

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

From Willmer, June 5th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, JUNE, 4.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

MR. JOHN FITZGERALD called the attention of the House to the recent riots in Belfast, and to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it is the intention of the Government to propose any measure for the better preservation of the peace and protection of property in that borough. He perceived a Constabulary Bill on the notice proposed by the Government, but something more was required to put an end to the occurrence of such disgraceful scenes, especially if they remembered the violence which had been perpetrated at Belfast last year.—Lord NAAS said that every precaution had been taken by the Government to suppress these disturbances as soon as intelligence was received of them. He thought that the present law was sufficient to suppress these disturbances if it were properly put in force. These disturbances, he believed, from recent information, would cease very shortly. The town was no longer in the same state, and he had no apprehension that further riots would take place of the same serious character as those which took place last year. After some remarks from Colonel French the motion for adjournment was agreed to.

THE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

MR. GLADSTONE gave notice that when the Indian Resolutions were brought forward he should move, as an amendment to the third resolution, that the present court of directors should be constituted into a council, under a minister of state, till the end of next session; the council to be endowed with the same powers as those now possessed by the commission for the affairs of India.

SALE AND TRANSFER OF LANDS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill, Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. He entered at great length into the history of the Encumbered Estates Court, and into the details of this measure, by which its provisions were extended, to show that his proposition was necessary.—The Solicitor General opposed the proposition. It would cause considerable delay and perhaps throw over the bill for the present session.—Sir R. Bethell supported the motion of Mr. Fitzgerald. Lord J. Russell did not see the necessity for a select committee and therefore supported the motion for the committee of the bill.—Mr. Malins advocated going into committee forthwith. After some discussion, Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald withdrew his motion, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, *pro forma*, and immediately resumed.

The House then went into Committee on Supply, when the votes on the Civil Service estimates were continued.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

The Late Brigadier Adrian Hope.—Brigadier General of the Hon. Adrian Hope C. B., of the 93rd Highlanders, whose death is reported by telegraphic despatch, was one of the most gallant, able and popular of the young officers whom the warfare in the Crimea and in India has brought into prominence. He was the youngest brother of the late Earl of Hopetoun, and uncle to the present peer; he was born in 1821, and entered the army as second lieutenant, 90th Rifles, in 1838. With the second battalion of that regiment he served as captain through the Kafir campaign of 1851-52-53, and received the brevet rank of major for his services. On the formation of the army of the Eastean expedition in 1854, Major Hope was appointed brigade major to the Highland Brigade, then commanded by Sir Colin Campbell, and in that capacity served at the Alma and the other operations up to the month of April, 1855, when his promotion to a regimental majority in the 60th compelled him to relinquish his staff appointment, but in a few months afterwards he rejoined the army in the field as second lieutenant-colonel of the 93rd, and served all the return of the army from the Crimea. On the 93rd being ordered to China he was reappointed to the regiment, and with it sailed to its destination in India, where he was almost immediately placed in command of a brigade, consisting of the 53rd, 93rd, and a corps of Punjab Rifles, which he led to the relief of Lucknow and the subsequent readvance to that place in a manner, that gained him the warmest approval of his chief. Colonel Hope's death was caused by a shot from a Sepoy who fired at him from a distance of about 20 yards as he was out reconnoitring.

Chinies Atrocities.—It is now about a week since that two maimed and mutilated wretches crawled into our lines. They were coolies in our pay, but having wandered away from our camp had been seized by the mandarins in the very city of Canton, within sight of our sentries, and almost within call of the yamun where our commissioners were sitting adjudicating laws. They were conveyed away to the city gaol, and there cruelly tortured, wedges having been driv-

en into the bones of both legs, crushing the ankles. By some means or other these poor wretches were permitted to escape, when they crawled, as well as they were able, to those they knew would protect them, and through the medium of an interpreter made known the atrocities that had been committed. From statements thus made the city gaol and another gaol in the distant western suburb were visited, where several more of these, our own coolies, were discovered, all more or less subjected to torture. The gauboot that came down last evening brought word that six more of these coolies had presented themselves within our lines on the previous evening, with their legs frightfully mutilated.—*Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

Political Parties in France.—Dr Bernard has been lecturing at Greenwich on the present state of political parties in France. In the course of his address he stated that the famous letter of Mazzini and the eloquent speech of Mr. Edwin James in his (Dr. Bernard's) defence had, by the subscriptions of the working classes of France, been translated and printed, and were now, in surveillance of the French police, circulated in every town of France, and were producing their results. The establishment of a Republican Government in France was the only guarantee of a lasting alliance between the English and French nations; and although prior to recent events there had been a want of cohesion between the different exiles in England, at the present moment the exiles of Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland, and France were agreed that the only way to restore to the people of Europe that liberty of which tyranny and despotism had deprived them was to attack and overthrow it in its centre. That centre was Paris, and to Paris would all their exertion in future be concentrated and directed.

EXTRAORDINARY WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.—France is undoubtedly arming on a great scale, with a method, a system, and a deliberation formidable to all her neighbours. Her army, already large, is undergoing considerable increase. She is just on the point of completing a railway which connects all her military stations with the fortifications of Cherbourg—a fort constructed at enormous pains, and at a vast expense, and possessing every facility that skill can devise for the simultaneous embarkation of very large bodies of troops. France is besides busily engaged in the construction of great steam fleets, armed and propelled on the very best and newest principles at present developed by the art of man. She is gathering up her colossal strength, and would appear to be on the eve of some vast enterprise, in the prosecution of which that strength is to be put forth to the utmost. It is in vain that we seek for anything in the present condition of France which can account for the remarkable proceedings to which we most unwillingly allude. We cannot believe for a moment that the enormous preparations which France is making are intended for defensive warfare. If we grant that the army is increased for the purpose of insuring domestic tranquility, what grounds have we to account for the corresponding and contemporaneous augmentation of her fleet. If France is determined to arm we must be content to be at her mercy, or arm also. She forces us, most unwillingly, to undergo the expense of a channel fleet. It is impossible that two powerful and neighbouring nations can, at the same time, be arming against each other and united in close alliance and cordial friendship.—*Times.*

(From the Public Ledger, June 29th.)

IN our last issue we stated that our fishermen in George's Bay had been driven therefrom by the French, and that the information came to us upon good authority. We commented upon this circumstance as bearing upon the interest of our trade, and hence laid the charge of the evil upon the backs of those most deserving it. Notwithstanding the contradiction of the *Newfoundlander* of yesterday we yet adhere to our own version, believing it to be thoroughly correct.

The Editor of the *Newfoundlander* knows full well that our statement is true—he knows full well that our fishermen were driven from the Bay—that they were forced to take up their nets, and would not be allowed to catch a single herring—and they were defied to catch a solitary fish therein. We say he knows all this to be true—too true, and yet with the fact fully known, he dares a denial. Surely there is a reckless cruelty in this disposition which sooner or later must demand retribution, and altho for the present a mercenary propensity may be gratified at the expense of large interests, there can be nothing but shame and disgrace laid up for the future.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER.

Sir,—It is an old saying that calms produce stagnant water, that the latter generates pestilential atmosphere and its consequent disease, that a little wholesome ripple is therefore good to freshen and purify the air,—so is it in politics and in society generally.

The family compact has, of late, become so arrogant, and so confident in its powers that I should not be surprised, as its insanity matures, if it were to attempt, in its ardent desire to advocate French rights, to introduce a Bill to gag the Press, as done in France.

Your renewed observations with regard to the diabolical sequestration of the inalienable rights of the people of Newfoundland to the French of their fisheries, and also of the soil on part of the Island, attempted by the present Government, in agreeing to that infamous despatch of Governor Darling, No. 66, has hit the right mark; your lance has pierced deep, the criminal writhes under it, he dreads the consequences if repeated, and hence he sends forth, in the *Newfoundlander* of to-day, what he deems a "smasher." He threatens those like yourself who write—he snubs those who would speak, by reminding them of their inconsistency, their folly and weakness in signing Governor Darling's address—he adopts the old adage "the world is governed by humbug and he tries it up."

Now—seriously, what is the question at issue between the people and the Government—and by the Government, I wish it to be understood that I mean that domineering confederacy, the family compact? It is this:—

The Government, through the medium of its despatch, No. 66, transmitted by Governor Darling to England, proclaims to the Colonial Secretary that the French possess an exclusive right to that part of the coast commonly called the French Shore, and the French now are asserting that right to the ruin of the colonists residing there. The inhabitants of Newfoundland declare and maintain that the French possess no such right, but that they have by Treaty a right in common with the French to the fisheries, and special right to the shore.

Now, what these most deeply interested in the question desire to know is, whether the local Government purpose still to abet the principles contained in Governor Darling's despatch, No. 66, and thereby concede to the French their view of the case; or whether it be their intention to maintain the rights of the Colony, which rather than forfeit or have improperly wrested from them, the people at all hazards will as one man act together in sustaining it.

On behalf of the fishermen of the Colony, and on behalf of all who have an interest in it, I call on the organ of the Government (the *Newfoundlander*) to answer unequivocally these questions, let us understand distinctly what their intentions are.

Your obedient servant,
A FISHERMAN.

From the Express.

THE *Ledger* of yesterday refers to a rumour which has been current for some time, that the French authorities have interfered to prevent the people of St. George's Bay prosecuting the herring fishery this spring. Our contemporary states that he has good authority for asserting that the report is authentic. If it be so, we have only our late Governor and his patriotic Council to thank for it; and the supineness with which all parties (the chamber of Commerce of St. Johns excepted) have permitted the fallacious positions assumed in the celebrated Despatch, No. 66 to pass unchallenged. This Despatch, our readers will recollect, was volunteered by Governor Darling, in opposition to the views clearly and correctly set forth by Lord Palmerston, Colonial Secretary Crowdy, Attorney General Archibald, and more in detail by Governor Hamilton, and after its transmission to England was brought under the notice of the Executive Council of the Colony, when those vigilant guardians of the public interests tamely acquiesced in its conclusions, that, under treaty stipulations with France, we have virtually no fishery rights on what is called the French shore, extending from Cape Ray, round by the Western and Northern coast of the Island to Cape John. Will our obsequious placemen now, for we cannot call them a ministry responsible to the people of the country, will they now, that we have a Governor strongly imbued with British sentiments, in exchange for "an advocate of French claims in opposition to British rights," reconsider the matter join his Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman in urging on her Majesty's Government our claim as uniformly maintained down to the advent of Governor Darling, to a concurrent right of fishery on the French Shore? We doubt if they will, but Sir Alexander will remember that he holds Her Majesty's Commission, and that it is his duty to guard the interests of all Her Majesty's subjects, and to suffer no portion of her territories to be alienated to a foreign power, nor any rights to be filtered away. The concurrent right of fishery may appear to be a matter of minor importance now; but it is impossible to say what its value may be a quarter of a century hence.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1858.

THE subject of French exclusive right to our best fishing grounds, involves a question of

paramount and vital interest to the country. The letter of "a Fisherman" which we copy to-day sets the matter fairly before the public, and our Ministers will find it difficult to exonerate themselves from all complicity in the unfortunate transaction to which reference is specially made; indeed this act of British spoliation and Newfoundland wrong, is not attempted to be denied by their paid Journalist, who endeavours to parry the question by a feeble denial of the accuracy of reported consequences, and by considering certain commercial signatures affixed to a complimentary address to our late Governor, a full exoneration from all blame for every unwarrantable act committed by our government whilst that functionary was nominally at its head.

For the first time in our colonial history, an English Governor, by and with the advice of a Responsible Ministry, recommends to an Imperial Minister, the full transfer to a foreign power, of all that invaluable portion of our coast to which a joint occupancy only, was at one time most impudently conceded by treaty, and which for ages was thus occupied according to the fair interpretation of that treaty; so that by this act of our rulers, Newfoundland may henceforth and forever be deprived of that portion of their inheritance most valuable to them, and most coveted by England's potent belligerent or commercial rival: All this the government does not attempt to deny, and this our various expensive Delegations to England and to the Colonies were never directed to repudiate, all that they were instructed by a ministry coerced by public demonstrations, to protest against, was the contemplated exchange of valuable rights exclusively British, for some less valuable held conjointly by French and English. How such an unreasonable proposition came to be entertained by the home government, is a mystery which our Premier and his Cabinet can alone elucidate; but, waiving this point, the imperative duty remains to be performed, and however disagreeable to our ministers to retract a recommendation which they sanctioned and attempted to sustain—still, if they would retain even the dubious support upon which they depend, they must publicly and earnestly protest against that strained interpretation of old treaties, the result of which is calculated to strengthen the hands of those who may be our enemies to-morrow,—to lessen the market price of our staple commodity—to ruin thousands of fishermen—and to impoverish the land.

THE prospects of the fishery in this vicinity are pretty fair without being remarkably prosperous, caplin abounds in our coves, and the farmers as usual are availing themselves of the opportunity to fertilize their land—our burnt district is gradually disappearing, and it is gratifying to observe the industry and perseverance with which the late fire sufferers are struggling against almost overwhelming difficulties.

We would again remind our readers that it is necessary to furnish us with particulars as to Marriages or Deaths in all cases where publication is desired.

Shipping Intelligence

ENTERED.

June 24.—Favourite, Smart, Sydney, 5 days.
Panton & Mumma

June 26.—Marie Primrose, Tremblay, Quebec 15 days.
Ridley & Sons.

29.—Mary, Riggs, Cadiz, 53 days.
Ridley & Sons.

CLEARED.

June 26.—Twenty Ninth of May, Henderson
St Johns N.B.
Ridley & Sons.

June 26.—Charles, Landry, Sydney.
Rutherford Brothers.

Wallace Free Stone Quarries.

THE undersigned being agent for the proprietors of the above quarries. Parties requiring Stone, for this Year's operations, are requested to forward their orders as soon as possible to.

GEO. F. BOWN,

St. John's.
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