016 6 10 |

(Signed) J. Shea, Commissioner of Poor. Furnished by Mr. Prendergast, and signed by Dr. Shea:—

Consolidated Account of the expenditure by the Commissioners for the relief of the Poor, for the year ending the 31st December, 1855.

July 1st.—To this amount as per audited Consolidated Account of Expenditure and Receipts by Commissioners for relief of the Poor from January 1st to July 1st. 10,195 16 7

Nov. 12.—To Joseph Shea's quarterly salary 62 10 0

To Dec. 31st.—Permanent Poor St. John's

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Casual do do           | 933 14 6  |
| Poor in Sheds do       | 911 17 0  |
| Sniffers by fire do    | 143 12 9  |
| Old Liabilities do     | 192 16 8  |
| Empl'm't of poor do    | 400 18 9  |
| do do Fogo do          | 114 10 6  |
| do do Ferryland do     | 35 0 0    |
| Casual Poor H. Gr. do  | 40 0 0    |
| do Hr. Main do         | 0 2 7     |
| do Pt. de Grave do     | 19 6 4    |
| do Carbonear do        | 77 0 6    |
| do Bay de Verdes do    | 187 5 9   |
| do Trinity do          | 31 3 1    |
| do Bonavista do        | 168 1 4   |
| do Fogo do             | 120 16 11 |
| do Ferryland do        | 122 19 1  |
| do Pl. & St. Mary's do | 63 6 11   |
| do Burin do            | 529 9 3   |
| do La Poile do         | 74 4 8    |
| do Contingencies do    | 6 18 8    |
|                        | 3 2 3     |

Dec. 31st Balance 14,439 14 1  
560 5 11  
£15,000 0 0

I certify that the foregoing accounts are just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. SHEA, Stipend-Commissioner. St. John's, Dec 31st, 1855.

Now, there is one thing that our readers will at once observe in these two statements, namely, the attempted ingenuity at disguise by the commingling of aggregate sums, and the interlacing of different months. Palpable detection was the only thing aimed at as been to be avoided. But the screen is too thin to exclude the light.

Well now let us take these figures asunder, and put them between us and the light, so that we may see through them, and know what they are made of. Observe that the large sum at the head of the second account is the consolidated expenditure of the poor money up to the first of July, from the first of January. How that was consolidated we don't know; we can find no open or separate account of its parts anywhere. It was given by Dr. Shea and the auditors to the House of Assembly last Session, in the gross lump, as it appears. Separating this £10,198 16s. 7d. therefore from the succeeding items we have to deal with the expenditure from the first of July to the last of December, of the year 1855. Now mark; Dr. Shea lays before the House of Assembly the first of these accounts, headed, "ABSTRACT STATEMENT," &c., as his return of the whole amount expended by him, as Commissioner of the poor, throughout all the electoral districts of the Island, from the first of September to the last of December 1855. This whole amount £2916, 6s. 10. cy. And, mark again; the second account is also a return of the whole amount expended by him, as Commissioner of the poor, throughout the Island, from the first of July to the last of December, 1855; that is to say, the two accounts purport to be the same, with the addition of the expenditure for the two months of July and August, to the latter. The latter has been signed and attested by Dr. Shea as well as the former; and the latter, moreover, has been passed and declared all right by James Tobin, and audited and approved by Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Hayward; Mr. Winsler alone of the Auditors having protested against its correctness.

Well now let us see. In the first account Dr. Shea says that the amount expended in the electoral district of St. John's for the last four months of the year (1855) for the purposes of poor relief was £1,763 18s. cy. In the second account, he says the amount expended in this way for the last six months of the year, was 2702 10s. 2d. stg. or 3,100 os. 0d. cy., in round numbers. The difference between these two sums, which 1337 pounds, was, therefore the amount expended in the months of July and August. Now is this credible? Is it credible that the enormous sum £1337 cy. was expended for the purposes of poor relief in the district of St. John's during the two months of July and August, the two principle fishing months of the year, when men, women, and children are in the very white heat of employment throughout the country? Is this really to be believed? yes Dr. Shea tells us; and Mr. James Tobin and Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Hayward tell us, that this is a fact. THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN POUNDS expended

on the poor of St. John's in the two months of July and August! while only 1853 pounds were expended in the same district during the four following months.

Well the next district is Harbor Grace; and Dr. Shea tells us in one statement (the first) that the sum expended in that district for poor relief purposes for the four last months of the year 1855 was 96 8s cy. In the second account he tells us the sum expended for the last six months of that year was 2s 7d stg.—TWO AND SEVEN PENCE stg. What do you think of that BOOK-KEEPING, reader?

The six last months of the year cost only TWO AND SEVEN PENCE stg! for the poor of Harbor Grace, while the four last months (that is, two months less) cost NINETY-SIX POUNDS EIGHT SHILLINGS cy. Which of these statements are we to believe? Dr. Shea, and James Tobin, and Luke, and Solicitor John say we are to take both statements as gospel, for they were both passed, attested, filed, and hung up in proper government style, to be seen and referred to by all whom it may concern. What a misfortune it is for rogues to have a bad memory! what do you say Mr. Little the patriot!—eh?—And the TWO AND SEVEN PENCE WAS STERLING too,—Oh, dear! We come next to Carbonear; According to the first statement the four last months of the year cost £233 3s cy. for poor relief for this district; while according to the second the six last months cost only £187 5s 9d stg.

So there was some thirty or forty pounds less than nothing expended for poor relief in Carbonear in the two months of July and August. Would Dr. Shea condescend to inform us how that happened?—How comes the difference between St. John's and Carbonear in this respect? When is the fishing season in St. John's and when in Carbonear? Well, Mr. Little! it is a fine thing to be a patriot—'bent-it? But to proceed: Trinity comes next; and there the expenditure for poor relief during the last four months of the year was 179 18s 6d cy. according to the first statement; and for the last six months of the year, according to the other statement, it was 168 14d stg., thus leaving ten pounds or so as to the amount expended in this district during the two months of July and August. Would Dr. Shea or James Tobin or anybody else be kind enough to inform us who the persons are in Trinity who received the ten pounds in July and August? Surely they can tell us this. Let us have a detailed statement of this ten pounds at any rate. Burin next; 73 3s cy is the amount set down for this district for the four last months of the year; that leaves about nine pounds as the amount expended in the two months of July and August.—Nearly on a par with Trinity. A detailed statement of this nine pounds ought not to be very difficult surely.

Bonavista is the next on the list: the expenditure there during the last four months of the year was, according to Dr. Shea's first statement, 98 5s 6d cy; and for the last six months according to the second statement, 120 16s 11 stg., the difference being about £40 cy. the sum expended in the months of July and August. The sum expended in Ferryland for the four last months of the year was 50 6s cy; and for the six last months 103 6 11stg. the difference or sum expended in the two months of July and August while the sum expended in the four months of September, October, November and December, was only 50 6s 9. What a strange disparity there appears in the relative expenditure of the months of July and August and the last four months of the year, in the several districts! What can be the cause of this? Could Dr. Shea, or any of the ministerial squad enlighten us upon this subject? Placentia comes next;—Oh, now for a scene?

"Ye that have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now."

The expenditure for the relief of the poor of the district of Placentia in the last four months of the year was 179 19s 10d cy., but in the six last months it was no less than 529 9s 3d stg. making a difference of about 440 pounds cy. in favour of the two months of July and August. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY POUNDS, SOME ODD shillings in the four months of September, October, November, and December. Placentia literally starving! in the months of July and August too! Why one would think that in a great agricultural district as Placentia is, and in the months of July and August when codfish are biting the rocks and herrings wooing the nets when peace and plenty go hand in hand, and poverty hides its rags and ghastliness; one would think that in such a district and at such a time, the poor money would remain undisturbed in the safe keeping of Dr. Shea and his fellow economists. But not so, it seems; it was then and there wind was given to it, and it was set a-flowing like rich wines at a revel. But surely it could not be the simple necessities of life the poor people of Placentia wanted in the months of July and August, much less Indian meal and molasses. They had potatoes and milk, and codfish, and herrings, and eggs, and wild fowl, and many other things racy of the time and season. What then was the four hundred and forty pounds expended on?

erely it must be on the treats, pier and puddings, and gooseberries, and more composition, and crown the whole. Happy Placentia! Happy things.—Ye are sad all events. Four hundred and forty pounds to your debit in the August; and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY POUNDS SOME ODD SHILLINGS to your credit in the four months of the year for you, paupers. We have to say about this story to day, as expressed at the article, we must return

The small fishing much the past week, its failure. Fish not taken, and provided it takes place the latter shore fishery about the large Boats, get fished.

We regret that the amount late to enable amount of intelligence and Smith's last were all that we had

It is Appointed DIED.—At May June, Captain William leaving a large circle in this place, to lament

SHIPPING

July 20.—Red Jack

20.—Sofia, I

19.—Marian

Arrived "B" From

CO

A cargo of money received Sold

If taken from WIL July 15th 18

Hamb

JUST CHEA

June 23, 1857

THE NE

ASSO

CAPITA

WILL deal Payments Shares to any Par of their Manager coveries for INDICA Discovery of any eis.

The Discoverer on examination a worthy of attention in his rights on application shall ment for any Lic any's account.

OFFICE at the 2nd HENDERSON and, to whom p last Letters, &c.