

NEWS LETTER.

From the London Correspondent of the Newfoundland Gazette.

LONDON, 2nd Dec., 1858.

The English press has spoken out manfully on the subject of M. de Montalambert's trial; and by this time Louis Napoleon has heard an unanimous verdict of condemnation. Though the post offices have been ransacked for newspapers from England, these have certainly not been excluded from the Cabinet of the Emperor. Not a single journal in the United Kingdom has a word to say in favour of the greatest crime which imperial power has yet perpetrated on the intelligence of France, and the case has been discussed and decided on its merits alone. As France has no voice of her own, our journals in discussing this question are simply speaking in behalf of her gagged and degraded press; and in condemning the prosecution of M. de Montalambert, they are claiming for their neighbours that liberty which we ourselves possess, and of which they are shamefully defrauded. The offence of M. de Montalambert is that he has displayed to the world's disgust the dead and stinking carcase of French politics by contrast with the vitality of political life in England; and how he succeeded we know full well. There are two lessons to be learnt from this case. The first is, that in France it is highly criminal to ask for freedom, and the second, that the Emperor is sensible of and trembles at the dangers which surround him. For seven years he has wielded the destinies of France uncontrolled; yet, after an apprenticeship to government, he admits that he can trust to nothing but bayonets. He shrinks from publicity, and dreads the gaze of his subjects. Though defended by 400,000 bayonets, the instincts and habits of the conspirator cling to him in spite of himself. While he scourges, he sculks; when he tyrannizes most, he trembles most. But this cannot last forever.

LONDON, 10th., 1858.

The Emperor of the French seems, with all his success, an unfortunate man. He prosecuted the Count de Montalambert, and convicted him: he pardons the Count and finds his pardon contemptuously rejected. The case is a curious one as it now stands. The Emperor is defied in the very act of exercising the prerogative sovereignty. The Count insists that no government in France has the right to remit a penalty which is not definitive, and he contends that his punishment is not definitive, in as much as the time allowed by law for his appeal against the recent decision had not expired. Therefore he will not accept the proffered pardon. The position appears a sound one, but I greatly doubt whether there will be found a single judge in France bold enough to declare that the Emperor had not the power to step in at any stage of the prosecution. Of course if judgement was against the Count, and the Emperor persists in forcing on him an unsought, nay, a flatly refused pardon, he has nothing to do but submit. At the first blush, M. de Montalambert's refusal savours greatly of martyrdom; but his friends argue in this way—he conviction until legally annulled, places the Count in the category of those culprits over whom, by the law of last January, the imperial government has discretionary powers of imprisonment, "in terno," or deportation. He may be a pardoned convict but he is a convict nevertheless. Unless he can obtain the legal reversal of the sentence pronounced against him by the Court of Correctional Police, he can henceforth only live in France on sufferance of the Executive. We see no hope of a legal reversal of the sentence, and Count Montalambert's friends must be sanguine, indeed, if they imagine that the imperial prosecution will stop short in any thing that will interfere between his will and its execution. Louis Napoleon would sooner extinguish the entire judicial bench than let a single impeachment of his prerogative be enunciated therefrom; and, for this reason I do not suppose that any future proceedings in this case will alter the relationship in which each party stands to the other. Of the two, the Emperor's situation is the less enviable. The meaning of the pardon is unmistakable; but, the moral weakness thereby disclosed is increased by

the fact that his "clemency" is rejected in the face of France.

"Apropos" of Continental tyranny, I see it stated in the Daily News that in the "Hospital" for political prisoners at Naples, on removing the coverlid of the sick, the poor wretches are discovered to be chained to the wall. The name of a political prisoner is given, who was fast sinking under a consumption, and he yet wore chains in his bed. It is to be hoped that King Bomba's day of reckoning is not far distant, Mr. Gladstone, his Majesty's old enemy, has arrived in Corfu, and addressed the Senate in Italian, asking its co-operation. An appropriate answer has been returned and all goes on smoothly "at present."

The rule of Queen Victoria over India, in the place of the Company, was proclaimed at Bombay on the 1st of November, and the natives, headed by Sir Jamset-ee Jeejeebhoy, have presented a congratulatory address to her Majesty. Major General Sir J. Inglis, one of the heroes of Lucknow, has sailed for India, after being feted at Southampton.

The hostile feeling that exists between France and Austria exhibits itself in many petty ways. Collision between the French and Austrian troops in the Papal States have been, with some difficulty avoided. The French press has been permitted to encourage the rumour of there being a prospect of war between Austria and Sardeinia. And in Milan, the people have ceased to consume cigars in order financially to embarrass the government, which obtains a great income from the tobacco monopoly. These facts taken together indicate a very uneasy feeling, and Victor Emmanuel's observation the other day to his staff that Italy might smell powder in the Spring seems likely to be verified.

IRELAND.

A Cork paper in noticing the recent apprehension of members of the Phoenix club, amounting altogether to 60 persons, says that "treason was carried much further than any one not engaged in it suspected." It seems there have been nightly and daily drillings, pikes have been manufactured arms have been landed from America, and the use of them has been taught. The very day after the arrest, however, a party of about 60 men were observed in a field near Durrus. As a person approached in his gig they lay down, but when he had passed, and was supposed not to be observing them, they resumed the attitude of drill which they had been frightened, and went on with their manoeuvres. A rumour prevails that it is the intention of the Government to issue a special commission for the immediate trial of the suspected parties.

The "Belfast Mercury," in speaking of the Phoenix Club says—"There is little doubt that the new organisation is entirely seditious, and up out of the dregs of young Irelandism. It is perfectly ridiculous to attach any importance to the secret and criminal association of such elements. To endeavour to magnify the incoherent schemes of a few madmen into a formidable conspiracy is a rank absurdity. The club was preparing to receive with open arms the regiment of American militia which we lately heard so much about as coming to Ireland to see once more their native land. This was the ostensible object for such an unprecedented visit from American militia; but coupling their avowed intention to come with the fact of an illegal society being established in Ireland to receive them, it is evident to us that they only wish to feel their way. Colonel Ryan was to command them, and their stay in Ireland was to be something about six weeks. During that time they were to encamp (that was the military word employed) in the south and in the north. Great things were no doubt expected from these Yankee invaders, who would have endeavored to spread as much disaffection and disloyalty as possible in the breasts of the ignorant people who would have flocked round them. In fact, there cannot be a doubt of the object of their intended visit, and the result now proves it. The British Government has very properly put a stop to their coming, and since they have been stopped, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation against illegal societies, and the recent arrests of the

members of the Phoenix Club have closely followed the proclamation."

THE CONCEPTION - BAY MAN.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1859.

The various subjects alluded to by our Correspondent TELL, have all in turn engaged our serious consideration, altho we did not deem it necessary to remark upon them, considering that they had been sufficiently ventilated by the St. John's press; and, moreover, being engaged in endeavouring to impress some portion of Independence upon the good people of this district, with regard to their own particular duty in public matters.

The fact of the Legislative Council being nothing more than a packed body, is generally understood by the Country; they being in reality but a reflex of the packed majority of the Assembly: This state of things may appear a hardship to many, but it is indispensably necessary to the sustenance of the present tangle compact, and so long as Episcopalian representatives who are mean enough to sustain such principles are returned through the interest of other Episcopals equally mean, we cannot blame the minister who takes advantages of such puerility, perfidy, and moral degradation.

When under the old system our Roman Catholic fellow subjects were unfairly represented by only one member in the Council, we were among the first publicly to decry the gross injustice; little did we contemplate that the time would soon arrive when even greater injustice would be inflicted upon ourselves, by the very party for whom we urgently demanded equal rights.—But it is even so, nor would our situation be much improved if those nominal Church-men to whom we have alluded, were appointed members of the Council to-morrow.

With regard to the second subject alluded to by our correspondent, we cannot speak so positively; Editors on the spot where information can be best obtained, disagree. Mr. Tobin has "sown to the wind," he must expect to "reap the whirlwind"—If he was the author of the article attributed to him, which appeared in the "Globe," he could expect no mercy at the hands of his political co-religionists, if he was not, and it must borne in mind that he emphatically denied it to the Head of his Church, then has he just cause to complain, and his dismissal from office cannot be justified by any observations which in the heat of self-defence, he may have made towards those whom he believed to be disposed to do him wrong. The "Express" having brought home to him the charge of advising Governor Darling to the injurious course pursued relative to French claims, would be no justification for an oppressive act by Ministers who coincided in opinion with him, and sanctioned its stringent and sweeping application. If the Financial Secretary deserved punishment for such advice it certainly should not be inflicted by those who maintained similar views and lauded the Governor by whom they were first promulgated: Be this as it may Mr. Tobin's Financial doom is sealed, for the SHEAS are against him, and the politically multiform but generally discordant "Express" once more shines in and makes sweet music with the "Newfoundlander."

His Excellency's letter and Mr. Bennett's reply shall be reviewed in our next.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.
Sir,—Not a few of your readers have expressed their surprise at your silence

with regard to several important questions lately mooted in St. John's, such as the Non-representation of 40,000 Episcopals in the Council,—Mr. Tobin's mysterious affair, and the Political antagonism lately evinced by the Head of the Executive to C. F. Bennett Esq., upon the subject of French claims, and their recognition by our Ministry.

Upon such subjects as the above no Editor having the interests of the Country at heart should be silent, and you will do well to express your sentiments upon them with your usual candour and independence.

TELL.

DEAD.—On Monday last, Richard Hunt, aged 39 year. His funeral will take place on Thursday at half-past 3 o'clock.

NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS

MAILS

Will be made up at the General Post Office for the following places.—
Harbor Grace, Carbonar, and Brigus, every Monday, and Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock a.m.
Trinity, Bonavista, and King's Cove, every Thursdays at half-past nine o'clock, a.m.
Bay Bulls and, Ferryland, every alternate Wednesday at half-past nine o'clock a.m.
Trepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Little Placentia, Red Island, Harbor Buffte, Meraheen, Isle of Valen, St. Kyran's, Odein, Burin, Harbor Briton, Burgeo and La Poile, Monthly, commencing on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at half-past nine o'clock a.m.
Greenspond, Fogo, and Twillingate, every Thursday after the arrival of the Mail from Halifax.
W. L. SOLOMON,
Post Master General
Post Office Department,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
6th January, 1859.

COMMERCE

A DAY

of Six per year ending be payable City, on the usual

Jan. 6.

D.

RATE

in and out a-mile out wharf; or half-a mile 50 Tons From 50 to additional From 100 additional From 200 additional From 300 additional From 450 500 600 700 800 900

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