

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

From Willmer & Smith, July 4

FRANCE.

Colonel Henry, one of Prince Jerome's aids-de-camp, and the Abbe Doussset, formerly a chaplain to the army in the East, have gone to Florence, to bring to France the body of Prince Jerome Napoleon, eldest son of Prince Jerome, who died at Wurtemberg in 1847, being at the time a captain in the King of Wurtemberg's guards. The Emperor has decided that the remains of his cousin shall repose in the Invalides.

The Emperor will, it is stated, stay rather more than a month at Plombieres, and immediately after his return to Paris will proceed with the Empress to visit the Queen at Osborne.

The authorities along the French frontiers have received strict instructions not to admit in future any foreigner into France who cannot prove that he has pecuniary means at his disposal and that he is certain of obtaining work.

Count de Morny arrived in Paris on the 27th. He will probably go at once to Plombieres to see the Emperor.

Letters received at Bordeaux state that by the new commercial treaty with Russia a considerable reduction is made in the duties on French wines.

The three Italians, recently arrested, will be tried by the Court of Assizes for conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor. A large quantity of weapons have been identified as belonging to them.

Prince Napoleon will leave, it is said, for England, on the 3rd or 5th instant. The Reine Hortense steam corvette has been placed at his disposal.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies in the Spanish Cortes has adopted the frontier treaty with France by 105 votes against 3.

MADRID, June 27.—The Mexican Envoy is about to withdraw to Paris to await instructions from his government. The Queen has received the congratulations of the Cortes on her interesting situation.

On the 24th ultimo the Spanish Ministers appeared in their places in uniform; and officially announced to both Houses that the Queen had entered into the fifth month of her pregnancy. The Prime Minister read a report to this effect, signed by the Queen's medical attendants.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 26.—The marriage of the King is fixed for the 16th of September, the anniversary of his accession, when he will attain his twentieth year. The bride, a granddaughter of the late King of Bavaria and sister of the Empress of Austria, was born in 1834.

DENMARK.

A Berlin letter of the 1st inst. says:—The Danish reply has at length arrived; it was delivered to the government yesterday. A rumour is current that Lord Palmerston insists on the dispute with Denmark being brought before a European congress, in order to arrive at the revision of the protocol of London relative to the order of succession to the throne of Denmark.

RUSSIA.

HAMBURG, June 27, 2-15 p.m.—The Emperor of Russia has this moment arrived at the Hotel de la Europe. He arrived this morning at eleven o'clock in Kiel, and leaves Hamburg to-morrow morning for Hanover.

MISCELLANY.

The King of the Belgians will visit her Majesty next week.

The Queen has appointed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge Ranger of Richmond Park.

A monument is about to be raised on Sheffield to the honour of the Crimean heroes who belonged to that town.

The Highland and Agricultural Society's show takes place this year in Glasgow, and will open early in August.

On the 28th the first act of the new parliament took effect, granting an annuity of £8,000 a year to the Princess Royal, to commence on her approaching marriage.

We regret to announce the death, at a very advanced age, from the effects of an accident, after leaving the house of her son, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, of Mrs Isabella Hedgeland.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, Mrs. Heatley has been committed on a charge of murdering her child with poison; the child was in a burial society, and she received 4 pounds after its death.

On Tuesday night, about half-past nine o'clock, a fire broke out at garraway's Coffee-house, London, but it was soon got under, and in the course of an hour thoroughly extinguished.

It is thought that the Emperor and Empress of the French, if they repair to Osborne, will proceed to Manchester Exhibition. There would not be any official reception in London on this occasion.

At the London Court of Common Council, on Saturday, it was determined to present Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the freedom of the city, enclosed in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas.

THE CIRCASSIANS AND RUSSIANS.—A Constantinople letter of the 18th ult. says:—"In a temporary lull of local news, I am fortunately able, on the authority of a private letter just received from one of the best sources of information at Trebizond, to communicate intelligence of yet another success of the Circassians over their indomitable enemy. A few days after their successful resistance to the Russian attack on the banks of the Chabacha—of which you are already informed—Mehemet Bey's Poles, in concert with a large body of Circassians, and under the immediate command of Sefer Pacha, followed up their success by a well-concerted attack on Abium, a strong Russian fortress near Soojak, north of Soukoum Kaleh. The garrison offered an obstinate resistance, and it was only after several hours hard fighting, and at a considerable loss, that the assailants carried the fort and made some 300 prisoners. At the date of my correspondent's latest intelligence from the coast, the Russians had suffered further defeats in their attempts to land troops at Gagra, where the Circassians and their Polish allies had taken up a strong position. A couple of days before the sailing of the last arrived Turkish craft at Trebizond from Abasia, Prince Gagarine, the commandant of Soukoum Kaleh, had started with a large force from the fortress to try the effect of another attack on a mountaineer's position. Thus far, therefore, the Kangaroo expedition appears to be bearing fruit in troublesome results to the Russians.

(From the Reporter.)

The most important part of any government is that which pays due regard to the public finances,—to their application and management; and misapplication, or fraud, or swindling in regard to these, begets, in the public mind a spirit of enquiry which no other public subject, perhaps, can rival in depth and intensity.

We deem it desirable now to recapitulate some of the matters which we gave last week touching these accounts, chiefly in order to correct some typographical errors. We showed the sums that had been expended in the two months of July and August in some of the Electoral districts of the Island, as set forth in these accounts by Dr. Shea, and also by the Ministry through their hired and paid servants. We give these sums now, in consecutive order together with the aums expended in those two months in the remaining Electoral districts. We give those sums in currency and in round numbers.

In the months of July and August of the last year (1855) the following sums were expended in the several Electoral districts of the Island, according to the statement of Dr. Shea, Stipendiary Commissioner of the Poor; which statements have been verified by Mr. James Tobin, Financial Secretary, and by Messrs. Prendergast and Hayward, two out of the three Auditors appointed by the House of Assembly, or rather by the Ministry, for the majority of the House of assembly are hired by the Ministry to work as they, the ministry direct.

In the Electoral District of St. John's the sum of . . . . . £1337 0s 0d  
In the Electoral District of Harbor Grace the sum of . . . . . £96 8 0—less than nothing!

(Rogues ought to remember that when they make one statement they should take care not to contradict it with another: for such contradiction is an incontrovertible evidence of fraud.)

In the Electoral District of Harbor Main the sum of . . . . . £12  
In the Electoral District of Carbonear the sum of . . . . . £16—less than nothing!

(Further incontrovertible evidence of fraud.)

In the Electoral district of Trinity the sum of £ 10  
do. Burin do. . . . . 12  
do. Bonavista do. . . . . 40  
do. Ferryland do. . . . . 70  
do. Placentia do. . . . . 440  
do. Tgate & Fogo . . . . . 45  
do. Brigus . . . . . nothing.

There appears a comical mixture of truth and falsehood in the two statements with respect to Brigus and Port-de-Grave. Port-de-Grave is the name of the Electoral district, and it includes within it the town of Brigus. But in the first statement it will be observed that Dr. Shea omits Port-de-Grave, and inserts Brigus, placing to its debit the sum of £89 0s 6d, while in the other statement he inserts, or our friend Luke inserts it for him, the name Port-de-Grave and not Brigus, placing to its debit the identical amount [nearly] which had been placed by

Dr. Shea to the debit of Brigus, namely, the sum of £77 0s 4d stg., or £83 17s 4d cy., that is, three shillings and two pence less than the other. Now, this may appear a trifling matter to the careless reader; but it is not so by any means; on the contrary, it is of very great importance as indicating the reckless spirit of fraudulent bookkeeping which characterises those accounts.

In the Electoral district of Fortune Bay the sum of—impossible to tell! In the first statement it will be seen that Dr. Shea debits Fortune Bay with the sum of £5 cy., as having been expended there from the first of September to the last of December; while in the other statement he represents this same district as having received nothing from the first of July to the last of December! And he declares that both the statements are "just and true!" according to the best of his "knowledge and belief!" And so he declares with respect to the other contradictions.

In the Electoral District of La Poile the sum of—£0 0s 3d. It will be seen that in the first statement Dr. Shea declares according to the best of his "knowledge and belief" that the sum of 8 0s 3d cy. was expended in La Poile from the first of September to the last of December while according to "this same kind of "knowledge and belief," he asserts in the second statement that the sum of 6 18s. 8d. stg. was expended there, from the first of July to the last of December that is exactly 8 0s. 0d. cy. leaving a balance of three pence in favour of the two months of July and August. Well now, this too may appear a trifling matter; but, taking all the contradictions, inconsistencies, absurdities, and the carelessness, incapacity and reckless disregard of truth, and of correctness, and of regularity which pervade these accounts,—taking all those things together, even this La Poile item is of importance as affording additional evidence of the abominable, disgraceful and most reprehensible manner in which the public monies and public accounts are managed.

The only remaining item now is that of 3 2s 3d set forth in the second statement under the name of Contingencies (Oh, ominous name!) Seeing that there is no such charge in the first statement, we are left to conclude that this sum was expended in the months of July and August,—of course, it is useless to enquire for what.

The gross amount expended in July and August is therefore, in round numbers, £2,000 cy. while the amount expended [as seen above] in the four months of September, October, November and December is 2916 6s 10d., making a difference between the respective expenditures of the two months and the four months of only some £900. Now, suppose there was no other feature suggestive of suspicion through out the accounts, we ask any rational man conversant with the nature of the habits and employments of the people of this country, would not this single exposition of figures excite a well grounded doubt that that was not right. We have already said that the two months of July and August were not months when poverty stalked throughout this Country—quite the reverse: how then was it that there was nearly as much money expended in those two months of last year (if we are to believe Dr. Shea and the Ministry) as in the four remaining months of the year, in the relief of the poor, under the heads of casual and permanent poor. And here we may as well remind our readers that this fifteen thousand pounds was not the whole amount expended for the relief of the poor in the year under consideration [1855]; no, it is only that portion of it embraced under the heads we have just mentioned, viz., casual and permanent poor. There were thousands of pounds besides expended for the Poor in other ways, such as for Lunatic paupers, for able bodied paupers employed on roads, and so on; so that the "fifteen thousand Pounds" was but one branch of the pauper money. And we see how it was managed. We have something more to say about this matter, and we shall take our own good time to say it,—of course. We must hunt out every lurking scoundrelism that is coiled within it.

OCTOBER 11th, 1856.

(To the Editor of The Reporter.)

Dear Sir,—In the Almanac for 1857 published by Mr. Joseph Woods, page 34. is the following.

"POOR COMMISSIONERS

Joseph Shea, M.D. Esq. Honrables Philip F. Little, John Kent, Thomas Glen, James Tobin, James J. Rogerson"; but by what authority I'm unadvised: and if it is a fact, in justice to the public, these Commissioners should be called upon by His Excellency the Governor, in accordance with the Royal Instructions, No 33, to produce authenticated details for the sum of £3239 6s. paid by warrant in relief of the Poor from the first July to the 31st December 1855, or to refund, and pay back into the Treasury the amount of the balance that cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

Yours, truly,  
VERITAS.

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29 1857  
DIRECT STEAM.

We are happy to learn by letter by the *Circassian*, that the Secretary for the Colonies has determined with our Delegates to recommend that 3000 pounds a-year be granted to aid this colony in securing Direct Steam Communication—to be increased, if necessary, for the expiration of the Cunard contract, which will continue till 1862. This, at all events, is excellent progress made in the great work of steam, and made too after much and difficult negotiations on the part of the Delegates.

ALTHO the above paragraph has already been sufficiently paraded before the public, we deem it necessary to follow the ministerial leader, and further to outstrip our contemporaries by hazard ing a few remarks upon the subject.

Strange as it may appear to some persons, the first consideration which presented itself to our mind upon reading the above, was, that of the French Convention, a question still in abeyance—still threatening this Country.—The Newfoundland Minister (whose absence from London was so feelingly deplored by the Imperial, on that important occasion) immediately after disengaging himself from his Co-delegates, (appointed by the Assembly and by the Country), without any such appointment or authority on his part and only in company with one political supporter, proceeds on a tour to the continent calling at London on his way, and privately arranging for the receipt of Three Thousand Pounds, stg. per annum, for the benefit of,—A Company.

There is in point of fact, about the whole proceeding that which is rather calculated to excite than to allay suspicion. It is to say the least unusual for the Imperial Government to grant annual subsidies to colonies after the connecting link has become attenuated by the establishment of Responsible principles in their various governments; Direct Steam communication, and the French convention; can there be any thing like a connecting influence between these two subjects? may the money be regarded as an instalment of advantages to be purchased by a sacrifice of the right of our fishermen, to French diplomacy? who can answer—Still as in duty bound we must be grateful for this special mark of favor from the Imperial Government, and so soon too after certain oratorical displays in our Council, which were characterised by the London papers as half rebellious, and half 'abject or pathetic,' we forget which; We only hope the amount will be found sufficient for the object contemplated: Cyrus W. Field Esq. Vice President of the New York Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, publicly stated two years since that 3000 would be the amount expected from Newfoundland as sufficient for the purpose adverted to, will the Imperial 3000 pounds relieve this Colony from all further demands in this particular? We have been startled by a rumour, that some 7000 or 10,000 pounds was in contemplation to be appropriated by our Legislature out of the Colonial chest for the purpose; this must have been a calamity; we would not have the advantages of direct Steam Communication, undervalued, but if to the 3000 Pounds Imperial 10,000 or even 7000 Colonial is to be added—if such an amount is to be wrung by additional taxation, from the people,—then we boldly assert, that the Country cannot afford it, and that other improvements of a purely local and domestic character, should establish a preliminary proof of the efficiency and patriotism of our local Legislature; under any circumstances the advantages to this country would be more obviously decisive—more permanently secured in every point of view; if the above amount had been granted by the Home Government as a salary to the Representative of Royalty in this Country, thus rendering our Governors independent of the caprice of party, and relieving them from the necessity of having the amount of stipend annually despatched upon and carved out by such men as now constitute the Legislature of Newfoundland.

But the master politician is too wily to recommend such a course, whilst the advantages of a different procedure, stand forth as the result of recent experience.

We were happy to meet with Mr. Gisborne yesterday, who, calling in here from his exploring expedition, reports the discovery of a lead mine near Holyrood; and states that the produce of the mine previously discovered at Turk's Head, has, during the past fortnight, considerably exceeded the amount of expenses during that time. Mr. Gisborne by his intrepidity and perseverance, has already laid the Country under lasting obligations to him; and we trust he will long enjoy the gratitude and honour to which he is so justly entitled.

It is Appointed unto all once to die.  
DIED—Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Frances Ssanna, only daughter of Capt Reed Pattle, aged 7 years and 6 months.

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