

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

From Wilmer & Smith, June 20, 1857

PRUSSIA.
BERLIN, June 14.—The *New Gazette* of Prussia pretends that the treaty of Neufchatel sanctions revolutionary injustice, and is an acknowledgment that the pre-existing arrangements are fictitious, without international assent.

The ministerial *Zeit* of Berlin publishes an article to exhibit the Neufchatel settlement in the most favourable light to the Prussian public. The writer of the article expresses regret at the separation of Neufchatel from Prussia, but finds comfort in thought that the treaty just concluded is "an expiation of an act of revolutionary wantonness." It has moreover the advantage of giving peace to the consciences of the Swiss royalists, and assures to the former subjects of the King an heritage of conservative guarantees and protective institutions. Although no stipulation to that effect is contained in the treaty, the sovereigns of Prussia, it is added, will continue to hear the title "Prince of Neufchatel and Valengin," in virtue of a resolution of the King, which does not need the consent of any European power.

AUSTRIA.
The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writing on the 13th instant says:—"It is related that in future two-thirds of the government employes in Hungary are to be natives of that country, but it is by no means certain that such an ordinance could be put into execution, as the Magyars are sulky, and absolutely refuse to take office under the minister of the interior. Another rumour is, that all the public courts are in future to take cognisance of documents drawn up in the Hungarian language. The Emperor has created ten foundations for Hungarians in the Theresian Academy, at Vienna, and each of the pupils will receive a stipend of 400 florins. The institution in question was established for the exclusive advantage of the children of the nobility, but his majesty has made an exception in favour of the Hungarians, and the ten stipendiaries may be of plebeian origin. Ten foundations, with a stipend of 200 florins attached to each, have also been made for the daughters of military men and employes in the so called Halter Institution, at Pesth."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.
The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes "Some private intelligence has reached me which induces me to believe that the question of the Danubian Principalities is likely to be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. The British Government not long since proposed to France that the two Principalities should be placed on the same footing in matters of administration and that a commercial and customs union should be established between them. It was further suggested that if it should appear advisable to the Powers, such arrangements might be made that each of the Principalities should, in case of need, furnish an armed contingent for the defence of the frontiers. It is probable that something was also said about a common occupation of any fortresses or fortifications which might be constructed, but my informant was either unable or unwilling to give me any further insight into what had passed between the two governments. The plan met with the approbation of the Emperor of the French, who was probably glad to get out of the *cul de sac* into which he had been led by Count Walewski, and it will now be the business of Baron de Bourqueney and Sir Hamilton Seymour, to persuade the Austrian government to agree to it. It said that M. de Thouvenel and Lord Redcliffe have received instructions strongly to recommend the Porte to give its sanction to the project."

PERSIA.
Intelligence from Teheren of the 28th April states that the Shah has the intention of sending one of his elder sons, Muzaffar Eddin, on a visit to France, England, Austria, and Russia. It was expected that this young prince, who is described as possessing great intelligence, would leave Teheren with his suit towards the end of July.

PORTUGAL.
The King of Portugal has communicated to the Cortes, through the President of the Council, his intention shortly to contract a matrimonial alliance. It is believed that Maria Sophia the second daughter of the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, is to be his Majesty's bride. She is about sixteen years of age.

SPAIN.
Notwithstanding that the weather has been and continues favourable to the crops, wheat maintains its high price in Madrid, and ranges from 86 to 100 reals the fanega on the last market day. In some of the market of the provinces of Castile the stock is so small that there are scarcely any transactions, and those that do occur are at exorbitant prices, say, in some markets, 80 reals for wheat and 60 reals for barley, or upward of £4 and £3 the quarter. A newspaper to-day gives a bad account of the vineyards of Xeres, in which the oidium is said to have spread greatly.

FRANCE

Orders have been given to keep ready for sea the six screw ships-of-the-line built within the last two years.

The departure of the Emperor for Plombieres, according to the *Nord* of Brussels, is fixed for the 28th. The same journal states that on his Majesty's return he will visit Queen Victoria, at Osborne. The French papers however, consider it very doubtful, whether the Emperor will visit England this year.

The *Patrie* states that a telegraphic despatch has been received announcing that the treaty of commerce between France and Russia was signed on the 15th, at St. Petersburg. A superior officer of customs has been despatched to St. Petersburg to arrange with the Russian customs several points relating to the application of the new customs tariff, which is to be published after the promulgation of the treaty of commerce between France and Russia.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* of the 14th contains a report of the Ministers address to the King, in which it is stated that it is prudent to give way to public opinion although it may not be in accordance with strict justice. This declaration is followed by a proclamation, which orders the session to be closed as well as the adjournment of the law on Charity.

The Brussels *Moniteur* announces that an order has been issued for the disbanding of the militiamen called to arms during the late events.

The *Emancipation Belge* states that the Turkish officers on missions in the principle towns in Belgium (those at Liege are particularly instanced) have been suddenly recalled. This event coupled with the rumours touching the attitude of the Belgian minister at Constantinople, would seem to indicate a certain tension in the international relations of the two countries.

IRELAND.

DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN IRELAND.—In several southern counties of Ireland agricultural operations are greatly impeded by a scarcity of hands. The demand for labour will increase from the present time forward, and possibly prevent, to a great degree, that influx of Irish agriculturists into Lancashire and Yorkshire which has taken place every harvest for a generation.

The estates of James Sadlier, situated in the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick, are advertised for sale on Tuesday, the 7th of July next. The property is offered in three lots, the gross net rental of which is estimated at £1282 per annum. In the present flourishing state of the Irish land market, 22 years rate of purchase being the average for well-circumstanced estates, a handsome sum ought to be realised.

ARTERIAL DRAINAGE IN IRELAND.—The grand total amount of expenditure on arterial drainage in Ireland, up to the date of the final award, is £926,106, including the sum of £123,170, the amount of awards made final between the 31st of December last and the date of the return. The total amount charged under the final awards to proprietors, owners, and counties, is £565,680. This and other particulars are embodied in a return moved for by Lord Duncan, M.P.

LECTURES ON THE WAR.—Mr. W. H. Russell, the historian of the late war, made his *debut* as a lecturer in his native city (Dublin) on Tuesday evening. The Theatre Royal was the scene of his new triumph, and one of the most brilliant audiences ever congregated in that building was, perhaps, the most marked compliment that could be paid to the gentleman who has added another bright name to the list of Irishmen who have won lasting renown in the field of literature.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN HEDLEY VICARS.—Mr. W. T. Hale, the sculptor, has just completed a monumental military tablet, to be erected in Beckenham Church, to the memory of one whose name has become a household word in every English home, the late Captain Vicars of the 27th Regiment. The Christian character in combination with the soldierly bravery of this Colonel Huntingdon of our days, have become known to all through his *Memorials*, of which we believe, not less than 150,000 copies have been sold; his name and fame needed, therefore, little from "storied urn or monumental bust" to keep them living in the hearts of his countrymen. The design of the monument exhibits a nice feeling of art. The soldier's sword hangs in its scabbard against the wall of his last home, suspended from an elaborate swordknot, which affords thus a ready ribbon for the motto of his regiment. From the handle of his sword also depends a scroll, which thus gracefully adapted is in reality, the monumental tablet on which are written the name and description of Hedley Vicars, with an inscription in such language of scriptural piety, faith, and resignation to the will of the Almighty, and hope in the love and mercy of his Saviour, as the pious hero himself would have desired should be placed on his tablet of remembrance.—*Shelmsford Chronicle*.

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Her Majesty's steam-ship *Cyclops*, one of the vessels employed in carrying out submarine telegraphic communications with America, is at present off Valentia taking soundings along the shore portion of the line, preparatory to laying down the cable. The Magnetic Telegraph Company intend laying down a set of wires from Valentia to Killarney, from whence additional wires will be extended along the present route to Lofodon, in order to facilitate the transmission of intelligence between the two continents. A set of distinct wires will be laid down from Valentia via Killarney to Donaghadee, following the route of the present wires, across the channel to Portpatrick, and thence to London.

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HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1857

WE wish it were possible to edit a political paper to the satisfaction of all parties, but this under present circumstances cannot be done; there are two parties to be pleased—The members of the government with their supporters (direct and indirect,) and the remainder of the community: we ourselves are of the latter class, and openly avow our hostility to the said government, our reasons are already before the public, we challenge refutation; and despite our private slanderers.

From a late number of the *St. John's Times* we extract the following:—"We think his Excellency would be utterly astonished were he informed that during the last session of the legislature £7,250—(seven thousand two hundred and fifty pounds!)—were voted for the relief of the "permanent and casual paupers in St. John's" alone."

Now admitting for the sake of argument, that above sum of £7,250 sterling, was indispensably necessary for, and strictly applied to, the purposes set forth; the outports have still ground for complaint, inasmuch as nothing approaching to the same amount was allowed the suffering poor, even in the various submissive districts, nominally represented by staunch supporters of the ministry; surely it would not be unreasonable to expect that one half that amount for an equal number of persons, should have been afforded; but if we are correctly informed, during the same period a few hundreds only were applied to the relief of the poor, out of the whole population of this Bay—nearly double that of the St. John's district.—Hear this independent supporters of a responsible ministry! Such is their scale of equal rights,—their system of paternal government, and liberal legislation. But, "Oh, breathe not their names," warble some of our friendly neighbours,—enemies are more easily made than friends,—and so the man who fearlessly performs his duty to his country, by advocating the cause of the poor, will most assuredly be put down; but we are reminded of certain discrepancies in the poor accounts of 1855, plainly and ably exposed in a periodical, since most mysteriously suppressed. We shall however take the liberty of referring to our file occasionally, by way of a refresher, and we hope to be pardoned for the practical use which remains to be made of the silenced, but still eloquent REPORTER.

The following are our first Extracts:—
Swear to it whatever it is!
"Seeing that the ministry and their hiring men of all work are silent upon the Poor Accounts, nothing remains for us and for the public but the simple inevitable conclusion that public plunder is regarded by the government as a matter of course. There is no attempt to obscure the fact that the poor money has been plundered; no attempt to disguise the shameful and criminal misappropriation of the public funds. All this is left to be regarded by the public as part and parcel of the scheme upon which the present ministry is founded, and by which it is kept from falling asunder. Well! if the people of this country are so indifferent to public mis-management; if they are so regardless of the mode in which the government is conducted; if they take no concern in the thing one way or another; why then we don't know but the ministry are in a certain measure justified in despising them, and fleeing them, and flinging puddle upon them, just as they think proper. We know the ministry individually look upon the thing called public opinion in this country as a mere sham, a thing well enough to talk about at an election for the sake of a hubbub, but to be wholly despised as a guide to public action. Big talk is enough for the people; they like it; and it is a thing exceedingly cheap and plenty, why they may rest assured that any kind of a ministry at all, any dozen men that may be picked up in the country at hap-hazard, will be able to supply them with abundance of the commodity. Chat is the cheapest and most plentiful thing going."

Well, as the ministry say that the people want nothing but chat, there can be no doubt that all is right with us, and the Country most unexceptionably governed. What then can be the use of talking of the poor money or any other money? the people don't care a fig about it; and as for the ministry they despise the glittering trash. They admit it is useful, notwithstanding; that is, the Ministry admit this.

Mr. Little the patriot! says that he never could keep the government two hours together only for money; and that the poor money was the mainstay in this respect. He admits, like a candid, and truth loving man as he is, that there is not one man in the house of Assembly who would vote for him without being PAID for it, except that old fashioned member for Harbor Main, Mr. Talbot, who is fool enough to be under the impression that a man ought to be HONEST in politics as in everything else. But such a man is not to be depended on in these days of advanced enlightenment, when the old thread-bare theory of HONESTY is discarded as apocryphal, and a sure mark of ignorance.

Here are the two Accounts,—which we have already given separately, but now together for the greater edification of our readers,—submitted by Dr. Shea to the House of Assembly, passed, and sanctioned, and indeed englobed by Mr. James Toben, signed, sealed, and delivered by Mr. Pendergast, assented to in bashful silence by Mr. John Hayward, and protested and exclaimed against by Mr. Peter Winsler. The one is a statement of the poor money expended throughout the Island during the four last months of the year 1855, namely from the 1st September to the last December; the other a similar statement for the six last months of the same year, the one the same as the other with the addition of two months preceding September, namely, July and August, two remarkable months in the year, as not being open to the allegation of poverty. Now we beg of our readers to compare these two accounts carefully, and see what they cannot fail to see, namely, how honest they are. Our own remarks we reserve for next week.

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
Caribouear 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	2916	6 10

(Signed) J. Shea,
Commissioner of Poor.

Furnished by Mr. Pendergast, 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.

Nov. 12.—To Joseph Shea's quarter's salary

To Dec. 31st.—Permanent Poor

St John's	933	14 8
" Casual do do	911	17 0
" Poor in Sheds do	148	12 9
" Sufferers by fire do	192	16 8
" Old Liabilities do	400	18 9
" Employ't of poor do do Fogo	114	10 6
" do do Fogo	35	0 0
" do do Ferryland	40	0 0
" Casual Poor H.Gr.	0	2 7
" do Hr. Main	19	6 4
" do P't-de-Grave	77	0 6
" do Caribouear	187	5 9
" do Bay de-Verds	31	3 1
" do Trinity	168	1 4
" do Bonavista	120	16 11
" do Fogo	122	19 1
" do Ferryland	63	6 11
" do Pl. & St.Mary's	529	9 3
" do Burin	74	4 8
" do La Poile	8	18 8
" do Contingencies	3	2 3
Balance	14,439	14 1
Dec. 31st	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 interlarding 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.

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