

# THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN

## RELIEF OF THE POOR BY WARRANT, 1855.

(From the London News, July 4.)  
**EXPECTED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND.**  
 The course taken by the Royal Yacht in her recent visit to Queenstown and Bantry Bay, and the soundings she made, have given rise to the belief that her Majesty purposes visiting Cork and Killarney this summer. The Yacht ran up Bantry Bay and in between the islands to Glen-gariff, closely examining the locality.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended by a numerous suite will leave Buckingham Palace on Monday next for Germany. His Royal Highness, as already announced, intends to make several months' sojourn on the banks of the Rhine.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT.**—On Sunday in a great many of the metropolitan churches, the word "Prince Albert," where they occurred in the Liturgy, were altered by the officiating minister into "Prince Consort," in accordance with the order in council promulgated in *Fridays Gazette*.

From the Reporter.

### WARRANTS FOR MONEY.

We have shown the character of the accounts that have been kept of the money which had been voted for the Relief of the Poor in 1855. These accounts are remarkable for two things, namely, incompetency and fraud. They are steeped in fraud from beginning to end; and incompetency and incapacity on the part of the persons employed by the government, and on the part of the government itself, in connexion with these accounts, are strikingly manifest throughout the whole. One would be led to imagine, from the manner in which they have been got up, that the government had merely intended to pass them off as a joke, and that they had not meant them as containing any thing real. To be sure, jokes are out of place; but scarcely more so than many other things which are nevertheless in place. However there is one fact connected with the matter, and that is the money was taken out of the big chest, and taken into the pockets of some persons. We find that the ministry, or the chiefs of it, have had a decided finger in the pie too. Mr. Little the patriot! and Mr. Kent, and Mr. Glen, and their most scrupulous and very faithful servant, Mr. James Tobin, are commissioners of the Poor, too; whether over or under Dr. Shea we really don't know: we presume, however, that they are both under and over him that is to say, they make him do what they please, and he, in turn, makes them do what he pleases. It is a very edifying and useful establishment altogether! It is not a little curious that they (the Ministry) appointed Mr. Rogerson as one of their number in this Poor Commission business, just as if they had intended that he was really to have something to do with it. That's what they term a dodge! Now, Mr. Rogerson has had nothing good, bad, or indifferent to do with it. What power or influence could any man so placed have over the conduct and proceedings of a majority composed of cabinet ministers (we like to give them high-sounding names) whose aim and interest it was to keep all the monetary affairs of the government within their own safe and economical direction and thereby to prevent the possibility of any waste, by bribery or otherwise? None. If Mr. Rogerson and such men as he, were over this department, and other departments of the public expenditure, there would, we apprehend, be no cause of complaint; and the public would not have to ask in vain for an honest and a faithful account of the poor money, or any other money. But this would not answer the end aimed at; for the grasping propensities of the ministry would thereby be placed in abeyance.—Well, Dr. Shea now says, and very properly, that it is enough for him to answer for his own sins, and not to carry about with him the burden of other people's. He cannot account certainly for the sums he received himself; but that is bad enough without making him accountable for the sums Mr. Little the patriot! and Mr. John Kent took. As for Mr. Glen, we put him down as a cypher, poor man; he is merely the "accident of an accident," and he is enjoying his windfall, small blame to him. Nor do we attach any blame to Dr. Shea for the part of the Poor Money that Mr. Little the patriot! and Mr. Kent took. Oh, no; they are bound to give an account of that; but it is too late for that now, seeing that their handy work, the poor accounts, is already before the public. Let them fabricate as they may now, the murder is out. But, lest any one should imagine that this fifteen thousand pounds we have been talking about had not been drawn out of the big chest at all; lest any one should begin to suspect that the money, though voted, was still untouched, seeing that no account could be given of it; lest any suspicion of this sort should seize the minds of our readers, we mean to day to give them day and date for it all, so that they may be convinced that the money was actually taken out of the chest. We give the date and number of the Warrant opposite to each sum. And mark; where the word Commissioners occurs you are to understand that the persons there meant are Mr. Little the patriot, Mr. John Kent, Mr. Glen and Mr. James Robin, and Dr. Shea.

DATE.	NO. OF WARRANT.
July 1	20
" 14	26
August 6	26
" 6	26
" 6	57
" 29	65
" 30	67
September 7	71
" 13	72
" 21	73
" 22	74
" 28	75
" 28	75
October 5	91
" 13	97
" 17	98
" 17	98
" 22	99
" 25	101
" 25	101
" 25	101
" 31	103
November 3	104
" 3	104
" 5	105
" 9	106
" 9	106
" 9	106
" 15	107
" 17	108
" 20	109
" 20	109
" 22	110
" 22	110
" 22	110
" 22	111
" 22	111
" 27	112
" 30	113
" 30	113
December 3	114
" 6	116
" 10	118
" 13	120
" 13	121
" 19	128
" 21	134
" 21	137
" 22	142
" 22	146
" 22	151
" 22	153
" 22	155

To amount of audited Account	£	s.	d.
Commissioners	£10,195	16	7
"	323	2	2
"	250	0	0
Francis Bradshaw	301	3	7
Joseph Ryan	69	6	8
Slade & Co.	4	4	0
Thomas Hutchings	5	6	7
Commissioners	250	0	0
James H. Carter	0	13	6
Joseph Shears	35	6	6
Commissioners	86	13	4
Robert Grant	0	10	5
Slade & Co.	0	13	0
Commissioners	86	13	4
"	161	5	4
Timothy Mitchell	0	4	9
Patrick Tasker	137	13	6
Commissioners	86	13	4
"	86	13	4
"	186	6	8
"	86	13	4
Robert J. Pinsent (C. Poor)	83	10	1
Commissioners	43	6	8
"	149	6	7
Timothy Mitchell	10	0	0
George J. Hayward	38	19	1
Alexander Bremner	2	6	3
Duncan Weir	67	12	5
Commissioners	173	6	8
James Hassey	10	4	11
William Coady	11	9	8
Commissioners	173	6	8
Jeremiah Crowley	9	0	8
John Peyton	35	0	0
Patrick Nowlan	15	15	0
Rev. James Walsh	40	0	0
Doras Society	11	14	0
Joseph Shea's salary	62	10	0
John Culleton	5	17	10
Timothy Mitchell	6	15	11
Edward O'Flaherty	11	4	5
Michael Scanlan	1	5	5
P. MacPherson	8	6	4
Commissioners	472	15	4
Rev. Thomas Murphy	16	0	0
Prowse & Sons	12	1	9
Commissioners	79	12	11
"	141	10	6
John Boyd	2	7	1
Surveyor General	94	0	8
Commissioners	51	13	4
"	122	12	11
Messrs. Newman & Co.	3	11	3
Henry Supple	10	0	0
Mary Tobin	2	3	4
	£14,435	2	7

### THE CONCEPTION-BAY MAN.

HARBOR GRACE, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 5 1857

In pointing attention to the subjoined statement of Cyrus W. Field Esq., we may state candidly that our object in republishing that able article, is to show the character of Legislation and Statesmanship in the various intervening Countries of the two great States or Empires which are about to be brought into closer proximity by the cooperation and assistance of those subordinate plantations.

Of those intervening Countries, Canada is by far the most extensive, populous and important. Yet Canada with her population of millions, her almost boundless extent of Country her inexhaustible resources, and her well furnished treasury, has contributed, what? simply an Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines through the provinces.

Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the company.

Nova Scotia so far beyond Newfoundland in wealth and intelligence, in population and Legislation, in short, in all that tends to benefit, to advance and to elevate her children. Nova Scotia, with one solitary drawback in the comparison with this country, that of the closer proximity of the latter to the old world, gives "Grant of exclusive privileges for twenty-five years of landing Telegraph Cables from Europe on the shores of this Province."

The State of Maine with its immense extent of territory, its teeming population, and its uncompromised exchequer, gives "Similar grant of exclusive privileges for like period of twenty-five years."

Prince Edward Island which the inferior to this country in point of extent, and in fishing and trading facilities, still ranks far beyond us in the advantages of legislation, of agricultural pursuits, and, "owing to our liberality" of Ship building, and still further, independent in a financial point of view, accords "Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cable.

Free grant of one thousand acres of land.

A grant of £300 currency per annum for ten years.

But Newfoundland which from her natural position, might have enforced her own terms with a scanty population including a large proportion without the common necessities of life with a Government incubus, taking the appliances and exhausting the energies of about 16,000

fishermen, not alone the mainstay, but the sole support of the country, with a public debt of about £160,000, in connection with an exorbitant and increasing civil list. A country save on the Seaboard, a neglected desert, and even in her seaport towns deprived of those benevolent and fostering institutions, which characterize her neighbours. Yes the liberal Legislators of this extraordinary colony—impelled by a feeling of philanthropy toward the millionaires of the Nations; bestow, transfer, and contribute as follows:—

"Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador, and their dependencies.

Grant of FIFTY square miles of land on completion of Telegraph to Cape Breton.

Similar concession of additional FIFTY square miles when the Cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Guarantee of Interest for TWENTY years at five per cent. on FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling.

Grant of FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling in money, towards building road along the line of Telegraph.

Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for use of the Company.

How our Magnanimous political masters must have despised, and laughed to scorn, the puny aids of the Legislators of Canada of Nova Scotia and of the State of Maine, they knew not how to be Liberal, they would not permit themselves to be coerced, they were not used to it, but our Solons had one significant precedent for spoliation, albeit it was furnished by themselves—without note or comment, check or remonstrance—to Wit the sum of £10,000 stg. for remuneration for a few thousand feet of ground, to open cross streets thro what was once the site of that godly square of buildings termed Tarahans Town—In the absence of bribery and corruption how much those St. John's voters cost the Country.

O, tempora! O, mores!

But there still remains one more redeeming feature in the Telegraph appropriations, and one which should not be lightly valued: The name of Newfoundland figures between those of the United States and London in the Charter, and the name of (the might if he would be Honorable) but still modest and unassuming Ambrose Shea Esq. The Guy, not Fawkes, but Earl of Warwick, to the Ministry.

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., Vice-President of the "New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company," has published a letter in a United States paper on the Atlantic Telegraph; from which the following are extracts:—

In reply to the enquiries upon this head it is right that I should mention in the first place, that the alliance formed between the Atlantic and Newfoundland Companies makes the privileges granted to either Company mutually beneficial to both. In entering upon an undertaking of this magnitude, the results of which must confer great benefits on the whole civilized world, the projectors were justified in expecting the aid of the governments of those countries more directly interested in its success. These expectations have been liberally met, and the enterprise has accordingly been aided and encouraged in various ways by seven different governments, viz: Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and the State of Maine.

It may not be amiss to enumerate here the different aids granted to one or other of the companies by these respective Governments, as follows:—

Great Britain. 1.—Annual subsidy of £14,000 stg. until the net profit of the company reaches 6 per cent. per annum, on the whole capital of £350,000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to Ten Thousand Pounds sterling per annum for a period of twenty-five years.

2.—The aid of the two largest steamships in the English Navy to lay the cable, the "Agamemnon" and the "St. Jean D Acre."

3.—A Government steamship to take any further needful soundings, and verify those already taken. (Her Majesty's steamship "Cyclops" has been already detailed for this service).

United States. 4.—Annual subsidy of Seventy Thousand Dollars, until the net profits yield six per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to fifty thousand dollars per annum, for a period of twenty-five years, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice.

5.—The United States Steamship "Arctic" to take and verify soundings last year.

6.—Steamships "Niagara" and "Susquehanna" to assist in laying the cable.

7.—A Government steamer to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland this year.

Newfoundland. 8.—Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cables on Newfoundland Labrador and their dependencies.

9.—Grant of fifty square miles of land on completion of Telegraph to Cape Breton.

10.—Similar concession of additional fifty square miles when the Cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland.

11.—Guarantee of interest for twenty years at five per cent. on Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

12.—Grant of Five Thousand Pounds Sterling in money, towards building road along the line of Telegraph.

13.—Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for use of the Company.

Prince Edward Island. 14.—Exclusive privileges for fifty years of landing cable.

15.—Free grant of one thousand acres of land.

16.—A grant of £300 currency per annum for ten years.

Canada. 17.—Act authorizing the building of telegraph lines throughout the provinces.

18.—Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the Company.

Nova Scotia. 19.—Grant of exclusive privileges for twenty-five years of landing Telegraph Cables from Europe on the shores of this Province.

State of Maine. 20.—Similar grant of exclusive privileges for like period of twenty five years.

The exclusive right of landing submarine cables and wires which these companies possess, embraces a coast line extending from the entrance of Hudson's Straits, Southwardly and Westwardly along the coast of Labrador, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and the state of Maine and their respective dependencies.

The pecuniary aid granted by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States would of itself, return a fair Per centage on the investment; but a moderate computation of the probable amount of traffic, and a consideration of the comparatively small working expenses, must easily convince any one making the calculation, that the net receipts will yield a very large annual return.

DIED.—On Monday last Mary wife of Mr. John Smolcomb, Planter, Yesterday, Mrs Elizabeth Brine an old and respectable Inhabitant of this place

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ENTERED  
 July 30.—Picton,—Chadwick—Boston 12 days  
 August 1.—Via,—(Sph.)—Senti—Cadiz, 30 ds.  
 3.—Quinta,—(do.)—Paris—do 32 days  
 Puntón & Munn  
 July 31.—Catherine,—Decent,—Halifax 7 days  
 August 1.—Margaret Ridley—Brown—Pernambuco 26 days

Casild a Gomez—Con

July 21.—Mantua, Fanny—Cove

August 3.—William

August 1.—Eclipse

### NOTICE TO

#### THE BOARD OF

notice that the t or Green Island, at Harbor, Trinity Bay, was on the 13th instan by one of a more brilli range. This LIGHT, burns at an high water, exhibited to sunrise, and in fav seen from E. N. E miles. Vessels bound this Light open with t until Bonavista Light Jean, will give the berth—or when com and bound for Catalina a moderate berth, you Rocks by steering for Green Island is sit long. 53.03 West.

Acting Se Board of Works Office St. John's, 18th Ju

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