

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

fect good faith all the stipulations of the treaty of Paris. No project has been adopted by the imperial government for again raising the defensive works of the place, or refitting out a fleet. The vessels-of-war sunk in the roadstead, in the port, and in the bays, have not been got up. The only thing that has been done has been to endeavour to clear the entrance, so as to allow merchant vessels to pass in and out. The masts and rigging of the line-of-battle ships have been removed, but the hulls are so deeply embedded in the sand that it will be impossible to raise them. Divers who have gone down state that several of the hulls have entirely disappeared in the sand and mud.

News from St. Petersburg states that a rather large corps of Russian troops is concentrating near the frontier of Persia and Turkey, in order to make Russian influence prevail in the affairs of Persia and Afghanistan should assume a serious character.

A letter from Warsaw of the 9th, in the *Augsburg Gazette*, says:—"Nicolaieff has now a garrison of 8,000 men, which proves that it will retain its rank of a fortress of the first class. Kiev has a garrison of 6,000 men of the 2nd corps, whilst hitherto it had only the reserves. The garrison of this place, which consists of 12,000 men, has not been increased. Moscow, the old head-quarters of the 6th corps, has no longer importance as a military post; it is Kharkoff which now forms the head-quarters. It is in the Caucasus that Russia is taking up a really imposing position."

A slight modification of the law relating to the censorship of the press has just been made in Russia, allowing more latitude than has hitherto been conceded to historical discussions and criticisms of the policy of former Governments, provided that they are published in books of not less than twenty sheets, and always provided that the existing Government be not reflected upon.

Le Nord enlarges upon the sacrifices incurred by Russia in consenting to the closing of the Black Sea against her vessels of war, and seeks to show that she was only induced to assent by the understanding that Europe would preserve the sea perfectly neutral. "If Europe," says *Le Nord*, "pronounces the duty of causing the neutrality of the Black Sea to be respected, it ought, to be consistent, to relieve Russia of the engagement which she contracted to give up her naval power in those waters." *Le Nord* looks confidently to France for the enforcement of the Russian interpretation of the treaty.

THE GUNBOAT AFFAIR IN THE BLACK SEA.—In the *Presse d'Orient* of the 10th, we read:—"Since the restoration of peace Russia has stationed two gun-boats on the coast of Abasia and Mingrelia. These, in the course of their cruise, captured several barques laden with salt for different ports along the coast, and belonging to the coast of Trebizonde. In the eyes of Russia this traffic constitutes an act of smuggling. Complaints having been made by the merchants of Trebizonde, an English gun-boat, said to be the *Badger*, was sent into the waters frequented by the Russian cruisers. Not having fallen in with the Russian vessels, the English steamer attempted to go and look for them in the sea of Azoff itself.

At Yenikale the Russians made signals it would seem to the *Badger* for the purpose of interdicting her passage through the strait, and as she paid no attention to them, it is said, she was fired upon from the fort.

A sufficient demonstration having been made, the English steamer retired, to give a report of its mission to the commander of vessels cruising off the Isle of Serpents.

This news, transmitted to Constantinople has, it would appear, provoked the sudden departure of the Curacao, the entrance of which into the Black Sea we have already announced.

The Curacao, according to the rumors now circulated, will join the steam-frigate *Malacca*, and proceed with her to Odessa, Yenikale, or the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

NAPLES.

Letters from Naples of the 12th announce the publication of a decree authorising the construction of a railway between Naples and the Gulf of Tarento.

It is confidently stated that the Neapolitan Government has resolved to make Naples a free port. Naples was tranquil up to the date of the 12th, but business had slackened.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

We have intelligence from Corfu to the 6th. The Ionian Parliament has been prorogued by the Lord High Commissioner from the 1st to the 25th November. A resolution of the Senate has been published appointing assessors for the country districts—a measure much wanted. A grand military subscription had taken place on the 5th at the Government House, in commemoration of the battle of Inkermann.

SICILY.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent writes that official dispatches from Palermo state that the authorities were on the look out for French and English vessels, which the police declare might

contain war materials. Sicily is described as more excited than Naples.

NEUFCHATEL.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that all hope is not yet lost of an arrangement of the Neufchatel question. Negotiations are pending, and it is thought that now is the time to determine once for all the exact position of the canton, involved as it is in the question of the prisoners, and for the thorough sifting into the nature of the King of Prussia's rights.

THE BALTIC.

At Revel, on the 19th inst., the weather was moderate. Few ships left St. Petersburg on the 20th.

PERSIA.

Many Russian officers have recently gone into the service of the Shah of Persia. General Du Hamel, who was lately in the Danubian Principalities, is said to have been one of them, and it is stated that he has the command of the Persian army before Herat.

BLACK SEA.

The *New German Gazette*, of Berlin, learns from a good source that the English Government has officially notified to the Cabinets of Paris, Constantinople, and Vienna, that the English fleet now in the Black Sea will pass the winter at Sinope. No notification to that effect has been made to Russia, because the declaration of Lord Stratford de Redcliff to Baron de Boutenief, that the English fleet will remain in the Black Sea till Russia shall have completely executed the treaty of peace, is considered sufficient. A letter from Constantinople, in the *Paris Presse*, contains the following particulars relative to our cruisers and the Russian force on Serpents' Island:—

The English cruisers do not get out of sight of the Isle of Serpents. Two frigates and a small steamer are moored before the island, and a corvette is constantly passing to and fro between the island and Odessa. These measures are evidently taken in order to prevent the Russians from setting foot on the island. Meanwhile, the six Russians, one of whom is an officer and another a doctor, who find themselves "transported" on this rock, lead a very dull life. They have only some bad biscuits and bacon. Fortunately, the Turkish soldiers at the lighthouse keep up friendly relations with them, and generously give them of their meagre pittance. It was a Turkish officer who first gave them drinkable water. The English have taken the precaution to deposit a flag at the lighthouse, which is to be hoisted if the Russians show themselves near the island.

RUSSIA.

The *Independence Belge*, in its Paris correspondence, states that Russia demands the neutralisation of the Isle of Serpents, and the establishment there of a commission composed of representatives of the various powers; in return she will abandon her pretensions to Bolgrad. On the other hand, the *Nouvelle Gazette de Prusse* affirms that Russia is willing to announce her claim to the Isle of Serpents, but persists in retaining Bolgrad. From these contradictory statements we may perhaps infer that nothing positive is known on the subject.

The *Czas* of Cracow says that the Emperor Alexander II. has been recommended by his medical advisers to avoid exertion for some time, and that his Majesty will therefore not quit Russia this season. It is confirmed that the Grand Dukes, his brothers, are to join their august mother at Nice.

A cabinet council was held at the official residence of Lord Palmerston this afternoon.

Sir James Outram left Southampton on Thursday for Bombay, to take the command of British forces destined to operate against Persia.

Sir Alexander Bannerman is appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Mr. Smith, accountant-general of the war department is about to retire, and will be succeeded by Mr. Kirby, late chief examiner of the army accounts.

LORD ERNEST VANE TEMPEST.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, Sir F. Thesiger moved for a rule calling on Lord Ernest Vane Tempest to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for having, on the 31st of last month, assaulted Cornet Ames, at Brighton, by spitting in his face in the streets, and calling him a "low blackguard and a damned coward."

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FRAUDS.—Redpath and Kent were brought up to-day at the Clerkenwell police court. The former looked pale and haggard; Kent appeared confident. Evidence was given for the prosecution of four other cases of fraud, in addition to forgery of names in a fictitious transfer, the attesting witness being Kent. A letter was produced in Kent's writing to Redpath, saying he might depend on his (Kent's) keeping everything straight, and he would not leave the office. He was very much in want of £30, and he inquired whether he had not better sell some of his (Kent's) stock. A clerk stated that Redpath was very kind to clerks in the office, and gave them pecuniary assistance.—Upon the question of Kent's being

bailed, Mr. Giffard, for the prosecution, said charges would be brought against him involving immense amounts.—The magistrate said the question of Kent's bail ought to go before a judge at chambers, and both prisoners were remanded till Friday next.—It was ordered that Redpath's clothes, at his house in Chester-terrace, should be delivered to him.—A petition in bankruptcy has been presented against Redpath.

ANOTHER FRAUD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—At the Clerkenwell police court, on Thursday, William Snell, chief clerk in the accountant's office of the Great Northern Railway, was charged with embezzling £1000, the money of the company. He had appropriated to his own use one check for £500, drawn in favor of the Provincial Fund, on Thursday. When asked to make up his accounts he said he was a defaulter to the amount of £1000, and he was very sorry. The prisoner was remanded.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Notice is given that application will be made to Parliament next session for acts incorporating, respectively, the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company and the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Supposing these projects to be carried out, they will constitute two of the greatest enterprises of modern times. The former is to compose the intermediate link in the chain of telegraphic communication between London and India; whilst the latter company proposes to join the wires of the American telegraph with those of Europe. What would our forefathers have thought of a project for enabling messages to be almost instantaneously transmitted from New Orleans to Newfoundland, thence under the Atlantic Ocean, across Europe, under the Indian Ocean, and so across India to Calcutta? Yet it is quite within the bounds of possibility that within a few months this wonderful achievement may be consummated.—*Daily News.*

The *Court Circular* records the death of Charles Frederick William Emich, Prince of Leiningen. He was the eldest son of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, by her first marriage with Emich Charles Prince of Leiningen, and was consequently half brother to her Majesty the Queen. The Prince was born September 12, 1804, and succeeded his father in 1814. He held the rank of a lieutenant-general in the Bavarian service.

Accounts received in Berlin, and declared to be worthy of credit announce as certain the abdication of the King of Denmark in favour of Prince Ferdinand.

A marriage has been arranged between the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, the presumptive heir to the Austrian throne, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, but the nuptial ceremony is not to be performed until the latter—who was born on the 7th June, 1840—is 17 years of age.

By a royal decree the state of siege throughout Spain has been raised. A rumor is current in Madrid that the younger sons of Don Carlos are about to acknowledge Queen Isabella. The *Epeca* is of opinion that much danger is to be apprehended from the proposed recognition of the Queen by the children of Don Carlos, and the consequent return to Spain of those princes. It asserts such a measure on the part of the Queen would be an act of suicide, and no adviser of her Majesty ought to be guilty of sanctioning it.

From Spain we learn that the fusion among the Carlists and the reigning branch of the Spanish Bourbons is advancing towards its conclusion, but without the concurrence, or perhaps the knowledge of General Narvaez.

For several days past there has been a rumor in Paris that the Neapolitan affair will probably be arranged, after all that has transpired, without the ambassadors of King Ferdinand leaving Paris and London.

Letters from Naples, of the 13th, states that there now exists in the city a greater degree of tranquility than has been known for a long time; that the French and English are most courteously treated, and that a more conciliatory manner is adopted towards the Neapolitans. The public employees have received instructions that, in cases of difficulty or misunderstanding that may arise, foreigners are supposed to be in the right. Of course (remarks the correspondent of the *Daily News*) such orders tend to tranquillise the foreigners resident in Naples as to the spirit of the Government, and will deprive the Western Powers of any special grounds for intervention, but they show a spirit which is neither respected nor respectable. The intervention of the Allies—what they have done and what they have omitted to do—has produced dissatisfaction among the Liberals and ridicule among the Royalists. The King, who is represented as complete master of the position, was at Gaeta, and in excellent spirits. He keeps his people down, and seems determined to persevere in the same line of conduct as in past years. Some persons are being restored from time to time to their liberty, on their making an application for it, which, by-the-by, as it implies an admission of guilt, many neither can nor will do. A week had elapsed without a British or French vessel of war being seen in the port.

Every month or two, for some time past, the world has been astonished by the crash of some gigantic villain—by the discovery of some enormous fraud perpetrated by persons of high standing and good repute, either in this country, on the continent, or in the United States. One of the last of these painful disclosures took place at the close of last week. Mr. Leopold Redpath, of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, London, who had been for nine years the registrar of shares and the transferer of stock to the Great Northern Railway Company, absconded, and a hurried investigation led to the belief that his defalcations would amount to a sum of about £150,000. He was followed to Paris, but, hearing that the police were on his track, he suddenly returned to London, and was apprehended in the house of a friend, on Friday morning, taken before the magistrate at the Clerkenwell police court, and remanded on a charge of forgery and fraud. An assistant clerk, named Kent, is also in custody, on a suspicion of being implicated in his superior's offences. Mr. Redpath entered the service of the company at a salary of less than £100 a-year, and succeeded to the office of principal registrar, which he held until now, at a salary of £500 a-year. He was also the holder of some shares in the company. In spite, however, of his somewhat limited income, he managed to live in the style of a nobleman. For his house in Regent's-park he paid a rent of £400 a-year, and it was furnished at an estimated cost of about £35,000. Besides this he had purchased an estate and mansion at Weybridge, and furnished it in a style of the greatest splendour; and there he kept horses, a vehicle, a fishing punt, a retinue of ten servants, including a coachman, a courier to accompany him on his continental travels, and a fisherman; he had pictures by first-rate artists, jewellery of a costly description, and abundance of plate; and the dresses of Mrs. Redpath were so numerous that a large cart would be insufficient to carry them away. Both houses have been taken possession of by the police. Mr. Redpath bore a high and unsullied reputation.

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Sept. 24

THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOUR GRACE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24.

ON the eve of a Christmas festival it is natural for all to reflect upon the amazing consequences of that advent in which every human being is vitally and eternally interested.

It is not within our province, neither is it our intention, to enter upon a topic which properly belongs to the Ministers of religion, but at an humble distance we may second the exertions of pious Pastors of every denomination for the purpose of obviating the sad consequences of intemperance and dissipation to which too many are at this season inclined to yield.

We are not of the number who would forbid innocent and moderate enjoyment—such gives no annoyance to others, and leaves no sting behind; and our thoughts revert to years that are gone, when neighbours, friends and relatives, now in their graves, were wont to keep up a series of hospitalities for days. With what heartfelt pleasure did we in our childhood watch the various preparations, and share in the full fruition of a simple-hearted people's hopes and innocent enjoyments: The blazing fire high piled upon the hearth, the bake-pot hung on high, rich in its freight of fruit-bestedded cake, the weighty joint suspended scarcely within the verge of the spacious chimney, the jars containing the valued essence, which, with sugar and water-hot combined, composed that old fashioned beverage called toddy. The snowy hand which had been used to strain the cordage, or grasp the tiller on many a stormy night, now drawing from the catgut dance inspiring sounds, and the well disguised mummer, amusing but harmless as the unweaned child. All these, and a thousand other nameless associations rush back upon our memory, bearing faithful reminiscences of the departed, and reminding us that we, too, are hastening to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Alas for change, not only of people but of times. Comparatively few can now afford those homely feasts, or partake of the good things which pertain to Christmas; and whilst we respectfully tender to our friends and subscribers the compliments of the season, we would earnestly solicit the affluent and the comfortable of this season of festivity to THINK UPON THE POOR.

Wednesday last, we were visited by one of the heaviest gales of wind that it has ever been our lot to witness, and its duration had extended to many hours, the consequences must have been awful, should as it was, much damage have been done to the shipping in this port. Two vessels sunk at their moorings, and many others were greatly injured, from the circumstance of the greater number of vessels lying near the wharves of our principal merchants, the latter sustained such damage. The premises of Messrs. Hiley & Sons being situated on the point of beach, and fronting the storm, unavoidably suffered, by the shock, their spacious platform in two places nearly cut through to the stores of drying vessels. The vessels and premises of Messrs. Punton & Munn also sustained much damage,—one wharf was completely divided, and another nearly so. The "William" when with oil, had a narrow escape, and received considerable injury. Many plants